TIME BOMB IN SPRINGFIELD

A "PACKAGE" has been delivered to the Illinois Legislature down in Springfield.

You can hear the ticking inside.

It's labelled "Broyles Bills."

You don't need X-ray eyes to see what's inside. It's a time bomb. It's powerful enough to blow democracy in this state into Kingdom Come!

The Broyles Bills are a single package of six bills—introduced by the Broyles Commission, which was set up to investigate "seditious activities" in Illinois.

There is no better example of sedition in Illinois than the Broyles Bills themselves!

Together they are for Illinois what the Nuremberg Laws were for Hitler Germany. They "legalize" fascist methods.

How? By providing jail sentences for any progressive organization or for any progressive individual.

This is done in the bills by stretching the term "communist" to include everyone who is critical of the so-called "free enterprise" system in the actual words of the bills.

Section 5 of S. B. 156 provides:

"Any person who is a Communist or why by oath subscribes to the aims, principles and program of communism; or who attends meetings of Communist organizations

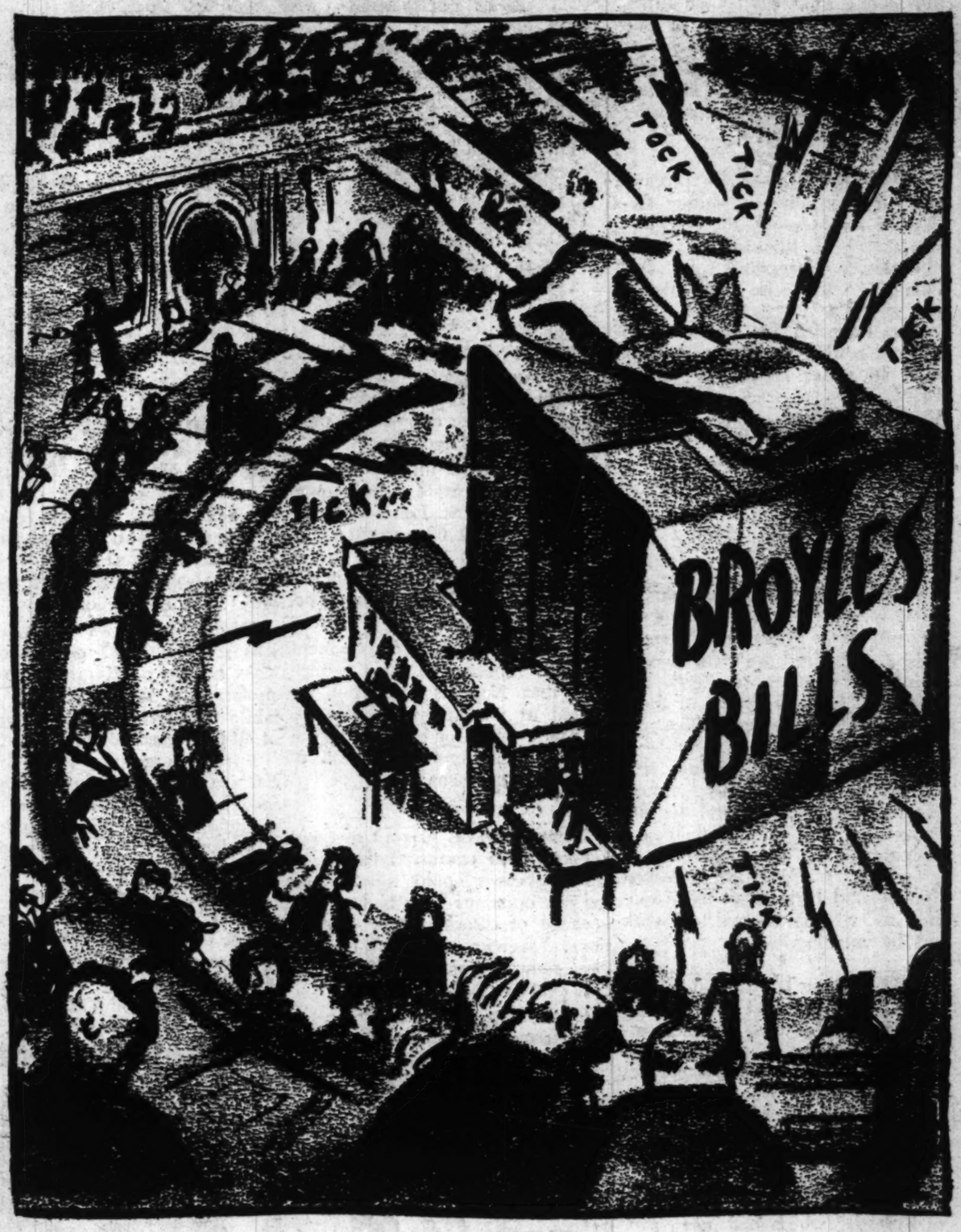
(Continued on Page 2-A)

ILLINOIS EDITION

The Worker

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Inside the Broyles Bills

Here's a quick analysis of the six bills now before the Illinois State Legislature which would catapult this state down the road to fascism.
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FE's 'Secret Weapon'

The story of why goon-led raiders are having trouble smashing an established union in East Moline.
—Page 13

Gil Green's Column

The Illinois chairman of the Communist Party writes from the courtroom, scene of the greatest attempt at frameup in American history.
—Page 1-A

Packing Fights for Wages

One of the nation's great militant unions opens the fight for a fourth round increase.—Page 14

ILL. SENATE GROUP GAGS DELEGATION; OK'S BROYLES BILLS

See Page 2-A

Progressives Testify for Stronger State FEPC Bill

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—Discussion of an Illinois FEPC bill, considered inadequate by progressives, was being concluded here this week by the executive committee of the Illinois House of Representatives.

Those opposed to the bill were scheduled to be heard before the committee votes on the measure. A strong case for FEPC legislation in Illinois was developed in a committee session which was told that half of the 1,600 Illinois business firms covered in a survey emoloy no Negroes.

Augustine J. Bowe, attorney representing the Illinois Fair Employment Practices Committee, made a full endorsement of bill, pointing out that "the bill makes no provision for criminal penalties and only in the case of a violation of the court order is an offender subject to penalty.

★

APPEARING also with proponents of the bill was Sidney Ordower, representing the Progressive Party of Illinois.

Ordower proposed a few changes which he said would

See Page 13 for the story of the red-baiting smokescreen being used to water down the Illinois FEPC bill.

"strengthen the act to accomplish its stated purpose."

He recommended an amendment providing for a fine of $200 to 30 days to one year in prison as penalties for violators.

★

ORDOWER said, "This amendment is very important. The penalty provisions prescribed are small indeed compared with the magnitude of the crime involved, but they may be a deterrent to those who would otherwise practice racism."

The committee hearing was marred by the red-baiting atmosphere created by several legislators who said they had been "threatened by Communists."

Sen. C. C. Wimbish reported that he had been beset by "Communists" who threatened to "break up the meeting."

★

THE Senator later admitted privately, however, that he had only been visited by a young man, Joseph Markowitz, a member of a delegation sponsored by the Civil Rights Congress, who had simply asked to be permitted to testify.

In Chicago, a statement issued by Claude Lightfoot, Illinois Legislative Director of the Communist Party, condemned the "atmosphere of hysteria" which had meen provoked and which, he said, "endangered the possibilities of securing an adequate FEPC bill."

"As a Negro and as a Communist, it is alarming to me that legislators who are supposed to represent the Negro people in Springfield should lend themselves to such an attempt at frameup, to divisive red-baiting at a time when reactionary forces in both old parties are embarked on a program of destroying civil rights in Illinois," Lightfoot said.

"And that fact is most clearly evident in the introduction of the insidious Broyles Bills, which are not being opposed by the administration, from Governor Stevenson on down. It is also evident in the content of the weak FEPC bill which has been introduced

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Editor: CARL HIPSCH.

Study Shows Need for FEPC --With Teeth!

CHICAGO.—Abe Lincoln's state is rampant with discrimination in employment, a report by the Illinois Interracial Commission shows. Released this week, the report unfolds an ugly picture of discrimination that has Negroes as its particular victim, but affects Jews and Catholics as well.

Disclosure of the report's telling facts was expected to point up the urgency of speedy enactment of a state FEPC law with teeth in it.

★

THESE show that discrimination is equally rife in job openings through both Illinois State Employment Service offices and private employment agencies.

Surveys made for Commission by the Illinois State Employment Service in East St. Louis and Chicago reveal that 69 percent of all job orders from employers in the former city and 58 percent in the latter carried discriminatory specifications.

Similarly, private employment agencies reported to the Commission that Negroes were not accepted as job applicants because "it was a waste of both the agency's and the applicant's time to even register them."

★

NINETY-FIVE percent of these agencies also confessed that Jewish applicants could not qualify for job openings they had on file because of discriminatory stipulations. Likewise, most of the agencies reported similar discrimination against Catholic workers.

Other facts disclosed in the report's damning indictment of job discrimination showed:

• More than 100,000 want ads carrying discriminatory provisions are published yearly in Illinois newspapers.

• Only 1.9 percent of all the workers in the transportation and equipment industry are Negroes.

• Public utilities in Illinois employ only 3 Negroes for every 100 workers on their payrolls.

• Over half of the 1600 business firms surveyed in the state reported no Negroes were hired by them.

★

OPPORTUNITIES for Negro clerical, secretarial, professional and other white-collar workers are shown to be practically non-existent. Seventy percent of all financial firms and seventy-five percent of accounting, advertising and other service companies admitted no Negroes were employed.

Discriminaion in white-collar jobs resulted in 87 percent of all firms having no Negroes in either professional or managerial jobs, while 95 percent had no Negroes at all in clerical positions.

Specific examples showed that a Chicago bank employing approximately 2400 workers did not have a single Negro on the payroll. Another bank with nearly 300 workers employed one Negro.

★

A NEWSPAPER had 4 Negroes out of some 2300 employes; a department store employed 17 out of a total staff of 5000; and a grocery chain reported only 12 Negroes in a working force of over 3000.

Plan Bazaar March 26-27

CHICAGO—The Midwest Committee for Protection of Foreign Born is holding an "All Nations Bazaar" on Saturday and Sunday, March 26-27 at the UE Hall, 37 S. Ashland.

The Bazaar will be a gay and colorful event. Various National groups are setting up booths featuring their native foods, clothing, etc. Entertainment will include National group songs and dances.

Dollars will do double duty at the "All Nations Bazaar." They will buy exciting values in clothing, electrical appliances, furniture, books, artwork, toys, hardware, leather goods, foods of all nations, etc. but will be used to fight for the rights and protection of foreign born.

The Midwest Committee for Protection of Foreign Born defends and assists non-citizens or naturalized citizens who encounter difficulty in their efforts to become citizens; to remain in this country; or to excercise their rights and duties as naturalized citizens or legally resident alien in the United States.

Proceeds from the Bazaar will help fight the current deportation drive initiated by the Justice Department.

Gil GREEN — Nothing in Common Between Mindszenky And Case of '12'

THE OTHER DAY, Edwin Lahey, reporter and columnist for the Chicago Daily News, wrote a column in which he drew a parallel between the Cardinal Mindszenty trial in Hungary and the trial of the 12 Communist leaders in the United States. Mr. Lahey, expressed his personal belief that both these trials were frame-ups in which men were being persecuted for their beliefs. What amazed Mr. Lahey, however—to use his own words—is "the machine-like manner of Communist thinking," which causes the Daily Worker to protest the trial of the Communists in this country, while seeing nothing wrong with the trial of Minszenty in Hungary.



GIL GREEN

It is, of course, note worthy that Mr. Lahey does not have an uneasy conscience about our heresy trial. But it would be unfortunate, indeed, if he and others like him, salved their conscience by falsely balancing what they consider one "injustice" with another.

The fact of the matter is that there is nothing strange about Communist thinking and no similarity whatsoever between our trial and that of Mindszenty.

MR. LAHEY CAN prove this for himself, by simply studying the charges in both cases. In our trial, we have been charged with nothing more than believing in and advocating the principles of Marxism-Leninism. The objective of these charges is not only to send us to prison, but to illegalize the Communist Party and to make the advocacy of Marxism a crime in the country.

Cardinal Mindszenty, on the other hand, was not charged with the holding or advocacy of certain beliefs, whether they be religious or political. He was specifically charged with a number of criminal acts. These included black market currency operations and acts of espionage and high treason.

Furthermore, Cardinal Mindszenty pleaded guilty to most of these charges. And any attempt to explain this away by referring to so-called "guilt drugs" is just so much poppycock. Every physician and scientist knows that there is no drug that can compel an innocent man to plead guilty. The explanation is much simpler. Mindszenty pleaded guilty because he was guilty.

★

THE CATHOLIC hierarchy and reactionaries of all stripes have sought to conceal these facts and to make it appear that Mindszenty was brought to trial because of his religious views and his position as a Cardinal of the Catholic Church.

How ridiculous is this assertion can be seen by a few simple facts. First, the Hungarian Government has only recently entered into a 20-year agreement with the Catholic Church to permit religious instruction in the public schools. Second, this same agreement obligates the government to finance church operations including the payment of salaries to priests and other church functionaries for the same period of time.

Can this by the wildest stretch of the imagination be construed as "persecution" of religion or the church? On the contrary, one could with reason argue the very opposite.

Thus, while the Administration in this country seeks to outlaw a political belief and the organization that advocates it; in Hungary, the government seeks to punish individuals guilty of criminal acts while safe-guarding the right of the masses to hold religious beliefs and to be members of church organizations. Quite a difference!





"The Inside Story of the Trial"

HEAR

GIL GREEN
Member National Committee, Communist Party U.S.A.

HENRY WINSTON
National Org. Secretary, Communist Party U.S.A.

MASS RALLY

Saturday, March 19 – 8:30 P.M.

ASHLAND AUDITORIUM
Ashland and Van Buren, Chicago

Admission 50 cents

TIME BOMB IN SPRINGFIELD

(Continued from Page 1)

or Communist front organizations to further the cause of communism, or who pays dues to or carries a membership card in any such organization; or who is in any way active in behalf of communism or of any Communist organization, is guilty of a felony and upon conviction thereof shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary for not less than one nor more than five years."

Do you find it hard to believe that the Illinois Legislature would pass such a fascist bill?

The fact is that at this writing, neither Gov. Stevenson nor any single member of the legislature has made any statement of opposition to these bills!

On the other hand, the sponsors of the bills are working like mad to force them through. The "steering committee" for these bills is made up of two Democrats. One is Sen. Roland Libonati, minority whip in the Senate, spokesman for the American Legion and mouthpiece for gangland. The other is Sen. Norman Barry, an administration leader who also represents the Catholic hierarchy in Springfield.

That makes a powerful lineup. But it can be defeated.

It can be defeated if we begin to sound the alarm, to begin to explain and to arouse people about what is in this fascist package, the Broyles Bills.

It can be defeated if the citizens of Illinois, literally numbering into the millions, who are directly threatened by these bills, are set into motion.

It can be defeated if the word can be spread to the progressives in this state, the trade unionists, the Negro people, the liberals, the teachers, the millions who hate and fear fascism.

Here is what you can do NOW:

1. Write or call Gov. Stevenson demanding that he speak out against these bills and that he invoke Democratic Party discipline to stop them.

2. Get a few friends to go with you to visit your own legislators. They are usually at home on weekends.

3. Join the mass delegations which are being organized to visit Springfield.

4. Take this matter up immediately before your own organization and get them to act.

There is not a minute to lose while this fascist package ticks away our freedom.

Get busy at once to stop the Broyles Bills!

COL. McCORMICK DECORATED BY FASCIST DICTATOR PERON

CHICAGO.—Col. Robert R. McCormick, publisher of the reactionary **Chicago Tribune**, was presented a medal in Buenos Aires, Argentina, last week by dictator Juan Peron for presenting "honest news about Argentina and Latin America."

Presentation came after the colonel, who is touring South America, had a leisurely four-hour luncheon with the destroyer of Argentine democracy.

The occasion was glowingly described in a Tribune dispatch published under the colonel's by-line.

According to star reporter McCormick, the medal, known as the Peronista medal is awarded only "to honest men."

Overcome by the glory of it all, reporter McCormick editorialized for a moment to remark that the meeting with Peron and the presentation of the medal were the high spots of his South American tour.

He quoted Peron as telling him that there were no differences of opinion between Argentina and the U. S. on foreign policy that we "both march side by side against Communism."

Peron also told the colonel that Communism is no problem in Argentina and complained that he had once been called a fascist in the United States just because he had advanced the theory that Nazi Germany should be allowed to defeat the Red army.

Jewish Choral Group To Present "Joshua"

CHICAGD.—The third annual Purim carnival, sponsored Jewish Young Fraternalists of the IWO, will be held at the UE Ballrom, 37 S. Ashland Ave., Saturday, March 12.

Entertainment will feature Bernie Asbel and his guitar and music for dancing will be furnished by Lou Diamond's orchestra. Boris Steinberg will act as M. C.

Tickets, $1.23, can be purchased from IWO, Room 1115, 64 W. Randolph St., the Modern Book Store, 80 W. Washington, or at the UE Hall.

Senators Gag Hearing, Approve Broyles Bills

Protests Mount as Delegation Of 400 Is Defied in Springfield

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—Slamming its door in the face of a huge protest delegation, the Illinois Senate Judiciary Committee this week cut off public hearings on the fascist-like Broyles Bills and voted unanimous approval.

A brief and quickly-called public hearing came to an end suddenly Tuesday after only a handful of the 400 delegates were given an opportunity to speak against the six bills.

Considered among the most drastic anti-democratic measures ever proposed in any non-fascist country, the bills provide up to five years in jail for members of Communist and "Communist-front" organizations.

★

THE BROAD delegation representing labor, veteran, student and political organizations jammed the Senate floor, the galleries and stood three-deep around the chamber.

The only proponents of the bill were three members of the Broyles Commission which was set up two years ago to probe "seditions activities." They consumed half of the time of the hour-and-a-half hearing. Opponents were limited

(Continued on Page 13)

They Know Him As "Injunction Ed"

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—Trade union delegates who demanded the right to testify before the Illinois Senate Judiciary Committee against Broyles Bills this week know its chairman, Sen. Edward Laughlin, from way back.

Last summer, workers at the Raleigh Co., farm supplies outfit in Freeport, carried on a bitter strike for recognition of their union, the CIO International Longshoremen and Warehousemen.

The strike was smashed after the company secured an injuncton. The lawyer who got the injuncton against the union was none other than Sen. Edward Laughlin.

Here's What's in the Broyles Bills

SPRINGFIELD.—The Broyles Bills have received only casual treatment in the commercial press and too many people have only the vaguest notion of what they provide.

Senate Bill No. 152 requires that every existing membership corporation or association having more than 20 members and requiring an oath as a prerequisite of membership must file with the Secretary of State its constitution, by-laws, rules, regulations and list of members.

Labor unions, religious and benevolent organizations—"which under no circumstances sponsors candidates for public office"—are immune from this act.

The bill makes it unlawful for such organizations to mail letters, documents or leaflets to anyone not a member of the group. Organizations violating the act are liable of fines from $1,000 to $10,000; officers are liable to a fine of $1,000 or a year in jail, or both. Members are liable to the same sentence.

★

ANOTHER of the bills, No. 153, amends the school code to allow the dismissal, despite tenure, of any teacher "teaching any doctrine designated to undermine the form of government of this or the United States or other sufficient cause."

Senate Bill No. 154 aims at teachers in any school, college or university, and at everyone holding public office. It is broader than No. 153 in scope. Prohibited from employment is any person directly—or indirectly—affiliated with any communist, "communist front," or foreign political agency or party advocating the overthrow of the government in any form—be it violent or not.

The bill requires as a test of purity the signature of an oath swearing not to do any of the above-mentioned things.

Apparently Broyles and his cohorts are worried about having gone a step too far, for Section 4 of this bill says:

"If any provision of this act or its application to any persons or circumstances is held invalid, such invalidity shall not affect other provisions or applications to other persons or circumstances."

★

ANYONE who does not conform to the Broyles idea of politics and economics is barred, under Senate Bill No. 154, from holding a job with the state. The act states that "it is a matter of common knowledge that the subversive forces of communism are endeavoring to infiltrate into the offices of the government of the United States and of this state. . . ."

It defines as a "communist front" organization any group which engages in any activity intended to further "the objective of bringing about a replacement of the existing form of government . . . or of bringing about a replacement of free enterprise in the United States with a communistic economic system. . . ."

Under the bill penalties of dismissal from office and fine of from $100 to $1,000 and a year in prison are provided.

★

THE Broyles group finally gets around to defining "communism" in Senate Bill No. 156. These are the terms of the definition:

"Communism is defined to be the doctrine which advocates crime, physical violence, destruction of property, corruption of governmental agencies or other acts of force and violence or insidious or treacherous acts as a means of accomplishing the destruction of free systems of representative government and substituting therefor totalitarian states."

A communist is defined as anyone who is a communist, or by oath subscribes to the aims, principles and program of communism. The bill further adds that anyone who attends a meeting of a communist organization or a "communist-front organization" is guilty of a felony.

The penalty provided is from one to five years in prison.

★

MOST confusing bill of the package is Senate Bill No. 157, which prohibits public speeches conducive to hatred, abuse, violence or hostility against any group of persons because of race, color or religion.

The joker here is that under its terms, the bill could and would be used to incriminate those who fight against Jim-crow and anti-Semitism on the grounds that such a fight incites violence or hostility.

Half of Fund Goal Collected

Half the $325,000 goal of the national fund drive for the Daily Worker and the Communist Party national office was collected in two weeks, Jack Kling, treasurer, said yesterday in summing up the unprecedented success in the first two weeks of the fund drive.

The six-week drive was begun Feb. 15, setting a goal of $200,000 for the Communist press and $125,000 for public mass work of the National Committee in the trial of the 12 Communist leaders.

"We have collected one-half of the money in one-third of the time set for the drive," said Kling. "This magnificent response reflects the Party's mass work in rallying support in defense of the Communist leaders and in the fight against a host of reactionary measures now being considered by State Legislatures."

In addition to the press and public mass work goals, the Communist state organizations are engaged in raising funds for local struggles against reactionary groups.

State organizations which have done an excellent job of reaching their midway goals are New York, New Jersey, Western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Western Virginia, Wisconsin, Texas, Florida, North Carolina and New England States.

★

EXAMPLES of the splendid response of Communists and progressives to the fund drive were provided in the testimonial dinner held for Gus Hall, one of the 12 defendants, where miners, steel and rubber workers came from leading Ohio cities, and contributed $1,400, one-third of the state's total quota.

Another hannened in Boston after the Mayor tried to ban a Communist meeting. Some 1,200 persons gathered, nevertheless, and contributed $2,000.

Kling summed up the significance of the drive by noting that the Party was extremely active in rallying masses of people, especially in such states as Illinois, Maryland and North Carolina, to defeat attempts to illegalize the Party and other progressive groups on various government levels.

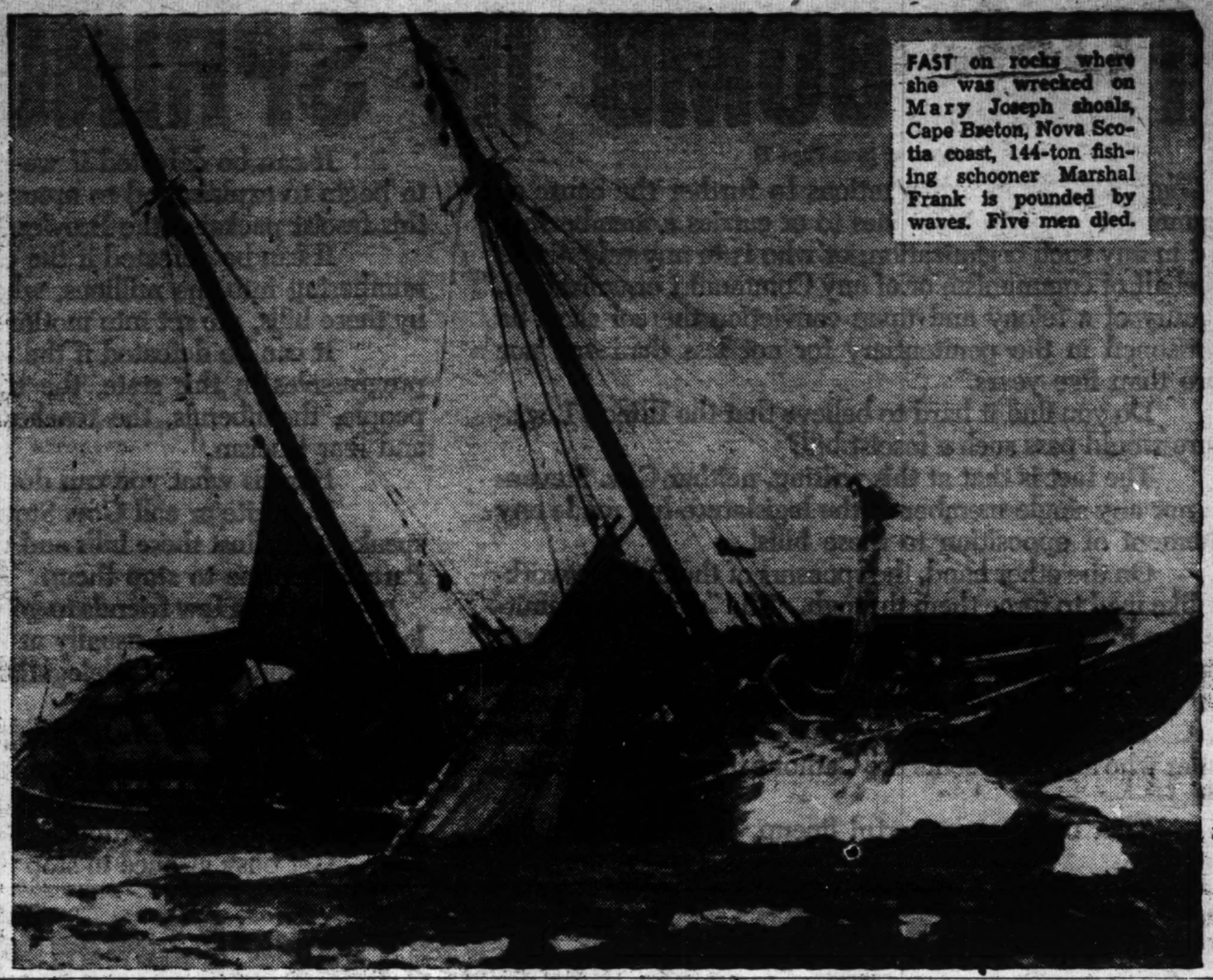
"As a part of this activity," he said, "we witness the growing interest among large numbers of masses in our position on questions of peace and better living standards. This response was also reflected in the unprecedented subscription drive just completed successfully."

Communist leaders, he said, wished to express appreciation to thousands of Communists, non-Communists and progressives who haev given to the fund drive—many of them a week's pay in spite of growing unemployment.

Kling called on all states to follow the examples set by the pace setter states, which have rushed funds to the national office to answer the attacks against the labor movement, the Negro people and the Communist Party. He asked that they complete their drives in record time.

Honor Czech Miners

PRAGUE (ALN).—Gold "Labor Hero" medals have been awarded posthumously to five miners who perished trying to rescue other men trapped by a coal shift explosion at Ostrava, early in February. A similar award was made to the surviving head of the Ostrava works council for his courage in the rescue attempt. A total of 25 men died in the mine disaster. The government made immediate payments to the widows and orphans of the miners, who will receive regular pensions from now on.



FAST on rocks where she was wrecked on Mary Joseph shoals, Cape Breton, Nova Scotia coast, 144-ton fishing schooner Marshal Frank is pounded by waves. Five men died.

Patterson Appeals to NAACP To Help Free 6 Trenton Negroes

In an open letter to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) William L. Patterson, executive secretary of the Civil Rights Congress, appealed for unity "without red-baiting" to help free the Trenton Six.

In an open letter to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) William L. Patterson, executive secretary of the Civil Rights Congress, appealed for unity "without red-baiting" to help free the Trenton Six.

Discussing the situation arising from the fight to save six innocent Negroes in Trenton, N. J., from execution on a framed-up murder conviction, Patterson said the case was part of the whole struggle for Negro rights today and that "the guarante of success . . . lies in unity of all who are prepared to fight persistently and consistently."

Meanwhile the legal battle for the six Negroes entered a new phase last wek, when an appeal from the death sentence was filed on behalf of three of the defendants by O. John Rogge. Argument on the appeal is scheduled for some time in April. The appeal cited for grounds for freeing the defendants:

• The alleged confessions of five of the defendants, later repudiated in open court, were extorted by coercion and used unconstitutionally by the prosecution.

• The court barred fingerprint evidence on the murder weapon, a bottle, which was subpenaed by the defense.

• The verdict was improper, the jury bringing in a simple verdict of guilty, instead of stating the degree.

• The verdict contradicted all the evidence in the case, which proved the men innocent.

Patterson charged that the Trenton case was an outgrowth of the policy of Jimcrowism and terror.

"Jimcrowism and segregation segregation have become a policy of federal, state and municipal governments," he stated. "This policy is enforced by the terror of the Ku Klux Klan and unauthorized white individuals, winked at by the government, the police and the courts and the so-called law enforcement agencies of the government, North, East, West and South. It represents the national oppression of a people."



WILLIAM L. PATTERSON

★

ALL THE FEATURES of terror and persecution which are part of this governmental policy, Patterson continued, are present in the Trenton case.

The number of Negroes imprisoned in Trenton and the state of New Jersey as a whole, Patterson charged, was proof of "official terror, stark, naked terror, legal terror, terror by government."

Although the Negro population of Trenton is only four percent of the total, more than 50 percent of those in the workhouse are Negro. Although the Negro population of New Jersey is but five percent of the total more than 45 percent of those in state prison are Negro.

"This is worse than Scottsboro," Patterson went on, pointing out that a world war against fascism had occurred since 1931 and that the terror against the Negro people was on the increase.

★

TURNING TO THE POLICY of the NAACP on the case, Patterson cited the fact that the first protest meetings on the Trenton Six Case, organized by the Civil Rights Congress (CRC) were attacked and red-baited by Trenton leaders of the NAACP.

"There is something terribly dangerous in this course," continued Patterson. "It plays directly into the hands of the worst enemies of the American people generally and the Negro people in particular.

Denying that his criticism would hurt the NAACP, Patterson said it would help that organization, which he said had "unlimited potentialities" in the fight for the Negro people.

"It (the NAACP) will cleanse itself of red-baiting or it will fail to serve Negro America and mankind," Patterson asserted. "The great mass of members of the NAACP are toiling men and women. Thees are the masses squeezed by high prices and higher rents, by all the abuses of ghetto life.

"Those who are responsible for thees abuses are the inspirers of red-baiting, the inciters of extra-legal lynching, the perpetrators of legal lynchings, as has been shown so many times. There can be no unity wheer red-baiting exists."

The unity that is essential to win the fight for Negro rights, Patterson stressed, must be a "unity of struggle." The fight cannot be left to the courts, he emphasized, pointing out that the Trenton Six were as much the victims of a court as of a police frameup.

London Equity Bars Purge

LONDON (ALN).—Equity, the national union of British stage workers, refused to conduct any "anti-Communist purge" in its ranks following a membership meeting here. While voting for a 30 percent majority to uphold the right-wing policies of the British Trades Union Congress, Equity repudiated the idea of political tests for union membership or employment in the industry. "I'd rather play with a Communist who can act than with a Conservative who can't," one famous actress said, and this expressed the general attitude.

Ingram Family Wrecked by Dixie Justice

By Walter Lowenfels

A year has just passed since Rosa Lee Ingram and her two teen-age sons were to die, Feb. 27, 1948, for the self-defense slaying of a white farmer who attacked her honor and her life.

Today this Negro mother of 12 living children is working like any other prisoner at the Georgia prison camp near Augusta. Mass protests last year forced a Georgia judge to commute her death sentence to life imprisonment.

How Mrs. Ingram is enduring this life term is shown by a recent letter to her daughter, Mrs. Geneva Rushin. Mrs. Ingram wrote: "I'm not able to be working as my heart still bothers me. I'm afraid one of these days I'll just drop, but they make me work here every day."

Sammie Lee and Wallace are serving their life terms in different prison farms, near Reidsville, Georgia.

Eight other children, the youngest now two years old, are living with Mrs. Geneva Rushin in an abandoned sharecropper's hut near Leslie, Georgia. The 12th child, Charles, is going to school and working in Philadelphia.

It was on Nov. 4, 1947, that Mrs. Ingram committed the "crime" of defending her life from John E. Stratford. Stratford, a white neighbor, had been "after" Mrs. Ingram, her children have said, ever since her husband died in August.

Infuriated with her refusal to become his mistress, he beat her on Nov. 4. Her sons came to her aid and helped save her life. Stratford died last January.

An all-white jury found Mrs. Ingram and her two sons guilty of first degree murder, and the death sentence was imposed.

In a recent trip to Philadelphia, Mrs. Rushin told reporters:

"The people who saved my mother and brothers from the electric chair can free her today. . . . Ask Gov. Talmadge in Georgia, ask President Truman in Washintgon, to free the Ingram family now. Please, everybody help to free my mother. It will help to free everybody."

FE's 'Secret Weapon'--Solid Locals

EAST MOLINE, Ill. — Arvid Sheets looks and talks like a mild-mannered college professor who'd run away from a fight on any subject.

His looks are mighty deceiving.

Sheets is president of FE Local 104 at the East Moline plant of International Harvester. Considering the size, history and make-up of the local, the fact he's been re-elected president six times should leave nobody in doubt as to his capacities.

A slender man of moderate height, Sheets wears horn-rimmed glasses which contribute to the scholarly appearance, as does his quiet, matter-of-fact way of speaking—he never raises his voice above a conversational level.

When UAW vice-president Livingston imported 70 goons, armed with brass knuckles, to demonstrate the "benefits" of UAW membership to Local 104, Sheets was one of those on hand to greet them at the plant gates. And when the UAW-provoked violence began, Sheets stayed around for the fun, too.

Later, when UAW district president Pat Greathouse issued his threat that "We'll be back, and next time, we'll have enough men to do the job," Sheets replied calmly:

"We'll be here, because we work here."

The frustrated Livingston and Greathouse then insisted the entire Quad-City membership of FE-CIO was "just a bunch of reds." Sheets smiled and asked reporters:

"If we're all Communists and if they hate the Communists so much, I don't see why they're so blamed anxious to make us join their union, do you?"

Why the UAW raiders chose the East Moline plant as the place to provoke violence is still a mystery in the Quad-Cities. The local there is considered one of the best run and most solid on the FE roster,



ARVID SHEETS

and a good part of the credit belongs to Sheets.

An employe of International Harvester for 18 years, 15 of them spent in the East Moline plant, Sheets has taken active part in every step of the local FE struggle for recognition, higher wages and better working conditions in the Quad-Cities.

The union first began to organize at East Moline in 1937, and Sheets emerged very quickly as a natural leader. But, as he says, "It took a lot of hard work before we could persuade the company to recognize us and negotiate a contract."

The first contract went into effect in 1942. From the day union organizers first appeared on the scene in 1937 until now, the average take-home pay has jumped from 70 cents an hour to $1.60. (This compared with the average wage in General Motors of $1.54, after the March 1 wage cut of 2 cents.)

Although he looks like a young man in his twenties or early thirties, Sheets is the proud father of two girls now enrolled at East Moline High. The union's success in pushing up his earnings as a precision grinder has made it possible for him to build the home his family lives in.

Like the majority of FE members in the Quad-Cities, Sheets goes to church with his family on Sunday. He happens to be a Presbyterian.

Active in civic affairs, he's been a director of the East Moline Community Chest for several years, and was just re-elected to another three-year term.

His local is proud of Sheets' war record in Washington, where he was farm equipment industry labor specialist for the War Production Board.

He takes a common sense approach to the attempt by the UAW to "take-over" FE-CIO. His view is that since FE is the union of the farm equipment industry, and since it has done so well in raising the wages and working conditions of workers in the Harvester chain, it should continue to represent farm implement workers.

Why the Redbaiting Smokescreen on FEPC?

By Ruby Cooper

CHICAGO.—Anti-communism is a convenient cover-up for a multitude of sins. This was shown only too clearly at the recent hearings in Springfield on the proposed FEPC law. New headlines screamed that state legislators had received threats that "Communists" would "break up the meeting." Plain clothes police "guarded" the hearing and a hysterical, red-baiting furor was evoked.

Why these fervent, designing efforts to make it appear that Communists oppose an FEPC law?

★

COMMUNIST PARTY support for a genuine FEPC statute is too well-known for such a fantasy as was staged in Springfield to carry much weight. The Communist Party's record in the fight for rights of Negroes is too richly embedded in history to be so easily distorted and slandered.

Clearly, there were other deliberate considerations in provoking this splurge of red-baiting hysteria. Forthrightness and honesty demands that it be described for what it is—a shrewdly-calculated smokescreen to put across a measure that is only a shadow of the kind of FEPC required in this state.

A report released this week by the Illinois Interracial Commission reveals that discrimination in employment against Negroes, Jews and Catholics is a studied, steadfast policy of most firms.

This report inadvertently discloses that changes in these discriminatory policies through polite forms of persuasion and coaxing stand about as much chance as a snowball in hell.

In the light of this report, the FEPC measure sponsored by the Democratic administration of Governor Stevenson is shown to be a hollow mockery and pretense of his campaign pledges for a vigorous FEPC.

It is openly admitted, in fact boasted, that it was written to meet the approval of the Republican side of the Legislature, the gentlemen responsible for killing FEPC in the last General Assembly.

★

PENALTIES have been entirely omitted from the bill, and minorities suffering under discrimination are asked to believe that a new day is dawning for them in job opportunities.

They are to take comfort from an innocuous provision in the bill giving the proposed commission authority to apply for court orders—a process that can be stretched out interminably by well-financed corporations intent on preserving discriminatory policies.

The cloud of red-baiting engendered at the Springfield hearings was designed to divert attention from these basic issues. It's the old case of the pickpocket shouting "Stop, thief" after rifling his victim's pocket.

Layoff Drives Ma To Abandon Baby

CHICAGO.—The bare, dull figures of mounting unemployment were a grim reality last week for a young mother who was forced to abandon her five-month-old baby because her husband had lost his job and they couldn't afford the luxury of being parents.

She is Mrs. Rosemary Jamieson, 21, a former Chicagoan who married and moved to Lakeview, N. Y. where her husband Robert, 21, is a mason.

The chubby, smiling baby, Frederck, 5 months old, was found in a hallway at 1726 Augusta Blv'd. wrapped in a green and yellow shawl. Pinned to his blue sweater was this cryptic note:

"I cannot afford food, rent and all the bills. Maybe someone else can do better than I can." Then followed the baby's formula.

But after two days, the distraught mother could stand the separation no longer. She called St. Vincent's orphange and identified herself.

Her husband, she said, had lost his job because there was no building.

★

"SO I came home here . . . I'm from Chicago," Mrs. Jamieson explained "I went to live with my brother . . . but he's out of work, too. . . . besides he has a wife and his own three children all living in a tiny three-room apartment.

"I tried working at a dime store for a while, but my sister-inlaw had too much to do to watch my baby, too. Then I decided to leave him somewhere."

She sobbed pitifully. "I didn't want to do that . . . but it was the only thing I could do . . . I didn't have any money and I didn't know where I could get any."



WE HEAR that the Negro people have been hit so hard by layoffs that the South Side unemployment compensation office had to be moved into larger quarters—in the Savoy Ballroom.

★

SOME people think that we really have public ownership of the transportation system in Chicago. They should read the financial statement of the Chicago Transit Authority which shows that the big Chicago banks hold the CTA bonds and rake off enormous interest. They would then understand the story in the Daily News last Thursday headlined: "LaSalle St. Waiting for New CTA Appointment."

★

SEN. BARRY of the Broyles Commission told us that the commission modelled its work on that of the notorious Canwell Committee of Washington State. "Of course," he added, "they were able to do a much better job because they had more money."

★

GOT eviction troubles? Then spend a minute sympathizing with poor (?) Mrs. John P. Cudahy of the big meat packing family, who was evicted last week from a Hollywood manson which she rents —one of a half dozen places where she lives.

★

THOSE four cops that Police Commissioner Prendergast caught sleeping in a field house last week while they were supposed to be protecting the citizens have made the rest of the force determine not to be caught napping. They're going to find better places to sleep in.

SENATORS GAG HEARING, APPROVE BROYLES BILL

(Continued from Page 2-A)

to five minutes each.

Delegates repeated dramatic comparisons of the Broyles Bills with "the Hitler laws that sent Germany down the road of bloody fascism." They pleaded for extension of the hearing.

★

THE SESSION ended abruptly and the 17-man Senate committee went into executive session. Twenty minutes later they complated unanimous approval of the bills.

Opening the hearing, Sen. Paul W. Broyles of Mount Vernon declared: "Our purpose is to round up all the people in this state who want to overthrow the government."

He was followed by a 20-minute harangue by Sen. Roland V. Libonati, who pictured "blood running in the streets" unless the bills are passed.

★

BOTH LIBONATI, attorney for Chicago's gangland and spokesman for the American Legion, and Broyles revealed that the Legion has thrown all of its power behind the measures. A letter was read from state Legion Post Commander Ed Clamage which hailed the bills as "masterpieces."

Broyles quoted at length on the "red menace" from the fantastic writings of such professional redbaiters as Ben Gitlow, Louis Budenzz and J. B. Matthews.

Delegates against the bills came from such varied organizations as the American Civil Liberties Union, Meadville Theological Seminary, the Civil Rights Congress, Students for Democratic Action, the Communist Party, the Illinois State CIO Council, the Young Progressives, the University of Chicago Republican Club. Numerous trade unions were represented.

★

AS ONE of the leaders of a huge delegation, Arthur G. Price of CRC compared the Broyles Bills to the Hitler edicts "which first outlawed the Communist and Social Democratic Parties, then put 6,000,000 Jews to death and paved the way for the most disastrous war of all time."

Speakers were repeatedly quizzed by members of the committee on their political beliefs and asked whether they were Communists.

A student delegation later secured an appointment with Gov. Adlai E. Stevenson, who assured them he would see to it that the Senate Judiciary Committee extended its hearings. Shortly afterward, however, the committee ended its rapid consideration of the bills.

SEN. EDWARD LAUGHLIN, chairman of the committee, admitted that he had dozens of additional requests by delegations to be heard.

Indicating the fascist-like atmosphere incited in the legislature and the defiance of broad popular sentiment, the Senate Committee rushed through action on the bills before the delegates had left Springfield.

A hush fell over the high-ceilinged Senuate Chamber as Claude Lightfoot arose to testify for the Communist Party and deliver a lashing against this attempt to "set up a Nazi dragnet which would catch the mildest advocate of social reform."

Lightfoot turned pointedly to Libonati as he ripped at the "parasites and gangsters" who would subvert America.

★

AN INITIAL effort by the Senators to heckle the Communist spokesmen was abandoned when Lightfoot deliberately showed his disdain for the Broyles witch-hunters and continued with a sharply-worded statement that thundered in the chamber.

"More renowned figures than Messrs. Broyles and Libonati have tried and failed to destroy the Communist Party, namely, Hitler, Mussolini and Hirohito," he declared, "and they landed in the ashcans of history."

He declared, however, that "there would not be enough jails in the state of Illinois to hold the tens of thousands who would find themselves guilty of the 'dangerous thoughts and actions' under the sweeping language of these bills."

★

SIDNEY ORDOWER of the Progressive Party called on "all who cherish liberty" to fight against "this latest effort to lock the American mind in an iron box."

In a sharp counter-attack on the "Americanism" of the American Legion sponsors of the bills, Aaron Bindman of the CIO Warehouse and Distribution Workers cited the Legion's Jimcrow posts throughout the U. S.

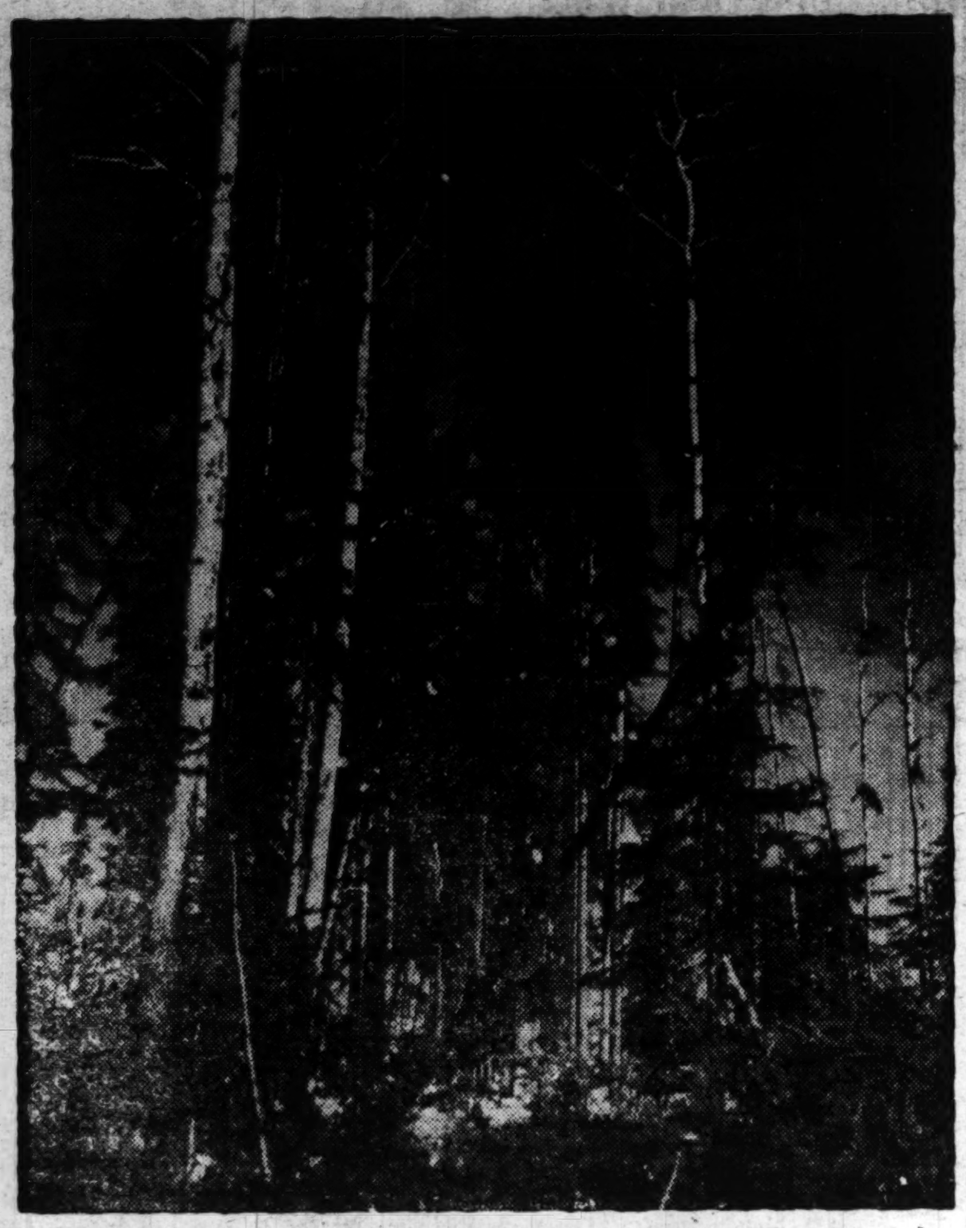
"We came here to Springfield with a large delegation of Negro and white," he said. "But in the city of Lincoln we couldn't find a place to eat together."

Others who spoke against the bills were Dorothy Bushnell Cole of CRC, James O. Monroe, editor of the Collinsville (Ill.) Herald, Maurice McElligott of the Illinois CIO Council, George Kynel of Students for Democratic Action, Clifford Johnson, of the CIO Fur and Leather Workers, John T. Bernard of the CIO United Electrical Workers, Dr. Martin Bickham of the American Civil Liberties Union.

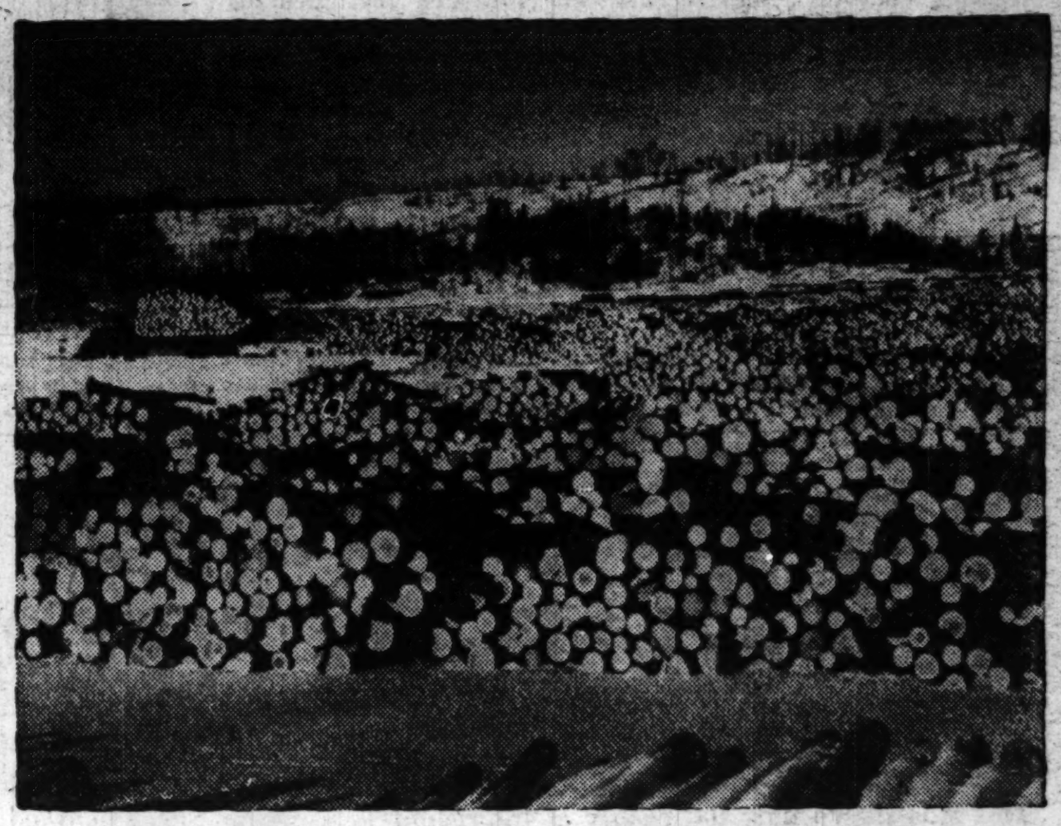
ILLINOIS

SET A LOGGING RECORD

Canadian lumberjacks, who this year set an all-time record in winter logging operations, are the brawn and skill that make the printed word possible. They cut the timber that goes to make the bulk of the newsprint used in America. This year 40,000 men wound up the toughest winter season in 20 years with a production of 2 million cords. Often the men worked hip-deep in snow at temperatures ranging down to 50 degrees below zero. The logs are dumped on the rivers to await the spring thaws for the trip downstream to the paper mills.



Down comes a pine to be cut into 6-foot lengths and hauled to rivers.



Logs on the ice at Stevens, Ontario, await thaws to float downstream.



Snow stalls trucks, but horse-drawn sleighs get through.



A "mechanical slasher" makes little ones out of big ones.

PAY RISE TOPS PACKING UNION DEMANDS

CHICAGO.—Wage increases top the list of demands worked out by the CIO United Packinghouse Workers in its program for 1949. The union's policy statement was issued here following a meeting of its International Executive Board and served flat notice on the meat packers that "a general wage increase in 1949 is one of the goals of the packinghouse workers."

Last year, the CIO packinghouse union was in the forefront of the third-round wage struggle and conducted a bittery-fought, 11-week strike against the meat industry's Big Four.

★

"THE packinghouse workers remain in great need of a general wage increase," the union's statement declared.

"The sharp reduction in weekly hours which we predicted over a year ago has had a serious effect upon weekly earnings. Continued low levels in the numbers of livestock available for slaughter can only mean continued short work weeks."

Along with pressing for wage hikes, it was indicated that the union plans to combat the intense speed-up becoming more and more prevalent in packing plants. "Work standards and job load limits must be brought under the provisions of our contracts as a protection for the workers against unbearable speed-up," the union emphasized.

★

OTHER goals mapped in the program include:

- Health and welfare provisions;
- Organizing the unorganized in the union's jurisdiction;
- Repeal of the Taft-Hartley law and re-enactment of the Wagner Act;
- And civil rights legislation.

Asserting it would "push energetically" to organize the unorganized, the union announced it would seek to coordinate its efforts with other CIO unions in allied industries so that "the workers may benefit from exchange of information and from joint planning."

A new innovation in the legislative program calls for national and local laws prohibiting employers from operating plants where strikes are in progress.

★

THE UNION recalled that three of its members were killed last year during the nationwide meat-packing strike as a result "of the decision of the employers to operate in face of our legal strike."

It re-affirms its stand in behalf of anti-poll tax and anti-lynching legislation, FEPC, elimination of segregation in the armed forces, and adds:

"We oppose all bills and Executive Orders to limit constitutional rights of American citizens and curtail the right of organization and association."

URGING all local unions to establish Civil Rights Committees, the policy statement asserts that "the civil rights and anti-discrimination policies of UPWA are one of the foundation stones upon which our union has been built."

Projecting the slogan of "Forward Together," the statement concludes that "The United Packinghouse Workers of America, CIO, has always been a militant and forward-looking union.

"We believe that this program continues in the spirit of our tradition. It represents a minimum program of immediate objectives around which the entire organization will eagerly rally for a great forward movement of great benefit to our entire membership.

NEW ENGLAND EDITION

The Worker

GE Fires 550 in Lynn; Depression Hits Hard

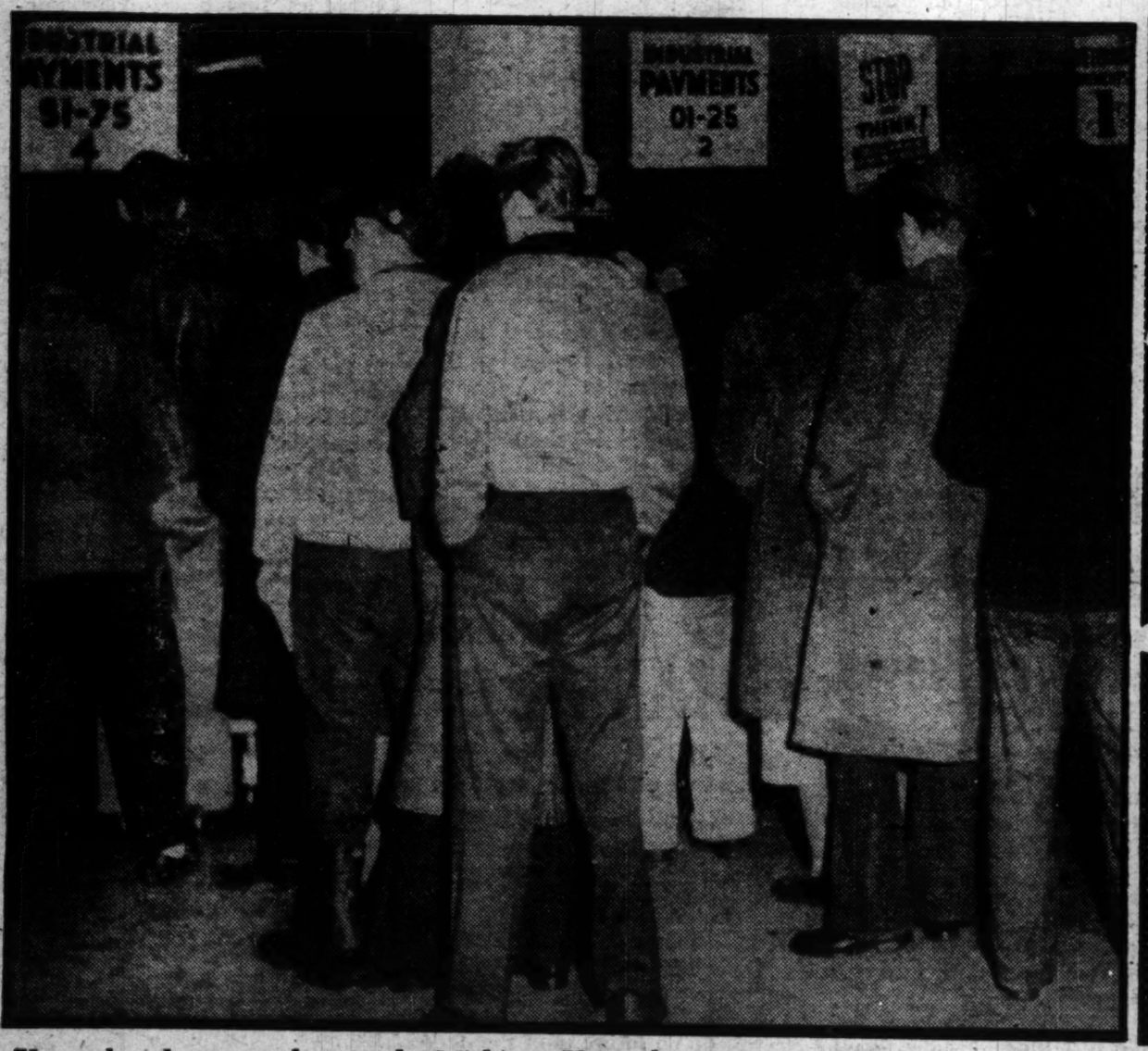
—See Page 2—

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JUDGE STOPS JURY EXPOSE

To Pick Panel; Communists Protest

—See Page 3—



Unemployed auto workers at the Michigan Unemployment Compensation Commission waiting for their social security payments.

How the "Cold War" Saps Jobless Payments

—Story on Page 5—

IN THE MAGAZINE SECTION

How's Your Health?

Most Americans would like a system of health care for all to be provided and guaranteed by the government. But big business prefers the cold war, and we can't have both.

Man With a Message for Labor

Pettis Perry, chairman of the Communist Party's national Negro commission, got his know-how in the school of struggle.

People's Songs' 3rd Birthday

Sidney Finkelstein writes about the organization that has brought back labor's fighting songs to help labor fight today.

Heroism of Li Ming-tsung

Story of a soldier in China's Liberation Armies, who helped forge a ring of steel around Pieping, by Alan Winnington.

550 Laid Off At West Lynn; GE Clamps Down

By Leo Soft

LYNN, Mass.—Five hundred and fifty workers at General Electric's West Lynn plant lost jobs last week as GE continued doing its best to bring on the grand-daddy of all depressions by refusing wage increases to its employes.

Most of the 550 laid off had been working on meters, time switches and transformers. A big drop in civilian orders caused the layoffs. At the nearby River Works plant, working mostly on jet engines and turbines for war production, employment has kept at a fairly steady level.

The West Lynn layoffs, following a wave of layoffs in industries throughout New England and the nation, are a clear example of what Big Capitalism is planning for American workers.

Except for workers busy on production for war, American industry is beginning to shut down in a repetition of the economic disaster of the 1930's. Big Business, including GE, has piled up the most fabulous profits in history.

But at the same time that Business raked off the profits and increased prices, bosses have refused to grant real wage increases to workers. The result is that hard-up workers can't afford to buy any of the things they themselves produce.

When workers can't buy anything, the big factories begin to pile up supplies in their inventories and warehouses. At the same time that workers need the stuff in the warehouses, the bosses close down their factories. They don't produce anything since nobody has the money with which to buy things. In short, the workers don't have enough purchasing power.

That's what happened at West Lynn. The civilian market has gone to pot. Nobody has enough money with which to buy things, so the privately owned factories are closing down. There aren't any orders, so 550 Lynn workers are thrown out of jobs.

★

THE TRAGIC THING is that GE only last week indicated that it wouldn't grant a needed wage increase to its workers. To stave off the depression, workers' purchasing power has got to be increased by wage raises. But capitalists don't like to give pay boosts.

Communists insist that the mills and factories should be owned by the workers themselves. That's Socialism, the system under which goods are produced because people want and need them, not just to make big profits for a few capitalists.

But until Socialism, workers have got to protect their living standards by fighting for wage increases. Unions have got to fight, as they've never fought before, to win increased pay from the big corporations.

Bosses are crying pitifully about "hard times" and the "impossibility of getting raises during a depression." Some rightwing labor leaders echo that type of baloney. But workers have got to realize that pay boosts alone can stave off depression.

Nathan Kersch Dies; Mourned by Party

BOSTON.—New England Communists last week mourned the loss of Nathan Kersch, active Fall River Communist leader. Comrade Kersch had been serving the Fall River community for many years, especially in the several Jewish organizations with which he was affiliated.

The condolences of the New New England Party were brought to Mrs. Kersch and the family at the funeral by Dave Rosenberg and Eddie Garfield. The Party's District Committee declared that "continued work for Socialism by all Party members is the best way of honoring the memory of Nathan Kersch."

KEYSTONE STRIKERS HOLD LINE

BOSTON. — More than 500 strikers at the Keystone Manufacturing Co. held solid as they completed the third week of their strike for a 15-cent-an-hour wage increase and improved working conditions.

Mass picketing was effective as a company request for a court injunction against picketing was taken under advisement by Judge Vincent Brogna. The company hasn't yet tried scabbing operations, although they have tried to move office workers into the plant.

The workers, represented by UE-CIO Local 262, had been deliberately provoked into a strike by Keystone's management. After turning down wage demands, Keystone prodded the workers into striking during the company's slack production season.

But the solid strike, led by Business Agent Rusty Hannegan and Field Organizer Jim Marino, has company officials jumpy. The company ran to the courts for help.

The company produces Keystone cameras, projects, and toys. The strike is the third major strike within a year for Local 262. Assistance should be sent to the Local 262 Special Relief Fund, 6 Beacon St., Boston.

The strike is being closely watched as an indication of whether it is possible to win wage increases from reluctant bosses during a "depression period." At Manning, Maxwell, and Moore, Local 262 won a 10-cent pay increase without a strike.

Right Wingers Lose In Lynn UE Local

LYNN, Mass.—Members of UE-CIO Local 201 twice slapped down right-wingers led by business agent Frederick Kelley at a meeting called to complete action on the local's new constitution. The local is the largest in the international union.

The ACTU-linked business agent was voted down in two separate clashes with progressive union leaders. The disputes came over the status of the Local's Educational Committee and the method of selecting delegates to the national convention.

Kelley opposed continuing the Education Committee, claiming that its job could be carried on "by other committees." Former Local Secretary Bob Goodwin, well-known Lynn Communist, rose to accuse Kelley of obstructing the Local's educational work.

After a heated debate the issue was brought to a vote. With progressives supporting Goodwin's stand, the Educational Committee was kept by a vote of 63 to 62.

★

RIGHT-WINGERS also kicked up a fuss on the method of electing to the union's national convention. Kelley backed a move to elect all delegates, except the local president and business agent (himself), at large. The Constitution provides automatic selection for all International officers in the Local. Local 201 is the home Local of UE president Albert Fitzgerald.

After some more hot talk, Kelley's proposal was turned down uy a three-to-one vote.



F. O. MATHIESSEN

MURIEL DRAPER, prominent American women's leader, and Prof. F. O. Matthiessen, author of "From the Heart of Europe," will speak to a Rally for Peace at the Community Church Center, March 4, 8 p.m.

The meeting is sponsored by the Council of American-Soviet Friendship. Both Mrs. Draper and Prof. Matthiessen have recently been in Europe.

YPM Hits Jobless With Leaflets

BOSTON. — Unemployed workers waiting in line for compensation checks at the Boston office of the Mass Division of Unemployment Security got several visits from members of the Young Progressives of Massachusetts last week.

YPM members hit the unemployment lines with a leaflet passing out information on bills at the State House to increase Unemployment Compensation. Titled **The Line Is Getting Longer**, the YPM pamphlet got a friendly reception from workers.

So much favorable comment followed the first few leaflet distributions that YPM plans to devote more attention to the Unemployment center. Many of the unemployed workers are young people.

New England Plants Close; Many Fired

BOSTON.—One after another, industries throughout New England are closing down for lack of orders. Here are a few during the past two weeks. In several cases, the plant closing down had been the biggest employer in the city affected.

In East Rochester, N. H., 500 textile workers were thrown out as the Cocheco Woolen Mfg. Co. locked its gates.

In Taunton, Mass., 300 workers were unemployed as Glenwood Range, once America's biggest stove producer, felt the "no orders" squeeze and closed down. Another 300 had been laid off during the past few months.

In Woonsocket, R. I., 280 workers were given suspension notices as the Woonsocket Rayon Co. called it quits.

Priest Says Murder OK

BOSTON.—Father Shortell, prominent Catholic labor expert, tripped himself up at a meeting called by the Boston University Sociology Club when he spoke on the Church's attitude towards trade unions.

Father Shortell is the former head of the Labor Institute at Holy Cross College and a member of the Slichter Committee which passed Massachusetts anti-labor laws. He is a leading light of the Association of Catholic Trade Unionists.

In the question period following his address, Father Shortell was asked why the ACTU attempted to divide trade union members along religious lines. He explained that the ACTU operated only "in unions where the situation is unclear, such as UE or the CIO Furworkers; where there are Communists, Trotzkyites, or Socialists."

In both unions mentioned, progressive leadership has won gains for the membership despite ACTU efforts at disruption and red-baiting.

Father Shortell was then asked what the Church was doing about unions in countries like Spain and Argentine, where the Church is in control. It was pointed out that trade union members were being executed for leading wage struggles in Spain.

The Father explained that "the Masons had been in control and the Church had to clean up." And, he concluded, "the trade unionists being shot are Communists."

1,400 Rail Workers Fired in Mass.

BOSTON. — Layoffs, spreading through New England like the plague, chopped 1,300 railroad workers from the employed rolls last week. The New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad closed down its Readville Locomotive and Car Repair shop.

Another 100 railroad workers got the gate as the Old Colony line cut down its passenger service. Railroad barons, with a 1948 profit of $711,000,000, were pleading "lack of business."

Railroadmen still on the job were sweating under record-breaking speedup conditions. Safety precautions were going by the boards as the roads put on the pressure.

The President's Emergency Commission in the dispute between 16 non-operating unions and rail moguls recommended a pay increase of 7 cents and a 40-hour week in September. The unions had asked 25 cents, night differential, and an immediate 40-hour week.

The 40-hour week would save thousands of railroad jobs. But, if it's held off till September, most railroad men will be pounding the bricks. More than 100,000 have been laid off already.

At the Bookshop:

The following items on sale at the Progressive Bookshop, 8 Beach Street, Boston. Mail orders are accepted.

Fear, War and the Bomb, by Blackett, $3.50; Soviet Economic Development since 1917, by Dobb, $4; The Embers Still Burn, by Hirschmann, $3; Jazz, a People's Music, by Finkelstein, $3.

The Newspaper Says That This Is Good News...

NEW BEDFORD.—Maybe it's good news, like the newspaper says it is, but it still smells kind of fishy to us. Anyway, here it is, straight from the New Bedford Standard Times.

The newspaper is enthusiastic because 300 tons of cotton spinning machinery are being shipped from the Firestone Textile plant in New Bedford to Buenos Aires, Argentina.

The shipment means that for the first time in many months 50 New Bedford longshoremen will have a day's work. The city's pier has been idle.

Now wait a minute, brother. It's fine for the longshoremen to get a little work. But it's pretty sad when the only work they can get is shipping out the machinery which used to keep thousands of the city's textile workers employed.

★

WITH UNEMPLOYMENT hitting hard in this city, the Kilburn Mill has just reduced operations to a single shift. The Fisk Mill has given warning that a big layoff is coming soon.

'NO DISCRIMINATION'; BUT— MTA HAS ONLY 8 NEGROES

BOSTON.—Officials of the Metropolitan Transit Authority, plumping hard for a fare increase, were visited by a delegation from the Committee to End Job Discrimination to remind them that the MTA was still using discriminatory hiring policies.

The delegation, led by executive secretary Dorothy Smith Dailey, laid it on the line to MTA employment manager Edward Kelly. Kelly replied that "there will be no hiring until the depression is over, and, besides, we never discriminate."

For an outfit that "never discriminates" the MTA has mighty few Negro workers. There are only eight Negro operators, NO guards, NO collectors, and NO starters. Negroes are employed as porters and station cleaners, but they cannot advance and are not up-graded.

Kelly explained that "seniority is important." But since until very recently there were NO Negro operators, none of the eight presently employed stand much of a chance.

In hiring clerks, "experience" is necessary. Where Negroes can get "experience" as clerks wasn't explained by Kelly. Kelly continued along the same lines. It is obvious that Negroes who pay fares to the "publicly owned" MTA aren't getting their share of the jobs.

With victories against Jimcrow already chalked up at the Timothy Smith and Dutton department stores, the committee is planning a campaign to end discrimination in hiring for public services. The MTA, Consolidated Gas, Edison Electric and Bell Telephone are in mind.

The delegation included, besides Mrs. Dailey, John Simmons, Dalton Gabriel and James Mitchell of the committee, Patsy Pfeiffer of YPA, Eddie Garfield of the Communist Party, and Henry Cooperstock of the Civil Rights Congress.

Citizens Arm Against Klan

By Sylvia Hall

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Recent cross burnings and armed Klan intimidation in Munford, a small farm town, have culminated in citizens taking up arms against the hooded men.

A 25 to 40-car motorcade of masked men threatened two white families in Munford. Dick Drake, one of the residents visited, said he was threatened with guns. The hooded men then went to the home of Mrs. Lewis, a widow. The woman and her three sons said they watched from their window as the men burned a cross, lingered for awhile and then left. Her neighbor estimated 49 cars of the Kluxers. A group of citizens in Munford, hearing of the incidents, immediately armed themselves and went out to look for the Klansmen. They mentioned to a reporter that if they should find the men, there would be "murder" to write up.

In Talladega, site of a Negro university and former scenes of Klan intimidation, a cross was burned in an empty lot on the same night.

Since the incident, both families in Munford have sold their homes.

But two more crosses have been burned in Alabama this week.

The Communist Party of Alabama has issued a leaflet entitled "End Ku Kluxism in Alabama!" It explains how and why the big industrialists profit from terrorism. It appeals to the people to demand that Governor Folsom revoke the charter of the Klan, and that he tour the state and speak against the organization.

'Outlaw Communists!' Talmadge Shrieks

ATLANTA, Ga.—Gov. Herman Talmadge, hero of the Ku Klux Klan and white supremacist of national notoriety, has added his voice to the reactionary clamor for outlawing the Communist Party. Like the other anti-Communist demagogues, Talmadge brazenly hails the Truman Administration's persecution of the 12 Communist leaders as a move to strengthen "our democratic form of government."

This so-called "democratic form of government" in Georgia has resulted in whitewashing the legal lynching and mob murder of several Negroes in recent months, to wit: the cold-blooded shooting of two war veterans and their wives at Monroe; the deliberate killing of Isaiah Nixon in Montgomery County and Robert Mallard in Toombs County; the frame-up of Mrs. Rosa Lee Ingram who is now serving a life sentence for the self-defense slaying of a white rapist; the merciless massacre of Negro prisoners in Brunswick. It has resulted in the current shameless attempt to disfranchise the Negro people of the entire state by wiping out their registration.

It is against this background that Talmadge unabashedly flaunts the banner of democracy. In his newspaper, The Statesman, Talmadge devoted his entire column of Feb. 17 to the trial of the Communist leaders.

"If the Federal Court finds these Communist leaders guilty," he wrote, "it will, in effect, outlaw Communist Party activities in the United States. Such a decision would pave the way for similar prosecutions in Georgia and other states where Communist leaders are active either out in the open or underground.

Since Talmadge has called people as conservative as ex-governor Thompson and Mr. A. T. Walden fronts for the Communists, it is quite clear that Talmadge looks on the Truman prosecution of the Communist leaders as an opportunity to silence all opposition from any source whatsoever.

3 Teen-age Negroes Flogged by Kluxers

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — Three Negro teen-age boys have been picked up in Columbus, Georgia, driven to Phoenix City, Alabama, where they were beaten and shot at by five white men who said they were members of the Ku Klux Klan. The boys said they were questioned about a meeting on Brotherhood Week at their high school, and also about the activities of the Columbus chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Bar Negroes in Parks Of Barkley's State

FRANKFORT, Ky.—The Kentucky court of appeals ruled Feb. 22 that the city of Louisville has the right to bar Negroes from parks reserved for white persons.

"In this state the principle of social segregation of the two races has been universally recognized from the beginning," the court said in an opinion written by Judge Roy Helm, Hazard, Democrat.

What about fulfilling your campaign promises in your own home state, Vice President Alben K. Barkley.

Texas Negroes Demand Enforcement of Rights

AUSTIN, Tex.—Demands of Texas Negroes for laws enforcing their "rightful place as American citizens of Texas" have been handed to Gov. B. F. Jester and the state legislature. Included among legislation demanded were provisions for equal education opportunity, housing and slum clearance, an anti-injunction act to protect labor from the courts, adequate workingmen's compensation and unemployment insurance, Negro representation on state, county and municipal bodies, and the right to vote, to hold public office, and to serve on juries.

The demands were formulated by a conference here Feb. 18 of the Texas Council of Negro Organizations. Delegates of 31 organizations attended. Reports were given by more than 100 Negro leaders. The conference coincided with legislative hearings on the abolition of the poll tax and a public hearings on the anti-lynching bill.

Among the speakers were Dr. Joseph J. Rhoads, president of Bishop College; R. A. Hester, Supreme Grand Chancellor of the Knights of Pythias; Miss Ellie Alma Walls, president of the State Teachers' Association, represent-7,000 Negro teachers; A. Maceo Smith, State Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP); Donald Jones, regional secretary of the NAACP; U. Simpson Tate, NAACP regional attorney; J. C. McAdams, superintendent of Negro education in Texas; Dr. McKinley Knox, prominent clergyman; Dr. Robert M. Herrington, president of Sam Houston College, and others.

Miss Walls, a teacher in an Austin high school, lashed out first in demanding the establishment of a "foundation of a democratic states" which would include:

1—Provision of equal educational opportunity irrespective of race, as the first obligation of the State, with emphasis on equal administrative services, faculty, salaries, tenure, training, spiritual freedom, and opportunity to utilize education;

2—Equal representation of the Negro people on all school boards and technical advisory committees on the basis of qualification;

3—Unsegregated schools without qualification, since facts have "proven the fallacy of the separate-but-equal education theory;

4—Recognition and inclusion of Negro history in textbooks so that the Negro might attain his rightful place in history.

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HEADING the Housing Committee, Mr. A. Maceo Smith demanded effective city planning, slum clearance, and relocation of slum arrears. Calling housing the Number 1 problem of the Negro people of the state, and saying that the people cannot be supplied through private enterprise, Mr. Smith demanded federal and state housing aid.

The South in Struggle

Small Hill Farmers of Dixie Highlands Will Play Major Role in Changing South

By Sam Hall

Chairman, Communist Party of Alabama

THE SOUTH is rich in class forces that will play important roles in the coming progressive victory of the American people. (I say "coming progressive victory" for, regardless of how rough the road traveled will be, the final turn of that road will open up the glorious vista of people's victory.) This week I want to talk about a group of southerners who will help open up that road.



SAM HALL

When the slave owners took over the great fertile valleys of the South they drove the small white farmers into the hills to scratch out a bare living on the rocky ridges. These are the "small hill farmers" of the southern highlands. Already they have helped make history in the South.

We Communists recognize that the major forces in the South are the Negro people's liberation movement and the working class struggle. The merging of these two streams of anti-imperialist action will wash away the Wall Street-plantation domination of the South. What role will the small hill farmers play in this?

History gives the lead. The democratic upsurge in the South during Reconstruction was based on the unity established between the freed slaves and the small white farmers. Even earlier the hill farmers opposed the slave owners. They fought against secession, and from these small farmers came full units of soldiers fighting in the union army. Several hill counties of the southern states opposed the slave owners throughout the Civil War.

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WHEN EASTERN industrialists brought cotton mills into the South to take advantage of low wages made possible by the semi-feudal plantation economy they recruited their workers from the small white farmers who were being forced off their sub-marginal land. Some of the most stirirng working class battles of this country have been fought by these farmers who became workers. We only have to recall Gastonia, N. C., to be convinced of this fact.

The truth is that not only in textile but in most industries of the deep South the white workers are only a generation or two removed from the small hill farm. Most white workers in the South have close ties with the countryside and, of course, many of them live on the farm even while they work in industry.

This means that the possibility of a close united front between the small hill farmers and the working class is very great. These small farmers have very real grievances, too. Their struggle for livelihood is tough. Traditionally their organization for economic struggle has been the Farmers Union. At times this organization has numbered tens of thousands of these hill farmers in its ranks. The movement has a strong ebb and flow. At the present time the movement is on a strong upsurge. The Farmers Union is building strong organizations in several of the states of the deep South and its possibilities are great throughout the South.

It is important to remember that these farmers have a tradition of political action. They were the backbone of the great Populist movement which came close to breaking the Democratic Party dictatorship over the South. In fact in North Carolina, where strong Negro-white unity was forged, this movement won state power. As we know this movement failed because it did not have the leadership of the working class. That is why signs of close cooperation between these small farmers and the workers is of key importance.

I think a story told to me by one of these farmers illustrates the great possibilities.

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DURING THE TREMENDOUS strike struggles through which the miners of the Birmingham area won their unions this farmer lived on a small farm near one of the mines involved in the strike. He said he and his wife and son talked the matter over. It was clear to them that the companies were literally starving the miners to defeat. So this farmer loaded up in his wagon all the food he had stored up and carried it to the striking miners. Other farmers were doing the same. The strike was won.

When late spring came this particular farmer found himself in peril of being wiped out. His son was ill. The rains kept up for days and when it let up his corn fields were filled with weeds and grass. Then the worst blow fell. The farmer broke his leg. As he told the story, "It was impossible for my wife to hoe out the grass and weeds in time to save the corn crop." Without corn he would have no feed for his mules nor corn meal for the family. It looked like he would join the long ranks of the little farmers who had to leave the land and go into wage slavery.

"I was laying up in bed looking out over the farm early one morning while my wife sharpened her hoe for a hopeless fight against the grass and weeds," he related. "Then I heard the sound of many voices. I looked up the road. There came the miners—all of them, Negro and white. They had taken a day off from the mine. They all carried hoes of one kind or another. They went to work on that corn. In a few hours it was as pretty a cultivated field as you'll ever see. I'm still a farmer today because of what those miners did."

That tells the story of the unity that can and will be built.

Communist Ban Fought

RALEIGH, N. C.—Rep. Clyde A. Shreve of Guilford County, co-author of the Shreve-Regan Bill to outlaw the Communist Party and impose a non-Communist oath on all state employes devoted 20 minutes last week to an attack in the General Assembly on Junius Scales, Carolina's Communist Party Chairman.

After Shreve's 20-minute tirade the Rules Committee limited "future personal privilege" speeches to 10 minutes. The red-hunting representative was aroused by a Communist Party press release of a statement by Scales attacking the measure. Other protests against the bill and demands for public hearings on it were pouring into House Judiciary Committee Number 2.

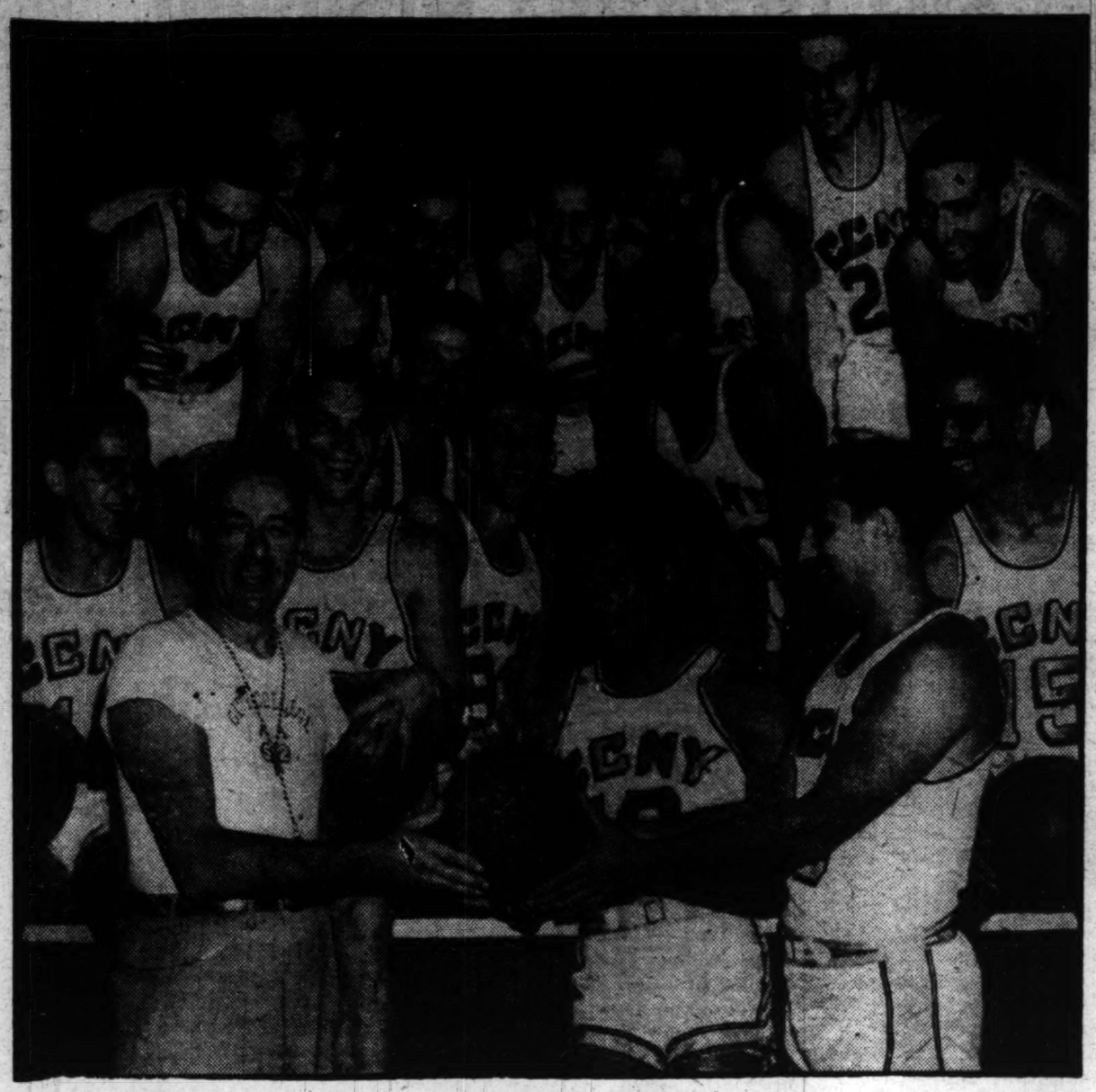
Scales' statement follows in part:

"Messrs. Shreve and Regan, seemingly so eager to serve their constituents, never got around to introducing a bill to extend and increase unemployment benefits, or a bill to repeal the sales tax, or to repeal the anti-closed shop law, or a bill to give sharecroppers written contracts and the right to sell on the open market, or a bill to create a state FEPC. Oh no! That might destroy the 'American way of life!'

"Mr. Regan comes from Robeson County where double segregation is practiced—against Negroes and Robeson Indians. If Mr. Regan introduced a bill to admit Indians and Negroes to UNC's graduate school, for example, he would really serve his constituents and become famous too. . . .

"What effect would this bill have on all liberals and progressives? The simple truth is there are two steps in the suppression of all progressive movements. The first is to outlaw the Communists. The second is to label every progressive demand whether it be for a 10-cent wage increase or a state FEPC law as a "red plot." The pattern is then obvious; everyone who fights for any progressive proposal becomes automatically a "red" and subject to prosecution. It would only stop when North Carolina is converted into a graveyard of thought and progress."

READY FOR TOURNEY—KENTUCKY AND ALL!



THIS HAPPY BUNCH of young men compose the basketball squad of City College of New York. They have earned a bid to the National Invitation Tourney, starting next Saturday, and while lacking the height of Kentucky and defending champs, St. Louis, are rated a chance to knock off any team any given night. They specialize in a terrific fast break and short, dazzling passwork. Coach Nat Holman, once famed star of the Original Celtics, is holding the ball with co-captains Spencer Jameson and Hilty Shapiro.

We'll Repeat --Southworth

BRADENTON, Fla.—Billy Southworth has all the answers concerning his question-mark ball club and, if they are correct, he not only is a champion candidate for a quiz show, but his Boston Braves are fine candidates to repeat as National League champions.

On this official opening of the major league spring training season, the start of the 1949 pennant race still was 48 days away but Billy the Quiz Kid knew where he stood.

"Sure I am concerned about my club," he said. "But I am happy to be concerned. It is a good kind of concern because I can't say now who will play in each position. We've got such talent on hand that everybody is fighting for a job."

Southworth cleared up one big point by saying that he never saw outfielder Pete Reiser in good condition or with such pep and spirit. Reiser, who came from the Dodgers during the-off-season, had assorted aches and pains last year and was strictly a liability.

Southworth said Reiser would be the No. 1 candidate for the center field job, but that Jim Russell, who went out with a great ailment at midseason a year go, "definitely intends to beat him out of it."

"Jim, who had permission to report a few days late, told me that I am coming into camp and am going to play against everybody, right handers and left handers, and that Reiser is going to have to beat me out if he wants the job.' That's the kind of spirit we have all over the club."

Southworth admitted outfielder Jeff Heath was a big "if" because he may still have to favor the ankle he broke late last season.

"But Eddie Stanky insists his broken ankle is as good as new and that he is set for a fine year at second base."

"There again I have a problem which happily concerns me, if you get what I mean. Sibby Sisti is going to give Eddie a real battle for that second base job."

Southworth praised Sisti's great all-around clutch work in the late stages of last year's race stating hat "if we hadn't had Sibby I don't know what we would have done. He was as much responsible for our winning the pennant as anybody on the ball club and don't forget it," he said.

The rest of the infield is set, he said, with Bob Elliott at third, Alvin Dark at shortstop, and Duke Torgeson and Ray Sanders battling it out for the first base job.

Sanders, he said, was a greatly improved ball player, a "much better hitter now than when I had him with the Cardinals."

As of now Southworth figures on five starting pitchers, one of whom will be the $75,000 bonus kid, Johnny Antonelli, who pitched only parts of four innings in four different ball games last year.

"Johnny is going to get his chance," he said. "I figure on using him with Vernon Bickford, Johnny Sain, Warren Spahn and Bill Voiselle."

The catching also was set, he said, with Phil Masi, Bill Salkeld and rookie Paul Burris, up from Milwaukee "and a great prospect" sharing the load.

Fear Bosox, Indians 3rd, Says Stengel

The prediction by Bill Veeck that the Indians would repeat in the American loop by 10 games is scoffed at by Casey Stengel, new manager of the New York Yankees. Ol' Case insists his Yanks would win.

"Joe McCarthy's Red Sox are likely to give us the most trouble," says Stengel.

The Red Sox' Joe McCarthy said his team would try to get rolling right away. "We certainly aren't going to get off to a slow start in the race this year like we did last," said McCarthy.

Connie Mack calls Cleveland the pennant favorite in the AL because "it definitely is a solid club." He said his Philadelphia A's would be dangerous because of good pitching but saw a three-way race against between Cleveland, New York and Boston.

Red Rolfe, rookie manager of the Detroit Tigers, didn't appear overloaded with hope as he admitted, "Gosh, my guys are painfully slow but we're going to speed up a little."

Joe Kuhel of the Washington Senators said, "We are going to hustle like the Dickens and we'll be a fast club with a little more hitting than last year."

The Browns' Zach Taylor said he has some "fine youngsters" and added his team might suprise everybody with how high they finish.

"YOU WERE THE GREATEST, JOE"

Since announcing his official retirement as heavyweight champion on Tuesday, Joe Louis has been swamped with letters of praise and congratulations from all over the country. "You were the greatest," the general tone goes, "Happy to see you step out as an unbeaten champion." Louis is entering the promotional field in Chicago in an attempt to break the monopoly on big fights held by two New York outfits, and plans to promote a June elimination between Ezzard Charles and Jersey Joe Walcott.

On the Score Board



By Lester Rodney

Ready for the Annual Barrage

DOWN IN THE land of sunshine sixteen big league clubs are going through their training while you and I get up in the middle of the night and shut the windows to keep from becoming March frostbite cases.

Spring training has been estimated many ways. I've heard cynics say the whole thing is a fraud to whip up the public interest in the coming season. I've heard players say that unless a man got hog fat during the winter, a couple of weeks of preparation right in the northern April weather without fuss or feathers is enough to put an athlete in shape, that the season is too long anyhow and why start fine and overtrained.

I've heard oldtimers say that they won't "put out" down South and risk injuries and pulled muscle on the oftime sandy or rocky turf, especially in those money making exhibitions in small towns. Before the threat of trade unionism won living expenses for family men during spring training, I heard loud and righteous beefs on that score. Best training and athletic authorities will privately tell you that at best the six weeks preparation is excessive.

There's a little truth in all of these observations and opinions, especially in the very first one.

No matter what you think of it, spring training is apparently here to stay a while, so I think you should be prepared for the following annual deathless statements. You may fill in the name of the manager:

"We are a much improved ball club. With one good 20-game winner and an outfielder who could hit a long ball consistently, we could go far."

"The main thing is that everybody is hustling this year."

"Every job on the club is open. Every man has to win his job on the field here. I don't care if he hit .378 last year."

"I never go overboard on rookies, but this young whats-his-name has the greatest pair of hands I have ever seen, the finest natural swing, the most magnificent arm . . ."

"I don't know where we'll finish, but we'll be in there fighting, you can be sure."

And finally Messrs. Ford Frick and William Harridge in chorus . . . "I have never seen such fine balance in the National (American) League. I look forward to the best race in the league's history. Any one of our eight clubs I sincerely believe has a chance."

So it goes. If I may be so presumptious as to advise a total newcomer, Jack Onslow of the Chicago White Sox, on a fitting quotation.

"Harrumph! As I see it, the teams to beat are the Indians, Red Sox, Yanks, A's, Tigers, Browns and Senators."

There'll Be One Vote for Him, Anyhow!

THE UNITED PRESS has sent out a ballot for a UP All American chosen by scribes of papers all over the land. It won't be compiled and announced for a while, but there's no harm in telling our readers how I voted.

First — I believe that All American teams are in a large sense kind of foolish for the good and sufficient reason that nobody voting can possibly have seen all the players and therefore is apt to plump for some he has seen in his own locality or some with more vigorous press agents than others. It is for just that reason, however, that I am sending along my ballot just the same, for listed on my first team is a player who will probably make the UP basketball editor say, "Who the devil is Wilson of Anderson?"

Wilson of Anderson is not listed on the "nominations for your guidance" sent along with the ballot, though it is an extensive and helpful listing. I've been hearing about his exploits regularly via mail and clippings from Indianapolis readers of The Worker. I made my own check with a few visiting basketball players from the area and find they confirm in every way what our readers say about Wilson, who went to the small Indianapolis school after starring in high school because the Big Nine still discriminated against Negro players on the court. **(Since then Bill Garrett of Indiana has broken the old anochronistic ban in a Conference where some of the greatest football teams have been traditionally inter-racial).**

So if Wilson only gets one vote for first team All American on the UP listing, you will know that The Worker cast the single vote. I hope he gets more than one of course, but to make sure that at least his name is thrown into the voting, I sent along a ballot. Here are the two teams I chose. Specifications were that centers could be moved to other positions.

FIRST TEAM	SECOND TEAM
Barnhorst, Notre Dame	Beard, Kentucky
Wilson, Anderson	Boryla, Denver
Groza, Kentucky	Cooper, Duquesne
Macauley, St. Louis	Gardner, Utah
D. McGuire, St. Johns, Bklyn.	Jones, Kentucky

Except for Wilson I have seen all these in action in the Garden. Hated to leave out such players I had seen as Lavelli of Yale, Cousy of Holy Cross, O'Brien of Butler, Harris of Oklahoma A&M, Unruh of Bradley, Kerris of Loyola, Vanderweghe of Colgate, Jameson of CCNY, and many more. And sight unseen, such evident stars as Eddleman of Illinois (whom I will see in the NCAA), Mikkelson of Hamline, Skoog of Minnesota. . . . However . . .

What's that? Is Kentucky going to win both tourneys? Maybe. But look out for my CCNY boys dumping someone's applecart.

NORFOLK TO SEE FIRST MIXED BASEBALL GAME

NORFOLK, Va.—Jimcrow in southern sports life took another setback with the announcement that the Newark Bears, top Yankee farm team, would play the Norfolk Tars an exhibition game on April 10. Since the Yankees have assigned their new Negro players to Newark, this will be the first inter-racial game in the history of professional baseball in Virginia's Tidewater area.

PENNA. EDITION

The Worker

War Drive Grows More Dangerous

—An Article by William Z. Foster on Page 4

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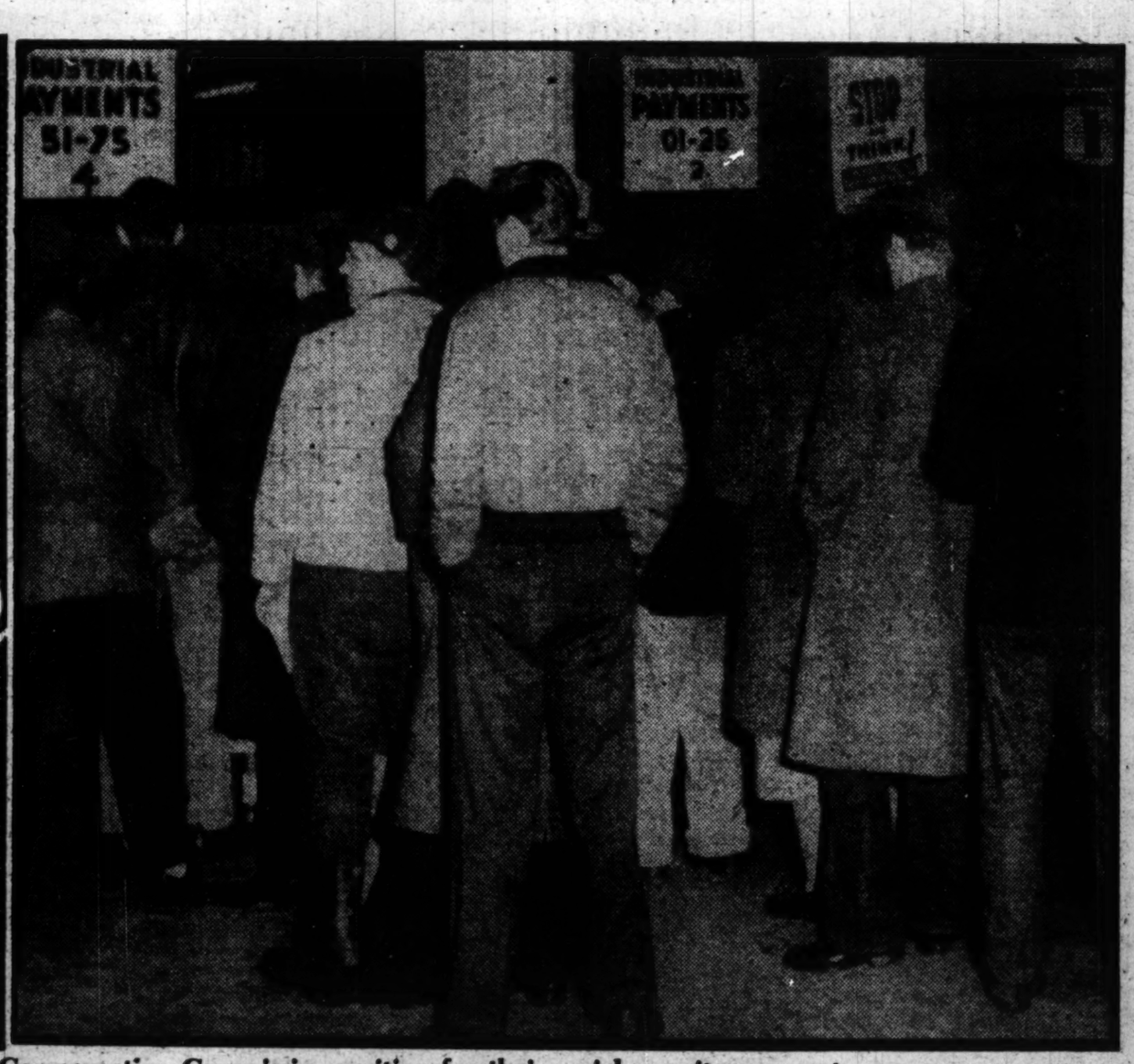
JUDGE STOPS JURY EXPOSE

To Pick Panel; Communists Protest

—See Page 3—

How the "Cold War" Saps Jobless Payments

—Story on Page 5—



Unemployed auto workers at the Michigan Unemployment Compensation Commission waiting for their social security payments.

IN THE MAGAZINE SECTION

How's Your Health?

Most Americans would like a system of health care for all to be provided and guaranteed by the government. But big business prefers the cold war, and we can't have both.

Man With a Message for Labor

Pettis Perry, chairman of the Communist Party's national Negro commission, got his know-how in the school of struggle.

People's Songs' 3rd Birthday

Sidney Finkelstein writes about the organization that has brought back labor's fighting songs to help labor fight today.

Heroism of Li Ming-tsung

Story of a soldier in China's Liberation Armies, who helped forge a ring of steel around Pieping, by Alan Winnington.

COPS BLIND NEGRO: Unions Blast Erie Police For Violence to UE Officer

ERIE, PA.—Otis Smith did not have to ride a South Carolina jimcrow bus to have his eye beaten out by police, like Isaac Woodward. Uniformed northern patrolmen blinded this 25-year-old Negro veteran's right eye after handcuffing and then blackjacking his eye ball in his own home town where he was riding in his own car Saturday night, Feb. 19.

Smith, shop steward of CIO Electrical Workers Local 506 at the big General Electric plant here, a delegate to the CIO Industrial Union Council, and a Gannon College senior pre-law student, had his right eye removed at the Hamot Hospital where police took him after assaulting the handcuffed and defenseless young veteran.

Dr. Herbert Alberstadt, who removed Smith's eye, described the wound as a "deep vertical cut on the right eyeball in a vertical line to the right of the pupil . . . severe enough to allow protrusion of the eye's inner contents."

The crime, which has shaken this industrial city of 116,000, fourth largest in the state, has been denounced by a unanimous vote of the CIO Industrial Union Council, and the Steward's Council of the CIO Electrical Workers Locals 506 and 618. The Council CIO condemned Police Chief William J. Donahue for his "lack of action." He has refused to suspend the two patrolmen charged with the assault. Both labor bodies called for removal and punishment of the guilty officers, and a more complete investigation.

One of Smith's attorneys, Edward A. Petrillo, indicated last week that there would be a concerted effort on the part of the city to whitewash police.

According to Mrs. Lee Muncy, who was riding with Smith, both of them got out of his car when it rammed a pole and hit another car. She told local reporters: "The last I saw of Otis, he was being pushed across 6th St. by the police with his hands behind his back."

Smith and witnesses say that he was handcuffed immediately after being taken out of his car. Smith told his attorney that he was struck a great number of rapid blows while handcuffed, and his attorney says he is convinced the eye wound was caused by a blackjack. Patrolman Harry Staszewski has admitted striking Smith on the back of the head with his blackjack.

Following refusals to act by the Mayor and the three presiding judges of the county court, who were asked for a grand jury investigation, public protests finally forced the district attorney's office to prefer assault and battery charges against Staszewski and Patrolman William Podbielski. They were released on $1,000 bail for a hearing March 24.

The criminal charges against the police were lodged after a large crowd showed up for a public hearing in City Council last Thursday, Feb. 24. The Mayor, Joseph A. Walczak, called off the hearing, and the crowd was turned away. The charges against the police were then filed.

Police admit beating Smith. They have charged him with drunken driving and "resisting arrest."

Old Nightmare Returns: 'No Help Wanted'

By Catherine Frost

PHILADELPHIA.—When a man gets fired and there is no other job to be found—next week, next month, or months to come—a feeling of fear seizes him. Such fear is mounting today in many working class neighborhoods. For the first time since before the war, thousands of men and women, white as well as Negro, skilled and unskilled, are discovering they are not permitted to work for a living.

The old nightmare, NO HELP WANTED, is taking over again.

George—One of thousands layed off at Philco, told us how it hit him. This wasn't the first time he had been layed off, and he was not too worried when he took his place in line at the United State Employment Service office, he said.

"Where can I find another job, mister?" he asked an overworked interviewer. "Where are they hiring?"

It was hard for him to believe that employers are **not** hiring.

George is a young worker, with two small children. The depression of the 1930's is a dim memory to him. His working years date since the war's end. And he can't believe what's happening to him.

"But I gotta live, mister," he told the man at the USES. "My family can't live on $20 lousy bucks a week—not more than for a week or two till another job turns up. There's got to be another job. . . ."

Twenty bucks a week is George's unemployment benefit. It will do little more than cover the carrying charges on the small new home which desperate need and a fast-talking real estate agent persuaded him to buy a year ago.

By law, he had to wait a week for his first benefit check.

He's already waited two weeks, and he may have to wait four or five. That's because two tight-fisted Congresses, the notorious 80th and the present 81st, have kept the USES too understaffed to handle the claims swamping the office since early December.

So George and his family are living with no money coming in. They have borrowed from relatives. They have cut their milk order to one quart every other day. The neighborhood grocer is permitting them to run up a bill. They are not buying needed shoes for the children.

They are letting the month go by without payment on the mortgage—knowing that if George does not land a job soon, they will lose their home.

George told us he's scared. He's angry too. **"They better damn well do something about unemployment benefits,"** he said.

Labor in Pennsylvania is demanding from Harrisburg: 1—Increased jobless benefits to a $35 maximum; 2—Benefits to continue for 26 weeks; 3—Granting dependents allowance, as provided in unemployment laws of a number of other states.

MINISTERS ASK SUPPORT OF 'FREE JENKINS DAY'

PHILADELPHIA.—Twenty-five ministers have called on Philadelphia's clergymen to join them in sponsoring a Free Jenkins Sunday, March 27. In a letter to hundreds of Philadelphia clergymen, the ministers declared, "A 19-year-old Negro youth, Bayard Jenkins, is facing death in the electric chair for a murder which he did not commit. Because we believe that this injustice would outrage the conscience of all Christian men and women, we the undersigned urge you as a minister of the gospel to join us in calling a "Free Jenkins Sunday" on March 27, 1949."

The letter stated that the "Free Jenkins Sunday" will be announced to the press over the expected signatures of 100 ministers.

Materials and information on the case will be mailed to 2,000 churches here asking them to devote a portion of their services on March 27 in the interest of freeing Jenkins.

The churches will also be asked to participate in the collection of 50,000 signatures on petitions demanding Jenkins' freedom, the letter said.

It was signed by: Rev. R. H. Stephens; Rev. J. M. Dawkins, Jr.; Rev. J. B. Boyd; Rev. W. P. Stevenson; Rev. Allen G. Youngblood; Rev. H. Williams; Rev. I. W. Parrish; Rev. Joseph E. W. Dyches; Rev. Calvin L. Jones; Rev. Allen T. Dixon; Rev. E. L. Parker; Rev. J. Lindsey Brown; Rev. D. L. Ridout; Rev. J. J. Jenkins; Rev. L. J. Staton; Rabbi Elias Charry; Rabbi Max L. Forman; Rev. J. Quinton Jackson; Bishop A. H. White; Rev. J. R. Groves; Rev. Thomas Wilson; Rev. J. E. Philpot; Rev. Eugene Patterson, and the Free Jenkins Committee, Rev. P. B. Bynum, chairman; Wm. H. Crawford, executive secretary.

What Workers in Steel Are Saying--and Doing

By James H. Dolsen

PITTSBURGH.—How steel workers feel about speed-up is shown by what happened when the Crucible Steel Co. tried to get one worker to do the work of two at its Pittsburgh plant last week. The company is continually conducting timing tests in various departments for greater "efficiency," another name for speed-up. The "front office" pressures the foreman to get greater production for the same costs, and the foremen, in order to hold their jobs, attempt to oblige.

But when one foreman at the nine-inch No. 1 mill of the Crucible plant here tried to bulldoze one worker into doing the work of two, the worker wouldn't stand for it.

★

THREATS LIKE, "If you won't turn out the production, we'll get someone who will!" brought the department's grievance committeeman to the scene.

Men in the mill and those in the adjoining one—about 50 in all—rallied to the worker's support.

The foreman cooled off. The threats were stopped.

All the workers returned to their jobs.

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THE REFUSAL of a white worker to go along with jimcrow in the conditioning department of the bar mill at the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Co.'s Duquesne plant recently taught workers there a fundamental lesson in working-

(Continued on Page 13)

Worker Poll Shows Pittsburgh Fans Want Negro Stars

—See Page 13

Bankers Run PTC --And Philly, Too

IS THERE ANYONE who doesn't know that the millionaire who controls the Philadelphia Transportation Co. deliberately provoked the recent transit strike? Their objectives have been frequently exposed in the Pennsylvania Worker: Higher and Higher Fares; Diminished service, including more one-man cars; a weaker union; anti-strike legislation. Finally, when the public is sufficiently softened-up and disgusted, the sale of their watered securities to the tax-payers at a fantastic price which will make high fares as permanent in Philadelphia as the chlorinated water we drink.

The magnificent example of militancy that the CIO Transport Workers gave the country in their recent strike is dealt with elsewhere in these pages. Here we only note that the current battle of the 11,000 PTC workers to strengthen the fighting solidarity of their union is a fight not only for their own welfare.

They are fighting for the welfare of Philadelphia's three million car riders against the millionaire gang who have been looting the people for generations.

The united action of labor and progressives can defeat the Kephart Bill. They can keep the Public Utility Commission from approving the 13-cent fare against which the Mayor is waging his usual battle of "words."

★

BUT NO PERMANENT solution of Philadelphia's transit crisis is conceivable under the city's present political set-up. Under it, the PTC bankers literally own the city government.

They operate through Edward Hopkinson, Jr., the Morgan banker and chairman of the PTC executive board. He meets with the GOP caucus as chairman of the City Planning Commission. He and his associates finance the city through banks like Drexel & Co. which Hopkinson heads. Only last week, Drexel & Co. were awarded a 44 million dollar city bond issue on which the interest will amount to 25 millions (Evening Bulletin, 2/24).

For an ace in the hole, the millionaire gang have Democrats, like the "liberal" Richardson Dilworth, and Albert Greenfield. This realty and department store millionaire of Lit Brothers, Bonwit Teller, Oppenheim Collins, etc. is acting chairman of the PTC Executive Board. Whenever Hopkinson is absent on a South American trip, such as the five week one he just made to avoid having to walk during the transit strike.

★

CURRENT DEVELOPMENTS are opening the eyes of many people. The Hopkinsons and Greenfields and their Main Line associates will have to be eliminated from the domination of the city and its transit monopoly, and replaced by true representatives of the three million people of Philadelphia.

Class Angles

By Catherine Frost

PHILADELPHIA

DOWN IN FLORIDA, we note in the press, women's nylon stockings are dissolving on their legs. Evil chemicals from nearby industries pollute the air—and all of a sudden, as a girl is walking down the street, she finds her stockings have disappeared.

• • •

AT THAT she is a good deal better off then many of the citizens of Donora, Pa. There also, evil chemicals from nearby industries polluted the air—and all of a sudden Donorians were found whose heartbeats had disappeared.

They were killed by Donora industrialists, who are not expected to be indicted for murder.

• • •

GOVERNOR DUFF'S program has been okayed in the lower house—with the support of Pittsburgh Democrats who are trying for a local wage tax of their own.

The poor man, it seems, has very few possessions these days which are not taxed. (This is necessary, it should be understood, in order to keep taxes low on the rich man's corporate profits). The poor man pays a tax for his cigarettes, his soft drinks, his gasoline, his wages—and, of course, his head.

That head tax, which many Pennsylvania communities already pay and which the Board of Education is seeking for Philadelphans, has gruesome implications. Besides being undemocratic (it hits rich and poor for equal sums), it might start the legislators on a body-beautiful tax orgy.

If you can tax the head, for instance, why not the neck, the arms, the hands, the legs, the feet? Should the legislators proceed in this direction, we'd like to suggest the tooth as the most appropriate taxing unit.

Think of the campaign oratory such a tax would inspire! Rep. Joe Zilch, who supported the tax, could thump his chest and boast: 'I'm all for democratic taxation! Look at the tooth tax! Millions for the politicians—yet not a new-born baby forced to pay a cent.'

CP Pledges $40,000 by Tonite

PHILADELPHIA.—Spurred on by Judge Medina's violation of democratic procedure in opening the actual trial of the 12 Communist leaders March 7, despite evidence of a rigged jury system, the Communist Party of Eastern Pa. has called for an immediate step-up in the tempo of the national $425,000 fund drive to complete the district's $60,000 goal by March 15.

Last Sunday night, at a banquet in honor of William Z. Foster's 68th birthday, the fund campaign committee announced that Eastern Pennsylvania Communists had then reached a total of $21,000. They set themselves a goal of raising $19,000 more in a week to hit $40,000 by March 6, with the balance of the $60,000 to be reached the following week.

At the banquet, Phil Bart, Eastern Pa. Communist chairman, pointed out thed anger of overestimating the strength of the American imperialists, and underestimating the growing resistance to their drive against the people, by workers in America and throughout the world.

Communist club leaders confirmed this estimate as they reported that workers contributed to the fund drive when the basic democratic issues involved in the trial of the "12" were brought to them.

Random Poll Shows Fans Bar Jimcrow

By Frank Jamison

PITTSBURGH.—Pittsburgh sports fans, interviewed Feb. 22 in front of the Duqesne Gardens by the Pennsylvania Worker, voted three to two in favor of hiring Negro ballplayers by the Pittsburgh Pirates. Seventeen fans, all white, were interviewed at random as they poured out of the arena at the conclusion of a hockey game between the Pittsburgh Hornets and Springfield Indians.

They were asked: DO YOU FAVOR HIRING OF NEGRO BASEBALL TALENT BY THE PITTSBURGH PIRATES?

Of the 17 fans interviewed, 9 replied YES, 6 said NO, and 2 were indifferent.

HERE ARE a few other replies:

(Man) Sure, if they can find some good ones. I think most ball fans feel that way. They don't care if they are black or white, as long as they can play ball.

(Man) I don't believe in having ni—rs in the United States. What Brooklyn and Cleveland are doing will ruin the league.

(Man) Yes, if they are good enough to play. If they are big league material, the Pirates should hire them. Other teams are doing it.

Three young women:

It's all right if they are good.

Sure, look at Larry Doby. I wish we (the Pirates) had him.

Yes, we have had outstanding Negro talent as well as white.

Three teen-agers: NO.

(Man) Yes, I believe that would be a good idea. They have a lot of talent right in this vicinity. I'm a Pirates' fan myself.

(Man) No.

(Man) I'd be in favor of it.

(Man) I'm in favor of it in one way; not in favor, in another. Negroes should have their own league. If you bring in one Negro the whole team may become colored.

(Man) Yes, they are in every sport. Why not?

(Young man) I'd say yes. It would bring about less racial discrimination.

TO THE OWNERS OF THE PITTSBURGH PIRATES:

Here is evidence that Pittsburgh sports fans, white as well as Negro, want to see Negro ball players on the Pirates.

Pittsburgh fans are no different than those in Brooklyn, Cleveland, or New York, whose teams all have Negro stars. The Pennsylvania Worker is speaking for the great mass of Pennsylvania fans in asking you, as it has the Phillies and Athletics: BREAK JIMCROW BASEBALL IN PENNSYLVANIA IN 1949.

Walter Lowenfels,
Managing Editor

Anti-Communist Hysteria Leads To Fascism, Josephson Warns

PHILADELPHIA.—The American people are being drugged by the "Big Lie" of anti-Communism which put Germany on the road to fascism, Leon Josephson told an Emergency Conference to Safeguard Civil Liberties. last week.

The trial of the 12 Communist leaders he said is whipping up the same anti- Communist hysteria here which paralyzed the German people in their fight against the Nazis.

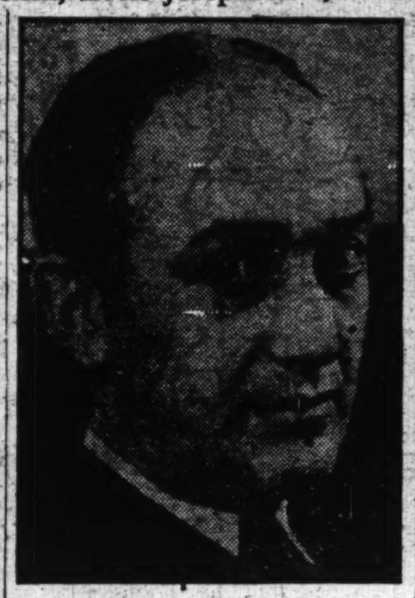
★

THE NOTED ATTORNEY and anti-Nazi underground fighter, who recently served a year's prison term for defying the House Un-American Committee, addressed an Emergency Conference to Safeguard Civil Liberties in the Stephen Girard Hotel February 25.

Called by the Civil Rights Congress, the conference was attended by 150 delegates from unions church groups, Negro organizations and community clubs.

Meeting to rebuff widening attacks on civil liberties, the delegates approved a program of action in Philadelphia, including the raising of $10,000 for the defense of the 12 Communists.

The action program adopted calls for a mass campaign to free Bayard Jenkins, Negro youth framed on a murder charge by Philadelphia police, apprehension and prosecution of the killers of Jethro Carter, Negro boy murdered in cold blood in South Philadelphia, and defeat of the anti-union Kephart bill in Harrisburg.



LEON JOSEPHSON

Tenants Ignore Eviction Threat In Pressing Housing Repairs

The Progressive Party in S. Philadelphia started its Housing Committee rolling last week by demanding that real estate operator J. J. O'Gara, 15 and Pine Sts., repair the furnace for the tenant at 1416 Lombard St. According to Mrs. Ella Herter, member of the committee active on the case, the real estate operator admitted that the furnace had been broken for two years, but attempted to dodge his responsibility for repairing it by threatening to sell the house and evict the family if the Progressive Party persisted in its complaint.

"But the real estate operator is wrong, and we are right," said Mrs. Herter, "and we are not going to be scared out of what belongs to us by any threats like that. The OPA says that a tenant who rents a house with a furnace in it is supposed to get service on that furnace if anything goes wrong with it."

According to Mrs. Goldie Keyser, another member of the Committee, surveys in the neighborhood show that it is a common practice for some landlords to silence all demands for needed repairs by threatening the tenant with eviction.

"While we must be prepared to stop any eviction that a landlord might try," stated Mrs. Keyser, "in most cases such threats are pure bluff."

It can be verified that during the past several weeks when the Worker submitted complaints of housing violations to the Bureau of Health and Sanitation, landlords made similar threats to sell the property and evict the tenants. But when The Worker pushed the complaint, repairs were made, and in no case was the tenant evicted.

The Progressive Party in S. Philadelphia has headquarters at 2030 South St.

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Steelworkers Are Saying:

class unity.

The company said it would have to demote a number of grinders on steel in that department because "expenses were too high." The foreman told six Negro grinders they would have to take jobs as common laborers, but assured other white workers, some of whom had lower seniority, they would be retained as grinders.

One white worker, with lesser seniority, however, immediately told the foreman he would not take unfair advantage of another worker darker-skinned than he.

He demanded the union seniority provisions be observed, although it meant he would be demoted to a lower-paid job.

The foreman was astounded. Having been put on the spot and aware of the union regulations, the boss decided not to insist on demoting Negroes.

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THE DEATH of 39-year-old Nicolas Perich, in the 38-inch rolling mill of the same Carnegie-Illinois plant brings to light once again workers' demands for improved safety and health conditions.

Fumes and iron dust continually befoul the air in the 38-inch mill. Perich died from accumulated effects of constant inhalation of this dust and fume-laden air.

Workers say such deaths could be prevented with little cost to the company.

They're also demanding the committee of three from the union and three from management provided for by the union contract to handle such matters, get on the ball and eliminate health hazards like the above.

★

TWO LEADERS of the CIO United Steelworkers, Walter Grabowski and William Jacko, represented labor at an industrial engineering conference here of the Society for the Advancement of Management.

The papers reported that both agreed with the theory that labor should participate in setting time standards for production.

What rank and file steelworkers think of "labor-management collaboration" can be seen from the growing number of stoppages in widely-dispersed plants protesting speed-up.

One such labor-management love feast took place at a recent banquet when officials of the Allegheny-Ludlum Steel Co. and leaders of the steel union toasted each others' mutual future.

Allegheny-Ludlum steelworkers, however, have found what the future held in store for them.

They've been put on a reduced work-week schedule.

Students Vote YPA Charter

PHILADELPHIA.—The Student Senate of Temple University, undergraduate governing body, last week overruled a faculty committee's objections to the Young Progressives of America and voted the organization a campus charter.

It was the second victory in the YPA's months'-old fight to receive campus recognition.

The Senate had approved a charter for YPA last semester, but this action was recently vetoed by a Faculty Committee on Controversial Affairs.

Students hailed the Senate's reapproval of the charter as a victory for academic freedom

Phila. Schools Jimcrow Student Teachers

By Norman Anderson

PHILADELPHIA.—Negro students working for high school teaching certificates in colleges and universities in the Philadelphia area are being segregated and discriminated against in the Philadelphia school system, The Pennsylvania Worker learned last week.

This was revealed as discriminatory hiring practices against qualified Negro teachers in Philadelphia schools were reported to be on the rise.

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ACCORDING TO students at the University of Pennsylvania and Temple University, Negro student teachers are restricted to a few schools in Philadelphia, which have high enrollments of Negro pupils, where they may do the practice teaching required to obtain a teaching certificate.

Negroes in the Department of Secondary Education at Temple said they have been sent only to the following schools to do their practice teaching: Benjamin Franklin High School, William Penn High School, Barrett Junior High School and Vaux Junior High School.

It was reported that the principals of many high schools flatly refuse to accept Negroes as practice teachers. Among these is Bartram High School in Southwest Philadelphia.

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STUDENTS SAID that Temple signs individual contracts with practice teaching center principals. The principals have a great deal of latitude in accepting teachers sent by Temple, they said.

At the same time Negroes are not being sent to summer practice teaching centers used in the past. These are schools in: Lansdale, Woodbury, Lansdowne, Camden, Chester, Media, and Ridley Township.

Because these schools refuse to accept Negro practice teachers (saying it might cause "difficulties" with the students), Negro senior students are forced to delay graduation until the following year to complete the required number of practice teaching hours in Philadelphia schools. Thereupon they are segregated to the schools referred to above.

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AT THE University of Pennsylvania all male Negro practice teachers are sent to Benjamin Franklin High School and females are sent to William Penn and a few to Gillespie Junior High.

At one time Penn sent all Negro practice teachers to Chester, while white students were sent to Upper Darby. One Negro girl who refused to go to Chester, was permitted finally to teach at William Penn. At first she was used as an errand girl and did odd jobs around the school, until her protests won her a regular practice teaching assignment.

Negro practice teachers in Temple's Department of Physical Education have been sent to Bok Vocational School, Vaux Junior High, Holmes Junior High, and Sulzberger Junior High, all of which have a high proportion of Negro students.

Negro physical education students have reported discrimination in hiring in the Philadelphia schools in this field too.

Labor Wins Fight on Kephart Bill

HARRISBURG.—Pennsylvania's powerful labor movement began to exert its great strength last week to defeat the Kephart Bill. This bill to ban transit strikes had been called a "minature Taft-Hartley Act" by its sponsor, Sen. A. Evans Kephart (R). Its passage has been demanded by all the big business groups in Philadelphia, the Republican City Council, and acquiesced in by Richardson Dilworth, Democratic "liberal" leader.

Leaders of the AFL, CIO, Railroad Brotherhoods and United Mine Workers had recognized that if allowed to pass it could spread to embrace anything from garbage collection to coal trucking as a "public utility" in which strikes could be outlawed.

The Philadelphia CIO Industrial Union Council had unanimously adopted a program designed to mobilize the entire rank and file CIO state membership against the bill.

The state AFL leadership brought into action a number of its powerful affiliates to oppose the measure and promised to defeat any state representative who voted for it.

Labor's concerted drive, and a split in the Republican ranks, came to a quick climax when the Republican Senate caucus voted Monday to send the bill back to Committee and not bring it out on the Senate floor. "They killed the bill," said Kephart as he left the caucus room.

Republican majority leader John M. Walker, and Senator James Geltz, both of Pittsburgh, were reported to have led the fight that killed the bill in caucus. Western Democratic Senators, led by minority leader John Dent, had pledged an all-out fight against the measure.

Following the GOP caucus decision against the Kephart bill the Senate voted 43 to 7 to "send it back to committee." Democratic Senator John Dent said this meant it is now "deader than two-door nails." The seven votes for it were all cast by Republicans, including all five Philadelphia GOP Senators. During the Senate debate, GOP leaders prevented Dent from reading into the record minutes of the negotiations between the Philadelphia Transportation Company and the CIO Transport Workers Union to show that neither city or company officials made any real effort to avoid the recent strike.

Progressive labor leaders stressed that the same, militant rank and file mobilization is the key to repealing the Taft-Hartley Act in Washington.



Taxi Men Still Bitter On Sellout by Leaders

PHILADELPHIA.—Philadelphia's 3500 taxi drivers are sore. Their beefs were summed-up by a Yellow Cab driver waiting for a fare at Broad St. a nd Columbia Ave.: **"People think we make fortunes. That's a joke. If anybody is making out on the $35 to $45 we're getting, I haven't met him yet."**

In support of their demands for higher wages, rank and file cabmen militantly struck for three days last month. The walkout had been ordered postponed by Charles Pirolli, president of AFL Teamsters Local 156. But the men parked their cabs in garages anyway and hit the streets for three days along with 11,000 PTC workers.

Their action is almost unprecedented in the history of the teamsters in this city. It recalls the fight of thousands of New York truck drivers who bucked the powerful Teamsters machine in a militant walkout last year.

★

PIROLLI FINALLY forced the cabbies back to work by threatening to have them fired, kicked out of the union or both.

This was labelled a sellout by most drivers. One cabbie parked in front of the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel, told us: **"We were sold out and we're sore about it, from the youngest to the oldest. We needed more money then and we still need it. The union just loused us up."**

Although Pirolli played ball with the Yellow Cab Co. in forcing the men back to work, he did little about the drivers' demand for higher wages.

One of a group of cab drivers, parked in front of Hahneman Hospital at Broad and Vine Sts., put this way:

"Could you support a family on $30 or $35 a wek. Well, that's what a lot of us are getting now. Maybe the night men make a little more, but not much."

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HE ESTIMATED that business has slumped a bout one-third since the war. Others said trade has dropped about one-half in the same period of time. Despite varying estimates, about $45 is considered good take home pay.

The taxi-men want a guaranteed minimum of $1.20 an hour, or 50 percent of the fares, whichever is higher.

At the 16th and Callowhill Sts. garage a driver remarked, "A buck-twenty isn't a lot. Even if we got paid $1 an hour for the 48 hours we work, we would be making more than we're getting now."

These are some of the men who put Pirolli on the spot at a mass meeting during their three-day walkout. They were boiling mad when they heard his feeble attempts to explain why he postponed it and had it smeared as a "wildcat" strike. They're still sore.

"That strike was legal, because we voted for it," one driver said.

Despite Pirolli and the teamsters' leaders, some of whom were in Florida during the strike, the cab drivers are after that wage raise, and they aim to get it.

AT THE UNIVERSITY MUSEUM, 33rd & Spruce Sts., on Saturday (March 5), 10:30 a.m.: The Children's movie **Heidi**, starring Jean Hersholt, and Shirley Temple.

On Sunday, at 3 p.m.: **Josephina Garcia** will give interpretations of Mexican dances in costume.

Hold the Fort

Old ILGU Militant Asks: What Has Happened to Our Union?

By Norman Anderson

THE BATTLES of the American working class have produced many militant stories, anecdotes and songs, expressing workers' hostility against employers. But they have reserved their most damning hatred for those within their own ranks who act as bosses' agents.

One famous song begins, "Oh, the Blank Blank Union is a no good union. . . ." It was sung by union members to ridicule labor leaders who collaborated with employers.

An old ILG (International Ladies Garment Workers Union) member recalled that song the other day.

"We used to sing that about other unions, led by company stooges," she said. "But I never thought I'd live to see the day when they'd sing that about my union—the ILG."

She was an early builder of the dress union. As a member of Local 22 in New York she spent many days on the picket line, fighting for wage raises, better conditions. She was one of the hundreds of ILG girls who showed teamsters how to fight.

Now, after many years, she's back in the shop. The machine's the same—the boss is the same—but what happened to our union? she asks.

"I've been back a few months and I still haven't been asked to come to a union meeting. There's nobody to talk to about prices, about piece work—only about dues. They never miss collecting them."

Her hair is grayer and she's a bit stouter than when she and other ILG girls organized the open shops in the early 20s. But the fiery union spirit that got her arrested a number of times on the picketline is still there, especially when she talks about speed-up and about deals the boss pulls behind the workers' backs.

"In my shop the boss walks behind us all day long, back and forth, back and forth, always keeping us on the move. All he needs is a whip. So we work fast and in a week and a half we're laid off. We come back in a few days, work fast another week and we're laid off again."

THAT'S SPEED-UP. Her back and arms ache at the end of the day. But there's nobody to talk to. "I don't even know who the shop chairman is. I'm afraid to ask, the boss might hear and I'd be fired. I've seen girls fired and nobody says a word."

But the worst thing is the pay.

"LOOK, she says. "I'm a machine operator with plenty of experience. Do you know what I get for 40 hours work? $28! That's supposed to be the minimum. But I talk to a lot of girls at lunch and some are making less. **Some work for as little as $18 a week."**

According to our ILG worker, nobody complains. If you open your mouth you're liable to be fired. The union only comes around to urge new girls to join the union, to collect initiation fees and dues. When she rejoined the union she had to pay $20 to get in the union and $3 a month dues.

"AND WHAT FOR?" she asks bitterly. "To get speeded-up? To get fired if you open you're mouth? No wonder a lot of girls don't join the union right away.

"I remembered in the old days when new ILG members were taken to meetings, explained what the union was about, how it was run. Then you knew what you were getting for your dues. And if something happened in the shop we would call a meeting right away. The boss wouldn't dare fire you. But now—I guess they've got a right to sing that song about the ILG—at least until we make the union like it used to be—a union for the workers—not the bosses."

Longshoremen Condemn ILA Leaders on Back Pay Stand

PHILADELPHIA.—Three hundred and fifty rank and file Philadelphia longshoremen last week voted unanimously to condemn leaders of the International Longshoremen's Association, AFL, for their opposition to the dockers' battle for premium back pay.

Specifically named were Joe "King" Ryan, international (lifetime) president, and Ryan's local arm, Paul "Polly" Baker, international vice-president.

East Coast dockers have repeatedly charged Ryan with attempting to sabotage their fight for premium pay earned during the war.

The stevedores, meeting at a rally sponsored by the Philadelphia Rank and File Back Pay Committee, also voted to send a delegation to Washington this Monday, March 7, to fight a bill now before the Senate which would outlaw retroactivity in industry and deny them millions in back pay claims.

The bill was passed by the House last week, with Rep. Vito Marcantonio (ALP-N. Y.) voicing the only opposition.

Meeting at Elks Hall, 16th and Fitzwater Sts., longshoremen collected an initial $57 to hire a bus for the delegation.

The meeting was addressed by three New York leaders of the Back Pay Committee, James Longhi and Paul O'Dwyer, attorneys, and Mitch Bronson, Brooklyn chairman.

All three were part of a New York delegation which fought the bill when it was up before the House. They said that Republicans and Democrats voted for the bill and urged dockers to send protests to their Senators and Representatives. **They urged messages to Democrats especially, reminding them that they were elected on the basis of their opposition to all anti-labor legislation.**

Miners Close Pits When Worker Is Fired

INDIANA, Pa.—Unrest among the miners showed itself in a recent strike of 4,000 men, which closed 11 mines of the Rochester & Pittsburgh Coal Co. in Indiana County. The two-day walkout was precipitated by the discharge of a miner at the McIntyre pit for allegedly striking an assistant foreman.

The man at that pit walked off the job while the grievance committee was meeting with the company. Workers in the other pits quit in sympathy.

The Worker
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Managing Editor, Walter Lowenfels Phila., Pa 5-1674.

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Ohio's Defense Rallies

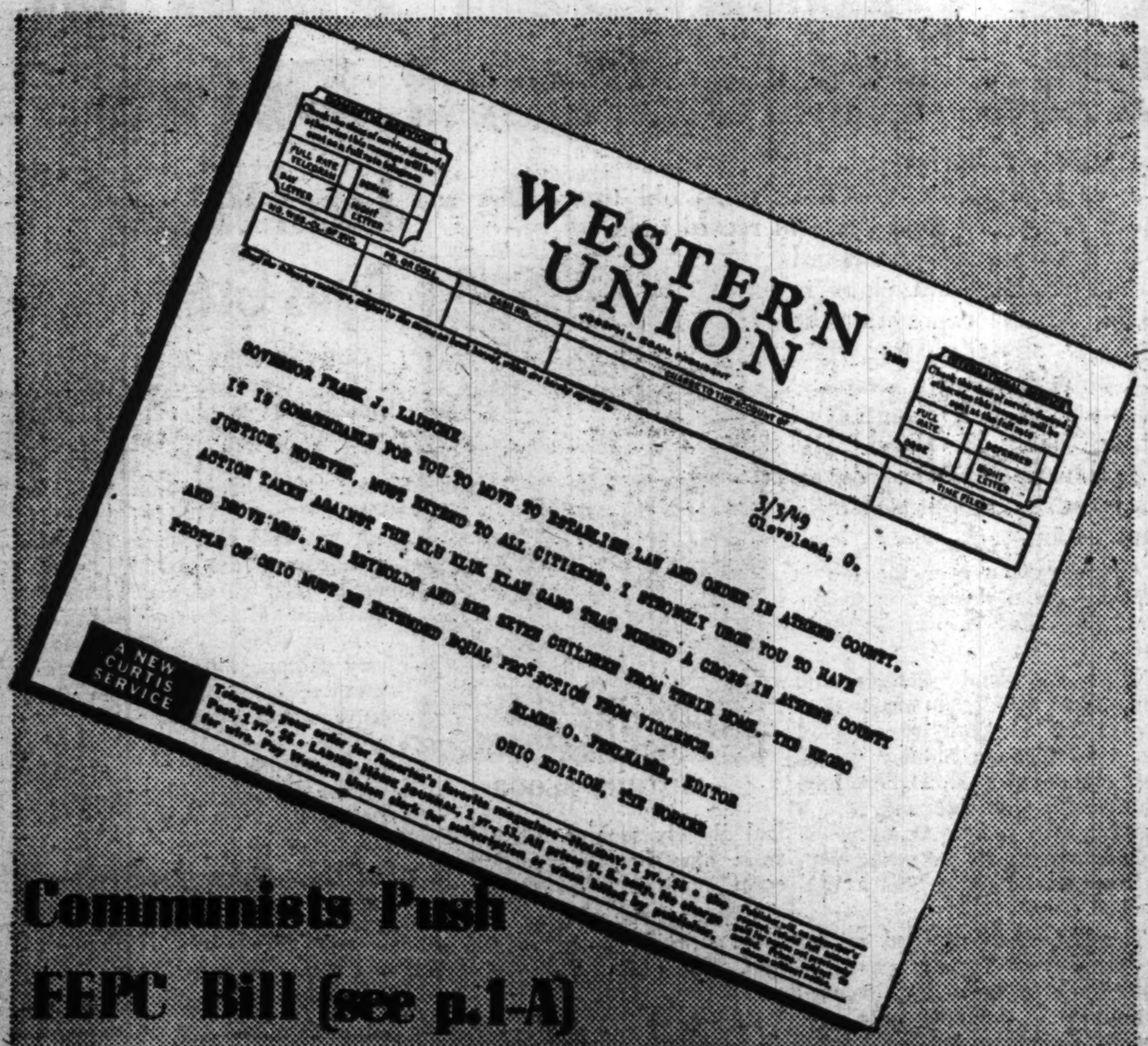
CLEVELAND—Sunday, March 6, 2 p.m. Ballroom, Public Hall.

YOUNGSTOWN—Saturday, March 5, 7:30 p.m. Corington School.

AKRON—Saturday, March 5, 7:30 p.m. South High School, 30 West Thornton Street.

Speakers: Gus Hall, John Williamson, Joseph Starobin, John Steuben, Bob Burke.

LAUSCHE LETS KKK GO UNCHECKED IN ATHENS PROBE



Communists Push FEPC Bill (see p. 1-A)

Acts at Taft's Behest In One Case But Silent On Hooded Terrorists

By Elmer O. Fehlhaber

COLUMBUS, O.—Gov. Frank J. Lausche has intervened with lightening speed into the breakdown of law and order in Athens County in response to a request from Charles P. Taft, brother of Sen. Robert Taft, and churchmen of the wealthy Episcopal Diocese of southern Ohio.

The governor's sudden move was in striking contrast to his complete silence when the Klu Klux Klan recently drove a Negro woman, Mrs. Lee Reynolds, and her seven children from their home while the sheriff took no steps to apprehend the terrorists.

Lausche immediately assigned Attorney General Herbert S. Duffy to take over the prosecution of the accused slayer of Miss Eleanor Gifford, Episcopal church worker, after Taft charged Sheriff George Bateman with "total incompetence."

The grand jury was promptly dismissed at the request of the attorney general's office and Common Pleas Judge Roy B. Williams ordered a new panel drawn.

Meanwhile, there was not a word said by Taft or Lausche over Sheriff Bateman's refusal to move against the Kluxers who burned a fiery cross by the home of Mrs. Reynolds.

Lausche in assigning the attorney general to the case acted under a provision of the Ohio law which enables the governor ot take such action when he feels that county officials have failed in their duty.

The governor, who was glib in his promises to the Negro people during the election campaign, gave no instructions to the attorney general regarding the Reynolds case.

Taft, a national leader in church circles, not only charged Sheriff Bateman with unwillingness to take action in the Gifford case but asserted that "the prosecutor and other Republican leaders in Athens attempted to protect the sheriff."

"I don't know why he's all het up," Bateman said.

JUDGE STOPS JURY EXPOSE

—See Page 3—

COMMUNISTS DEMAND PASSAGE OF F.E.P.C.

CLEVELAND, O.—*The Communist Party of Ohio, through its state chairman, Gus Hall, and its educational director, Robert Campbell, has sent the following statement to every member of the Ohio General Assembly:*

Since the opening of the hearings by the Industry and Labor Committee of the House of Representatives on legislation creating a fair employment practices act, the question has been asked: Is the Communist Party in favor of such legislation?

Speaking officially for the state board of the Communist Party of Ohio, we wish to inform you that we most urgently desire the enactment of a strong FEPC bill—one with clear and simple enforcement regulations and free from loopholes that provide for escape on the part of those guilty of discrimination.

Our stand for FEPC is in keeping with the tradition and constitution of our Party which has from its beginning in the United States 30 years ago advocated and practiced equality of all men and women regardless of national origin, race or religion.

Certain individuals and organizations that desire to continue discrimination argue that FEPC legislation should not be enacted because the Communists favor it. Primarily, this is the maneuvering of those who live on mischief and falsehood, for the Communist Party yields to no other political party or group in its devotion to the people of the United States and our own State of Ohio. And in a secondary fashion, such an approach is designed for the gullible. The Communists favor three good meals a day. The Communists favor monogamy. The Communists are against murder, arson and theft. Should these habits and laws, therefore, be discarded and repealed?

Another argument advanced by the opponents of FEPC legislation, such as E. Oscar Kuendig of the Canton Development Corp., is to the effect that industry will suffer in competition with enterprises in other states.

We suggest that you call before you Mr. William Veeck, president of the Cleveland Baseball Club, and inquire if his business suffered as a result of the employment of Larry Doby and Leroy Paige.

We are not satisfied with the administration-sponsored bill. It seems to us that the enforcement provisions are weak, and that all hearings and investigations conducted by the commission should be public. These weaknesses, for example, are to be found in the Ives bill in New York State where discrimination continues.

The important question, however, is for the legislature to move forward with the passage of a bill that will not be a betrayal of the platform promises of the Democratic and Republican Parties, nor a meaningless concoction of words that fail to bring about a change in the situation that exists in Ohio.

We realize that you are being subjected to enormous pressure. The various Chambers of Commerce and representatives of Ohio corporations are proposing a wide variety of schemes to either defeat FEPC or make the legislation worthless. Already, they have primed their agents to offer crippling amendments from the floor. Another dodge is to postpone action by placing the measure on the ballot for a referendum. Still another maneuver calls for a confusion of the issue by calling for a state-wide "voluntary" plan as that now in effect in Cleveland, a plan that is a mockery to the thousands of Negroes who line up every day at the employment offices in that city.

The Communist Party of Ohio respectfully suggests that you cast your vote for FEPC legislation that will end the division of economic citizenship in our state. In so doing, you will offend those who profit by setting one group against another. But the offense to a selfish handful will be offset by approval of the vast majority of the population—the decent, working people of Ohio.



How's Your Refund?

AKRON, O.—The Firestone Tire & Rubber Co. pocketed the neat sum of $1,459,282 in tax refunds from the federal government for the year ending June, 1948.

Building Halts

FREMONT, O.—Building construction has come to an almost complete standstill here with contractors reporting virtually no prospects for spring.

Set Quickened Pace in The Ohio Fund Drive

By Martin Chancey

CLEVELAND, O.—"Let's scrap old time tables and finish this year's fund drive in record time."

This slogan can be heard in all sections and clubs in Ohio. This expresses the fighting spirit of the Ohio Communist Party membership and its determination to strike back at those who would outlaw and suppress all progressive thought and militant action.

Quickly going over the top in the fund drive—this is a most concrete and effective way to strike back.

Most Cleveland sections and clubs have decided to reach their quotas this weekend, the date of the mass meeting Sunday in the Ballroom of Public Hall where John Williamson, Gus Hall and Joseph Starobin will speak. Akron is expected to get into the swing with its banquet honoring Scotty Williamson.

Three methods of fund raising are proving successful. First, the collection of a week's pay; second, setting up of committees to visit friends, shopmates and readers of the progressive press, and, third, house parties, dinners, musicals, etc.

That wonderful veteran of a multitude of labor and progressive struggles, Mother Ella Reeve Bloor is now in Ohio for a series of meetings scheduled to raise funds. Mother Bloor will remain in Ohio until March 17 and it is still possible to make a few additional arrangements for her to appear before meetings.

Reports from all parts of the state agree that support for this year's drive comes from broader sections of the population than ever before. An Italian steel worker in Youngstown reported that he had already secured contributions from nine friends who had not contributed in previous years.



MOTHER BLOOR

Following is a listing compiled as of a week ago giving the section, the quota and the aount raised:

Akron, $2,400, $263; Youngstown, $3,300, $2,000; Columbus, $2,400, $266; Toledo, $1,800, $77.50; Ohio Valley, $1,200, $5; Cincinnati, $2,100, $100; Canton, $1,800, $280; Dayton, $900, $125; 13th Cong., $600, $7; Warren $750, $227; Mansfield, $600, $115; Marion, $300, no return; Kentucky, $450, no return.

Cleveland: Southeast, $4,000, $2,530; Cedar Central, $1,000, $311; Professional, $3,500, $1,059; Polish, $250, $250; UE, $1,000, $115; Croatian, $500, $192; Collinswood, $2,000, $736; Youth, $1,000; Glenville, $2,000; $564; Lorain, $500, $293; Lower West Side, $2,500, $1,171; Upper West Side, $750, $133; and Misc., $1,500, $538.

Local Vetoes Dyes Grab

CLEVELAND, O.—How the district representatives of the United Steel Workers, CIO, labor in behalf of the workers was well illustrated at a recent meeting of Local 1298, American Steel & Wire.

A proposal was made that the entire executive board of 13 members be paid $30 expenses plus lost time to attend a banquet in Lorain.

Urging adoption of the proposal, Jerry Horan, international representative, said: "Your committee has done a fine job."

"Like ——— they have!" cried a voice from the hall.

After prolonged discussion the motion was defeated.

Dulles Drumbeats

CLEVELAND, O.—John Foster Dulles of New York will attempt to woo representatives of more than 35,000,000 Protestants to an acceleration of the cold war when he gives the keynote address March 8 at the assembly of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America at Hotel Cleveland.

Ohio Edition The Worker

Address all editorial material, advertisements and subscriptions for the Ohio Edition of The Worker to Room 203, 1426 W. 3rd St., Cleveland 13, Ohio.

Telephone: MAin 9454.

Editor: Elmer O. Pennabet.

Officials Stir Race Hate in 7th Ward

Try to Cover Failure To Improve Neighborhood

By Sak Levin

CLEVELAND, O.—At the very time a state FEPC bill was being discussed by members of the legislature in Columbus, a group of city officials and ward-heeling politicians were attempting to fan racial hatred as a cover-up for their own failure to do anything for the working people of their neighborhood. Among the chief offenders were Councilman Paul T. Betley, Police Prosecutor John Belinsky, and Louis Hanford, a Republican politician.

The scene of the disgraceful promotion of discrimination is the Seventh Ward, one of the most thickly populated sections of the city that has long been neglected by the city administration.

Betley, Belinsky, Hanford and others have been organizing mass meetings to protest the completion of the conversion of a part of the Tremont School into a home for Negro and white children who come from broken homes. The project is half completed.

The people in the Tremont area, many of whom come from Poland, the Ukraine, Greece, and Czechoslovakia, have been ignored by the city for years. There are no playgrounds, swimming pools, recreation halls or parks. An incinerator plant befouls the neighborhood. Soot and smoke begrime the houses from the mills and railroads who profit on the labor of the residents of the ward.

Betley bears a major responsibility for the failure of the ward to secure any improvements.

Hence he proceeded to single out Negro and white children as a target for attack instead of the city administration and the corporations who have been the primary factors in permitting the conditions to continue.

At one of the mass meetings individuals were stationed at the entrance telling the people not to raise the Negro question openly. But there was little concealment when the speakers got started.

Hanford, a former head of the ward draft board, made remarks like this: "There's a n—r in the wood pile." "Once the Negroes get that foothold then they'll take over."

Betley said: "If colored children are placed in Tremont school there will be trouble."

In addition, the councilman termed all the children "undesirables."

Police Prosecutor Belinsky demonstrated his complete inability to hold public office by asserting that Betley, chairman of the council committee that stopped the enactment of a municipal FEPC bill, "was using his head."

With this he added a dash of hypocrisy by declaring: "We didn't mention the race question when the committee met with the school board and we shouldn't raise it now."

The Seventh Ward Communist Party has issued a leaflet calling for the unity of all workers to fight for the improvement of neighborhood conditions in every section of the city and in particular the Tremont area.

"Misery has too much company," the leaflet read. "It is time for the working people to come together, Negro and white, and demand that our city government and Mayor Burke stop their promises and perform more deeds."

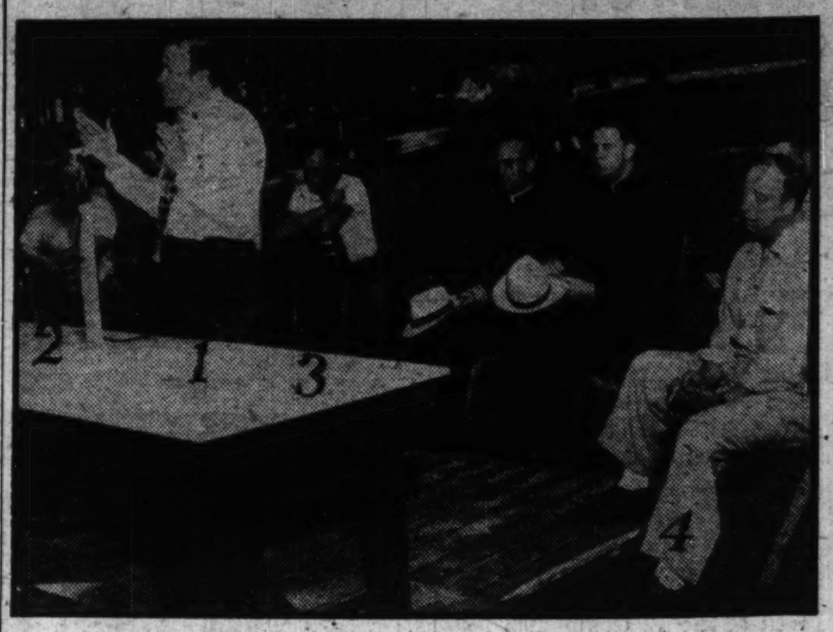
Two major actions were urged by the Communists.

"First, bring this fight for playgrounds, swimming pools, recreation halls, parks, modern equipment for Lincoln high school, smoke control and low cost housing to the floor of your union, lodge, club, church group, or any organization of which you are a member.

"Urge them to pass a resolution and to send these to Mayor Burke and Councilman Betley. Elect a committee or send delegations to Burke demanding action on the Councilman Betley and Mayor above improvements.

"Second, a committee or delegation from your organization should let the Board of Education know that you support their project of using Tremont School as a home for homeless and destitute children."

Speedup Planners



PRODUCTIVITY PROMOTERS—It was through such conferences as this that leaders of the United Auto Workers, CIO, developed their program of backing speedup in the auto industry. Listening to Walter Reuther (1), president of the UAW, are "Toots" Martin (2), international representative from Local 12, Toledo; Charles Ballard (3), director, Region 2-8, and Richard Gosser, UAW vice president (4).

Ballard Bettering Gosser's Speedup

By Joe Sokol

TOLEDO, O.—The Willy's-Overland Corp. undoubtedly is grateful to Richard Gosser, international vice president of the UAW, for his action in tying wage increases to increased productivity, but there is another union "leader" who is entitled to a kind word from the bosses.

He is Charles Ballard, director of Region 2-B, who added a new wrinkle to Gosser's scheme. In the "Ballard Plan," which was pushed through the Willys unit of Local 12, wages are cut in order to further increased productivity.

Touted as a plan to stop the layoffs and enable the corporation to re-open the jeepster lines, the "Ballard Plan" set up committees of three in each of the departments affected by the shutdown. These committees of three are charged with determining what price rates can be cut and with the elimination of "loafing and wastage."

Once the price rates are cut by the committee of three, the workers then speedup production in order to maintain their take-home pay.

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THE UNION'S objective is to cut rates sufficiently to permit the corporation to reduce the market price of the jeepster by $231. According to the Willys management, this price reduction at the expense of the workers will enable them to meet sharpened competition in the auto industry, resume jeepster production, and rehire the laid-off workers.

That this "Ballard Plan" can mean only more speedup and more layoffs is made plain by the fact that one week after the union's acceptance Willys presented another 1,000 workers with layoff slips.

The committee of three are not empowered to question the corporation's profits. They are not to consider Willys' announcement of new record profits of almost $2 millions for the first three months of the new fiscal year. These profits represent a 50 percent increase over that of last year.

However, rank and file workers in the shop have pointed out that these high profits of Willys and other corporations are cutting into the purchasing power of the working people, and that this is the real cause of the spreading layoffs.

They have shown that layoffs can be halted only if purchasing power is increased, and that the Willys Corp. could pay an additional $1.76 per day to each of its 12,000 workers and still realize a fat 8 percent rate of profit return on their investment.

HANNA CO. HITS THE JACKPOT

CLEVELAND, O.—The M. A. Hanna Co., which mines both coal and iron ore, is licking its chops over a record profit for the past year and the prospect that before long the federal government will be induced to spend millions to aid the newest project of exploitation promoted by the corporation.

In 1948 the company made $9,087,574 and increased its working capital from approximately nine to fifteen million dollars.

While these figures represented lush days for the stockholders, G. M. Humphrey, president of the company, painted a picture of even better days to come.

He spoke in his annual report of the rich iron ore discoveries in Labrador. The Hanna company already has grabbed much of this vast territory, much of which is as yet unexplored.

"We believe the discovery is of sufficient importance, and the ore possibilities of such magniture that eventually this will become an important source of iron ore supply for some of the blast furnaces and steel plants of Canada and the United States."

But how to get the ore to the mills is the question.

First of all, there is the necessity of developing the St. Lawrence-Great Lakes waterway, and the Hanna Co., the steel mills and other financial interests are pushing with all their power for the United States government to foot the bill.

Previously they had opposed the project. One of the main reasons for this was that the ore had not been discovered in Labrador and these interests were fearful that the people might enjoy the benefits of cheap power through construction of the waterway.

Their plans, of course, do not call today for any power project.

Humphrey said that $200,000,000 would be needed to construct railroads and trans-shipping docks on the St. Lawrence River.

While he did not mention the possibility, there is no doubt that a plea will be made by steel and ore interests for the government to foot this bill as well.

Meanwhile, miners at the Hanna properties in Ohio and other states look toward the prospect of shortened work weeks and layoffs.

Depression Is Back, Toledo Workers Find

TOLEDO, O.—Toledo is in a mess. Not since the days of the Hoover depression have jobs been so scarce—more than 15,000 have been laid off—and the prospect of any improvement is admittedly slight.

The highly publicized Labor - Management - Citizens committee, which has been lauded by industrialists and right wing labor leaders, went into a big huddle here over the question and the solution produced added up to exactly zero.

One of the bigwigs of the committee, Richard Gosser, international vice president of the United Auto Workers, joined hands with John D. Biggers, president of Libbey-Owens-Ford, to produce this kind of thinking!

There should be an investigation . . . there should be a study of costs and production . . . they should analyze . . . they should canvass the nation for new industries.

Even Mayor Mike DiSalle chipped in with a gem along the line that Toledo's plight should be concealed by the newspapers because it arouses "fear."

There was one individual, however, who had a concrete program to offer. He was Joe Sokol, chairman of the Communist Party of Toledo.

"You need not waste time looking for the cause of the widspread layoffs," Sokol told the committee. "The enormously high profits of Big Business in Toledo, as throughout our country, is the root cause.

"The tiny group of greedy, profit-mad stockholders who own and control our industries are pocketing unheard-of profit returns of 15 to 30 percent on their investments.

"This is clipping the purchasing power of the working people and creating the condition where the people cannot buy back what they are producing by their labor."

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SOKOL then cited profit figures for the years 1946, 1947 and 1948 for four large Toledo corporations. Here is the increase year by year:

Libby-Owens-Ford, $6,308,487, $11,173,076, $14,207,338.

Auto-Lite, $4,071,609, $10,715,987, $11,200,000 (estimated).

Spicer, $706,106, $8,219,568, $11,124,449.

Willys-Overland, $402,901, $3,280,834, $6,528,583.

"There you have it," Sokol said. "Toledo Big Business has been hogging too much of the pie. A little study shows that Spicer last year could have paid each worker an additional 60c. per hour and still have realized a handsome return of 8 percent on their investment.

"Instead, Spicer realized 30 percent and laid off 2,500 workers."

Sokol then called for immediate action in stopping layoffs by restoring the purchasing power of the people.

"We urge the members of the Labor-Management-Citizens Committee to do everything in their power to induce Big Business in our city and our country as a whole to adopt the following program:

"Throw out all speedup programs.

"A 30-hour week at 40 hours' pay.

"A 30c. wage increase out of profit.

"An immediate federal public housing program to absorb all the unemployed at trade union wages."

Goodrich Profits Back Wage Demand

AKRON, O.—Members of the United Rubber Workers, CIO, who have decided to negotiate for a 25-cent-an-hour wage increase, have received added evidence for their case.

Another of the Big Four made its annual report, the B. F. Goodrich Co., and figures showed the highest dollar sales volume in history.

Net income amounted to more than $23 million after around $8 had been tucked away in reserves. Dividends per share jumped about two dollars over the previous year.

Abandon Housing

CLEVELAND, O.—The city administration has decided to quit "worrying about housing for veterans." This was the declaration by Welfare Director Edward L. Worthington as the city closed its Veterans' Housing Center which has 5,000 applications for homes on file.

Warren UE Aids Jobless Workers

WARREN, O.—A special committee to aid unemployed workers has been set up here by the Trumbull County United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, CIO.

Headed by James Sayers and Robert Young, president and vice-president of Local 717, the committee will give assistance with unemployment compensation claims. Other committees are to be established to handle additional phases such as welfare and legislation.

Half of Fund Goal Collected

Half the $325,000 goal of the national fund drive for the Daily Worker and the Communist Party national office was collected in two weeks, Jack Kling, treasurer, said yesterday in summing up the unprecedented success in the first two weeks of the fund drive.

The six-week drive was begun Feb. 15, setting a goal of $200,000 for the Communist press and $125,000 for public mass work of the National Committee in the trial of the 12 Communist leaders.

"We have collected one-half of the money in one-third of the time set for the drive," said Kling. "This magnificent response reflects the Party's mass work in rallying support in defense of the Communist leaders and in the fight against a host of reactionary measures now being considered by State Legislatures."

In addition to the press and public mass work goals, the Communist state organizations are engaged in raising funds for local struggles against reactionary groups.

State organizations which have done an excellent job of reaching their midway goals are New York, New Jersey, Western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Western Virginia, Wisconsin, Texas, Florida, North Carolina and New England States.

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EXAMPLES of the splendid response of Communists and progressives to the fund drive were provided in the testimonial dinner held for Gus Hall, one of the 12 defendants, where miners, steel and rubber workers came from leading Ohio cities, and contributed $1,400, one-third of the state's total quota.

Another hannened in Boston after the Mayor tried to ban a Communist meeting. Some 1,200 persons gathered, nevertheless, and contributed $2,000.

Kling summed up the significance of the drive by noting that the Party was extremely active in rallying masses of people, especially in such states as Illinois, Maryland and North Carolina, to defeat attempts to illegalize the Party and other progressive groups on various government levels.

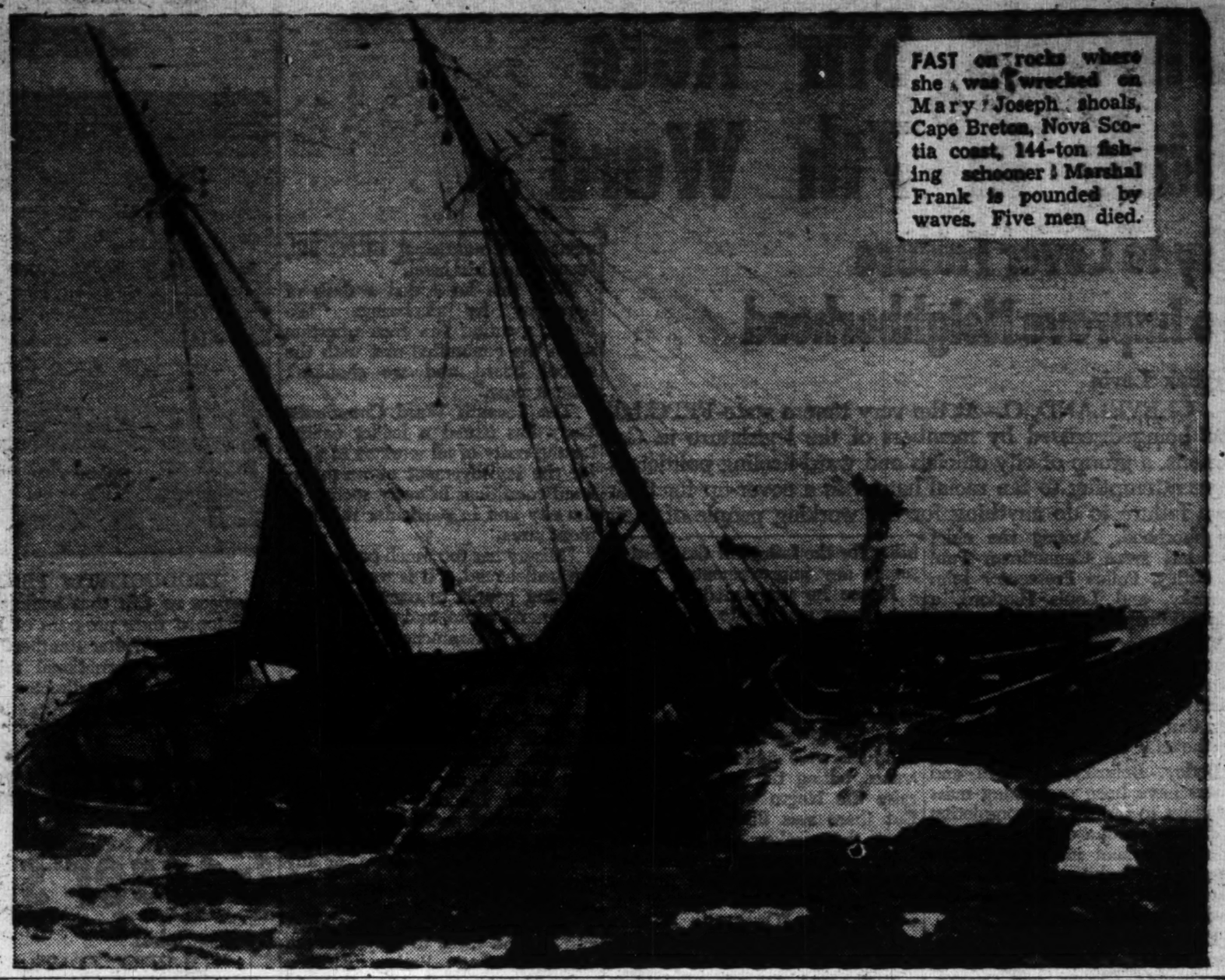
"As a part of this activity," he said, "we witness the growing interest among large numbers of masses in our position on questions of peace and better living standards. This response was also reflected in the unprecedented subscription drive just completed successfully."

Communist leaders, he said, wished to express appreciation to thousands of Communists, non-Communists and progressives who haev given to the fund drive—many of them a week's pay in spite of growing unemployment.

Kling called on all states to follow the examples set by the pace setter states, which have rushed funds to the national office to answer the attacks against the labor movement, the Negro people and the Communist Party. He asked that they complete their drives in record time.

Honor Czech Miners

PRAGUE (ALN).—Gold "Labor Hero" medals have been awarded posthumously to five miners who perished trying to rescue other men trapped by a coal shift explosion at Ostrava, early in February. A similar award was made to the surviving head of the Ostrava works council for his courage in the rescue attempt. A total of 25 men died in the mine disaster. The government made immediate payments to the widows and orphans of the miners, who will receive regular pensions from now on.



FAST on rocks where she was wrecked on Mary Joseph shoals, Cape Breton, Nova Scotia coast, 144-ton fishing schooner Marshal Frank is pounded by waves. Five men died.

Patterson Appeals to NAACP To Help Free 6 Trenton Negroes

In an open letter to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) William L. Patterson, executive secretary of the Civil Rights Congress, appealed for unity "without red-baiting" to help free the Trenton Six.

In an open letter to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) William L. Patterson, executive secretary of the Civil Rights Congress, appealed for unity "without red-baiting" to help free the Trenton Six.

Discussing the situation arising from the fight to save six innocent Negroes in Trenton, N. J., from execution on a framed-up murder conviction, Patterson said the case was part of the whole struggle for Negro rights today and that "the guarante of success . . . lies in unity of all who are prepared to fight persistently and consistently."

Meanwhile the legal battle for the six Negroes entered a new phase last wek, when an appeal from the death sentence was filed on behalf of three of the defendants by O. John Rogge. Argument on the appeal is scheduled for some time in April. The appeal cited for grounds for freeing the defendants:

• The alleged confessions of five of the defendants, later repudiated in open court, were extorted by coercion and used unconstitutionally by the prosecution.

• The court barred fingerprint evidence on the murder weapon, a bottle, which was subpenaed by the defense.

• The verdict was improper, the jury bringing in a simple verdict of guilty, instead of stating the degree.

• The verdict contradicted all the evidence in the case, which proved the men innocent.

Patterson charged that the Trenton case was an outgrowth of the policy of Jimcrowism and terror.

"Jimcrowism and segregation segregation have become a policy of federal, state and municipal governments," he stated. "This policy is enforced by the terror of the Ku Klux Klan and unauthorized white individuals, winked at by the government, the police and the courts and the so-called law enforcement agencies of the government, North, East, West and South. It represents the national oppression of a people."



WILLIAM L. PATTERSON

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ALL THE FEATURES of terror and persecution which are part of this governmental policy, Patterson continued, are present in the Trenton case.

The number of Negroes imprisoned in Trenton and the state of New Jersey as a whole, Patterson charged, was proof of "official terror, stark, naked terror, legal terror, terror by government."

Although the Negro population of Trenton is only four percent of the total, more than 50 percent of those in the workhouse are Negro. Although the Negro population of New Jersey is but five percent of the total more than 45 percent of those in state prison are Negro.

"This is worse than Scottsboro," Patterson went on, pointing out that a world war against fascism had occurred since 1931 and that the terror against the Negro people was on the increase.

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TURNING TO THE POLICY of the NAACP on the case, Patterson cited the fact that the first protest meetings on the Trenton Six Case, organized by the Civil Rights Congress (CRC) were attacked and red-baited by Trenton leaders of the NAACP.

"There is something terribly dangerous in this course," continued Patterson. "It plays directly into the hands of the worst enemies of the American people generally and the Negro people in particular.

Denying that his criticism would hurt the NAACP, Patterson said it would help that organization, which he said had "unlimited potentialities" in the fight for the Negro people.

"It (the NAACP) will cleanse itself of red-baiting or it will fail to serve Negro America and mankind," Patterson asserted. "The great mass of members of the NAACP are toiling men and women. Thees are the masses squeezed by high prices and higher rents, by all the abuses of ghetto life.

"Those who are responsible for thees abuses are the inspirers of red-baiting, the inciters of extra-legal lynching, the perpetrators of legal lynchings, as has been shown so many times. There can be no unity wheer red-baiting exists."

The unity that is essential to win the fight for Negro rights, Patterson stressed, must be a "unity of struggle." The fight cannot be left to the courts, he emphasized, pointing out that the Trenton Six were as much the victims of a court as of a police frameup.

London Equity Bars Purge

LONDON (ALN).—Equity, the national union of British stage workers, refused to conduct any "anti-Communist purge" in its ranks following a membership meeting here. While voting for a 30 percent majority to uphold the right-wing policies of the British Trades Union Congress, Equity repudiated the idea of political tests for union membership or employment in the industry. "I'd rather play with a Communist who can act than with a Conservative who can't," one famous actress said, and this expressed the general attitude.

Ingram Family Wrecked by Dixie Justice

By Walter Lowenfels

A year has just passed since Rosa Lee Ingram and her two teen-age sons were to die, Feb. 27, 1948, for the self-defense slaying of a white farmer who attacked her honor and her life.

Today this Negro mother of 12 living children is working like any other prisoner at the Georgia prison camp near Augusta. Mass protests last year forced a Georgia judge to commute her death sentence to life imprisonment.

How Mrs. Ingram is enduring this life term is shown by a recent letter to her daughter, Mrs. Geneva Rushin. Mrs. Ingram wrote: "I'm not able to be working as my heart still bothers me. I'm afraid one of these days I'll just drop, but they make me work here every day."

Sammie Lee and Wallace are serving their life terms in different prison farms, near Reidsville, Georgia.

Eight other children, the youngest now two years old, are living with Mrs. Geneva Rushin in an abandoned sharecropper's hut near Leslie, Georgia. The 12th child, Charles, is going to school and working in Philadelphia.

It was on Nov. 4, 1947, that Mrs. Ingram committed the "crime" of defending her life from John E. Stratford. Stratford, a white neighbor, had been "after" Mrs. Ingram, her children have said, ever since her husband died in August.

Infuriated with her refusal to become his mistress, he beat her on Nov. 4. Her sons came to her aid and helped save her life. Stratford died last January.

An all-white jury found Mrs. Ingram and her two sons guilty of first degree murder, and the death sentence was imposed.

In a recent trip to Philadelphia, Mrs. Rushin told reporters:

"The people who saved my mother and brothers from the electric chair can free her today. . . . Ask Gov. Talmadge in Georgia, ask President Truman in Washington, to free the Ingram family now. Please, everybody help to free my mother. It will help to free everybody."

Alcoa Promotes Speedup, Layoffs

CLEVELAND, O.—The bitter fruits of union raiding are being brought home in full force to the workers at the Harvard Ave. plant of the Aluminum Company of America.

Precisely at a time when they need a union there is no functioning organization to help them. Completely at the mercy of the employer, they are subjected to increased speedup with layoffs for those who cannot maintain the pace.

The company is demanding 112 percent quotas since the Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers Union was defeated by the CIO Auto Workers. Seniority has been tossed out the window.

The UAW officials made big promises before the NLRB election. But the proposed contract contains practically nothing in the way of improvements and, unless powerful supporting actions are organized behind the negotiations there is no doubt that the company will whittle down even these inadequate demands.

Profiting by the existing disunity, the company is in no mood for signing any kind of an agreement. While the bosses preferred UAW over Mine Mill, now their desire is to return to the open shop.

At the same time the UAW representatives, fearful of the rank and file, have handpicked the officers of the local and the shop stewards. They have eliminated completely the men and women who have given militant leadership in the past. And this appointed officialdom refuses to process grievances and fight for their adjustment.

As a result dues payments have declined close to the zero mark.

But the workers will suffer even more if they remain indifferent to the UAW. The attitude of wait and see only plays into the hands of the company. Refusal to join the union and failure to build it into a powerful instrument for stopping the speedup and layoffs is precisely what the company wants.

The UAW local will become effective only as the shop workers make it their union and not a plaything for the international officers and a small clique that has no intention of fighting this powerful corporation.

All differences of the past must not be forgotten. A genuine unity must be built up in the mill. Confidence and fighting capacity must be restored—and quickly. The first step must involve the signing of the entire shop in the union, so it may be transformed into a democratic, responsible body.

Youth Calls 'Legislature' Into Session

COLUMBUS, O.—Young workers and students from all parts of Ohio will serve as "legislators-for-a-day" when the Young People's Legislature convenes here Sunday, March 13.

Sponsored by the Ohio Young Progressives, this "special session" was declared urgent on the basis of official reports and private investigations which revealed that:

- Unemployment in Ohio had increased 68 percent in January over December.
- Job discrimination against minority groups has skyrocketed.
- Thousands of young people are living doubled up while Ohio is still without laws permitting the state to make full use of federal aid-to-housing funds.
- Smaller industrial centers, such as Lorain, are almost entirely without recreational facilities for young people.
- Most colleges in Ohio require applicants to state race and religion.

The call to the mock legislature invited all young people's organizations and individuals to "Testify, Vote and Act" on these pressing problems: unemployment, housing and recreation, FEPC, fair educational practices, lowering the voting age to 18, and the draft and universal military training.

Committee hearings will be held on each issue with witnesses presenting their cases. The committees will then draft legislation which will be voted on.

Labor and civic officials as well as members of Ohio's legislature have been invited to sit in on the committee meetings and floor debates. The following day delegations from the Young Progressives will visit the statehouse to press for formal action on their bills.

Blocks CTS Move

CLEVELAND, O.—Local banking interests are expected to exert their powerful influence to stop adoption by Council of a move by Councilman Carl Probeck to abolish the Cleveland Transit Board and restore control of service to the municipal legislators.

Support Grows Behind Fisher Wage Program

CLEVELAND, O.—The move initiated by Fisher Body Local 45, UAW, to stop the escalator-clause wage cut has brought frantic efforts by President Walter Reuther and his top lieutenants to put out the fire of protest, but the blaze of indignation is spreading more widely in General Motors shops. Adding to the situation was the recent decision of the right wing United Rubber Workers Union to demand a 25c. an hour wage increase as well as pensions and a host of other provisions. The auto workers have not failed to note the contrast.

Stung by the stop-the-wage-cut movement initiated by Fisher Body, the Reuther leadership attempted to use quickly called regional conferences to whitewash the international's GM contract that brought wage cuts.

The Cleveland conference was a smashing blow to the international whose position was repudiated by the majority of delegates from the Toledo, Sandusky, Elyria and Cleveland locals. Very few delegates present defended the international's position. One of these, Meyers of Sandusky, met with a cold reception when he stated his hope that the cut would be 5c. per hour instead of 2c.-3c. because that would mean the cost of living was going down.

Jack Conroy, a Reuther assistant, advanced a weird line of "reasoning." He tossed truth aside by stating that the miners take on one section of that industry at a time and then reach a settlement by creating a crisis. The UAW, he added, could not create a crisis because the war had shown that the country could go for five years without producing a single car.

Leo Fenster of Local 45 retorted by pointing out that while GM workers were tied to a wage cut through the contract the Ford and Chrysler workers were going out after a raise.

Replying to the international's claim that nothing could be done until 1950, John DeVito, another Fisher Body representative, said: "I'm sick and tired of hearing this next-year story. Every year the workers are given this same song by Reuther."

Paul Miley, one of the Cleveland regional directors, threw his feeble comment into the discussion.

"It's only a 2c. cut—the men won't feel it so much."

This is the Miley who received a $1,500 wage increase at last year's convention.

The conference adjourend with no motion of any kind being placed by the international representatives who feared the action the conference might take.



COLUMBUS, O.—With private construction slowing down to a walk and the federal and state governments failing to act, the Ohio housing shortage promises to become worse instead of better.

The state CIO reports that Cincinnati needs 36,000 units, Toledo 12,000, Columbus 15,000 and Cleveland 150,000.

A rent gouging survey in Cincinnati showed that rent-control regulations are being violated in 81 percent of the housing units checked. The percentage probably is about the same in every industrial center.

Bricker Continues Housing Sabotage

COLUMBUS, O.—"Honest" John Bricker is up to his usual tricks with the result that the people may be cheated again in federal housing benefits.

The senatorial partner of Robert Taft put on one of his usual displays of double-dealing when a proposal came before the banking committee of the upper house to provide 10,000 low rent public housing units.

"Honest" John first offered an amendment whereby Ohio cities would pay 20 percent of the cost of a project in lieu of taxes. It was Bricker's GOP pals in the Ohio legislature who had previously barred state participation in public housing by refusing to exempt public housing from taxation.

The amendment passed. This means that in the case of a $1,000,000 housing project in any community the city will have to shell out $200,000. This would not be true in any other state in the country.

But "Honest" John had yet another gimmick.

He put forward an amendment to ban racial segregation in housing projects.

Bricker's reasoning was this—the Dixiecrats, with the amendment adopted, would vote against the measure.

The amendment failed.

Then when the entire housing proposal came up for a vote Bricker voted against the legislation demonstrating that he was playing his usual game of deceit regarding the Negro people.

"It's the same old "Honest" John.

Use of Pamphlet On Jury Urged

CLEVELAND, O.—Widespread use of a pamphlet, **The Federal Jury Is Stacked Against You**, written by Marion Bachrach, was urged by Robert Campbell, state educational director for the Communist Party.

"This excellent exposure of the New York grand jury fits in as an excellent aid in the campaign for funds for the defense of the party and support of our press," Campbell pointed out.

Copies of the pamphlet priced at 5 cents each, may be ordered by addressing Campbell at Room 203, 1436 W. 3rd St., Cleveland.

Ask Free College

CANTON, O.—The Young Progressives of Canton have sent a letter to city council asking that a tution-free municipal college be established on the 52-acre Timken estate which recently became the property of the city.

Assails Athens County Klan

Marietta, O.

Editor, Ohio Edition:

I wish to give you additional information regarding the case of the Negro woman and her seven children who were driven from their home in Athens by the Klu Klux Klan.

She is Mrs. Lee Reynolds and her "sin" seems to be that she is married to a white man. Her husband is a veteran of World War II, was wounded in the Battle of the Bulge and is 40 percent disabled.

The family was here for a short time after the disgraceful terrorism in Athens, and the NAACP gave them some assistance. This whole affair is so shocking that it is mindful of years ago when the citizens of Marietta gave shelter to the slaves from the south who were making their way northward through the underground railroad.

Only this time they are fleeing from brutality in our own state of Ohio.

What a shame it is that public officials "celebrated" Brotherhood Week and said nothing about this crime in Athens.

ETTA MAE WILKINS.

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Cleveland, O.

Editor, Ohio Edition:

I have heard it said by some of the leaders of labor that Tony Mazzolini of the Press was not a bad guy and tried to do the right thing with his labor reporting.

To show you that he is just as unreliable as the labor reporters for the other yellow sheets in Cleveland I call your attention to his story about the ouster of Mrs. Faye Stephenson from her job as head of the national CIO auxiliaries.

Mazzolini describes Mrs. Stephenson as "a left winger" and claims that the national CIO has been "long dissatisfied with Mrs. Stephenson's left wing activities."

What a piece of fakery! Mrs. Stephenson, the mother of Edward Cheyfitz, the person who deserted his post in the labor movement to take a job with Eric Johnston in Hollywood. And Mrs. Stephenson is in complete sympathy with her son who boasts that he is a buddy of Phil Murray and the notorious renegade Mike Quill.

What's the next invention, Mr. Mazzolini?

AN ALCOA WORKER.

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Cleveland, O.

Editor, Ohio Worker:

I see where Peppercorn, the head of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers here, is moaning that "we're losing our markets in Europe to the Communists."

Whose markets, Brother Peppercorn? Do you speak for the workers or the bosses?

It would be a good thing if the Wall Street bloodsuckers lost all their markets and we could build socialism in a peaceful world.

CIO DELEGATE.

Cleveland, O.

Editor, Ohio Worker:

Your Sunday edition is having a surprisingly great influence in ever-widening circles.

You have missed one trick, however. Expose the Cleveland City Club lectures broadcast each week over WGAR. As an old City Club member I know the internal workings thoroughly. It turned down Gene Debs years ago. It has never taken John L. Lewis, Bill Green, Phil Murray or any other influential labor leader. (Never mind about our own opinion of these men—they are nevertheless recognized labor leaders.)

The City Club took Jan Valtin without question. It has taken every political humbug and racketeer who comes this way. The majority of the membership likes to be kidded into feeling comfortable. It has a wonderful creed which sounds good and reads well, but it is ignored by the membership. Its annual shows are supposed to expose humbugs and stuffed shirts. These merely expose third-rate politicians to a little ridicule. Not a solitary man of influence is ever made uncomfortable.

Hit the club just once with a really big hammer.

XYZ.

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Akron, O.

Editor, Ohio Worker:

Congressman Steve Young is demanding in Washington that the District of Columbia do something about discrimination against Negroes there. Well, that is a good thing and I would be all for the congressman if he'd only do something about discrimination in my own city of Akron. Pay us a visit, Steve, and We'll shou you conditions.

GOODYEAR WORKER.

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Cleveland, O.

Editor, Ohio Worker:

I am unemployed. I read your paper the other day and find it very interesting. You should pass out sample copies at the employment offices. Then the workers can understand why they are there.

PAST 50.

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Youngstown, O.

Editor, Ohio Worker:

Here is a dollar for Gus Hall's trial. I only wish I had a million to give. Tell the people about the trial. They will give support when they learn the facts.

ANTON BABICH.

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Cleveland, O.

Editor, Ohio Worker:

These milk bills for my five children are beating me to death. If we had a mayor in city hall instead of a Florida tourist he'd start a municipal milk company and sell the milk at cost.

GLENVILLE HOUSEWIFE.

Steel Grievances Lost In Contract's Red Tape

CLEVELAND, O.—Several thousand steelworkers at the Cleveland plants of the American Steel & Wire Co., powerful subsidiary of U. S. Steel, have sizable checks for overtime premiums coming to them in a dispute involving change of work schedule in departments on 15-turn operation.

Last September, the company in violation of previous agreements moved the start of the work week in these departments from 7 a.m. Monday to 3 p.m. Monday, forcing the workers involved to come to work on the day shift Saturdays.

The agreements—the so-called Hoyt-Molloy agreement and an agreement between the local union and the company at American works—stipulate that the normal schedule for workers on fifteen-turn operation begins Monday morning.

The reason cited for the change by the company is a shortage of electricity on weekdays, necessitating the spreading of power consumption over the whole week.

The workers are asking for time and a half for Saturday day turn.

Power rates for industrial users are determined by the peak load for each day, and evidently the Saturday operation results in a substantial saving for the company.

The feeling in the mills is that during the war there was a much heavier demand for electricity and this problem did not exist. The workers are skeptical that a shortage should arise when there is less demand.

The main obstacle to winning time and a half is the present policy of the steel workers' union which rejects militant struggle against the bosses and relies on the good will of the mill owners.

However, on March 10, the grievance based on the mutual agreement for American Works comes up in Pittsburgh. Of the grievances filed in this case, two from the big Cuyahoga works and two others from American Works as well as Newburgh Works.

Slaughter for Profit

COLUMBUS, O.—The cold statistics of industrial accidents in Ohio, distorted and concealed by state authorities acting in the interests of the corporations, still are a stunning indictment of a system that murders and maims for profit.

The Trumatic amputations recorded during the year (1947) represent the loss of 15 arms, 12 hands, 1,568 fingers, 8 legs, 1 foot and 1 head."

This uotation is from a summary on page 23 of the Annual Statistical Report of the Ohio Industrial Commission published last spring.

The man who "lost" his head is "credited" with losing 6,000 days of work by the compilers of this document.

The report indicates that in 10 years, 1938-47, there was one serious accident for every industrial worker in Ohio.

Because of fractures, 1,608,095 days of work were lost in 1947 alone. There were nearly 10,000 punctured eyes, leading in most cases to loss of sight.

The largest number of claims were for finger injuries. Next in frequency were some 57,000 eye injuries. Injuries to the trunk, legs, arms and hands follow in that order.

There's a grim joke going the rounds of one Ohio industrial plant with numerous punch presses. When a layoff came a sweeper commented: "Makes my job easier. Not so many fingers to sweep up."

Although this staggering record of injuries stems from the bosses' greed for profits by means of speedup and cutting down costs, it still represents an expense to the capitalists in the form of lost production and compensation payments. For this reason, most companies conduct safety propaganda which places the burden on the workers.

The struggle for safety must be taken over by the workers with a flat refusal to work with unsafe equipment.

√ The Date

Saturday and Sunday

March 19th and 20th

The Annual Nationality Press

BAZAAR

BOHEMIAN NATIONAL HALL

4939 BROADWAY, CLEVELAND, OHIO

BUCKEYE BRIEFS

By Jean Krchmarek

THE CLEVELAND Transit System (which in its advertising consistently refers to its victims as "Owneriders") continues to show a deficit in spite of a recent raise in fare—12c plus 1c for a transfer. CTC has resorted to curtailed schedules, one-man cars, and other thoughtful measures, but still the balance shows red. Complaints from the owneriders are numerous—lack of service, having to stand, sudden stops, no heat, etc.

In an effort to placate the "owneriders" CTS on Valentine's Day inaugurated a Courtesy Crusade. As explained in a little brocchure, this campaign involves every employe of CTS from the top down, who are pledged to be as courteous, considerate and helpful as possible to all CTS passengers. With this preamble, CTS proceeds to list thriteen Do's and Don'ts for passengers!

One rider answered with these lines:

My heart leaps up when I behold
A street car on the square.
It glistens in the midst and cold,
The street car on the square.
But though I dash with speed untold,
When I arrive, it isn't there.
My heart leaps up when I behold
A street car on the square.

• • • •

EMPLOYES of the Ohio Bell Telephone Co., always the first to note signs of a recession, report that the rise in overdue bills and disconnected telephones is giving the officials uneasy thoughts about the proposed raise in telephone rates. . . . Of the first twelve unpaid accounts called the other day in one exchange, nine reported that the man of the family was out of work.

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YOUNG RESIDENT doctors at Cleveland hospitals talked to reporters from the Press last week, and woke up the next day sadder and wiser men. It was for most of them their first experience with the fourth estate, and they expressed themselves willingly when a sympathetic reporter approached them on the question of why they didn't stay in the army.

All of them had received at least part of their schooling under the wartime program, after which they were commissioned and served eighteen months in the army. The reporter encouraged them to talk freely, and they did, unanimously voicing their reluctance to return to the army. The next day they found their pictures in the paper, along with a snide article implying that since the government had paid for their education, the young doctors were displaying ingratitude and lack of patriotism by insisting on returning to civilan life.

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FROM TOLEDO comes the interesting information that while city relief rolls are doubling with each day and the lines of unemployed at USES grow longer, the press of that city reports that four Toldeoans have qualified for the $100,000 a year club. . . . James Mooney, chairman of Willys-Overland Corp.; Charlie Dana and Ralph Carpenter, president and vice-president of Spicer Corp.; and H. W. Lancaster, president of Buckeye Brewing Co.

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RETURNING delegates from the recent civil rights conference in Washington, D. C. report many reactionary attitudes on the part of the government.

Such as the official of the Justice Department who, in discussing the incident of a Negro delegate who was dragged off a bus and kept in jail overnight, maintained that the Justice Department was absolutely powerless to do anything in matters relating to interstate transportations, that they lacked the funds, staff, or authority to do so.

Another Negro delegate related how, when he turned over warnings he had received from the KKK and demanded they be investigated, was told:

"Oh, that's just that KKK."

Simple People Give Simple Answer

CLEVELAND, O.—The Scripps-Howard **Cleveland Press** expected to secure the usual anti-Soviet interview when they interviewed Johann and Maria Dietrich who arrived her recently from the Russian zone of Germany.

"How were you treated by the Russians?" the reporter asked.

"Good," they replied with the result that the reporter was forced to insert in the story that they "were simple people with no desire to understand international politics."

Raid by AFL

CLEVELAND, O.—Organizers for the AFL are attempting to take over the organization of workers at the S. K. Wellman Co. where the MESA recently lost a strike. The MESA contract runs through May, 1950.



The Worker
Southern Edition

War Drive Grows More Dangerous

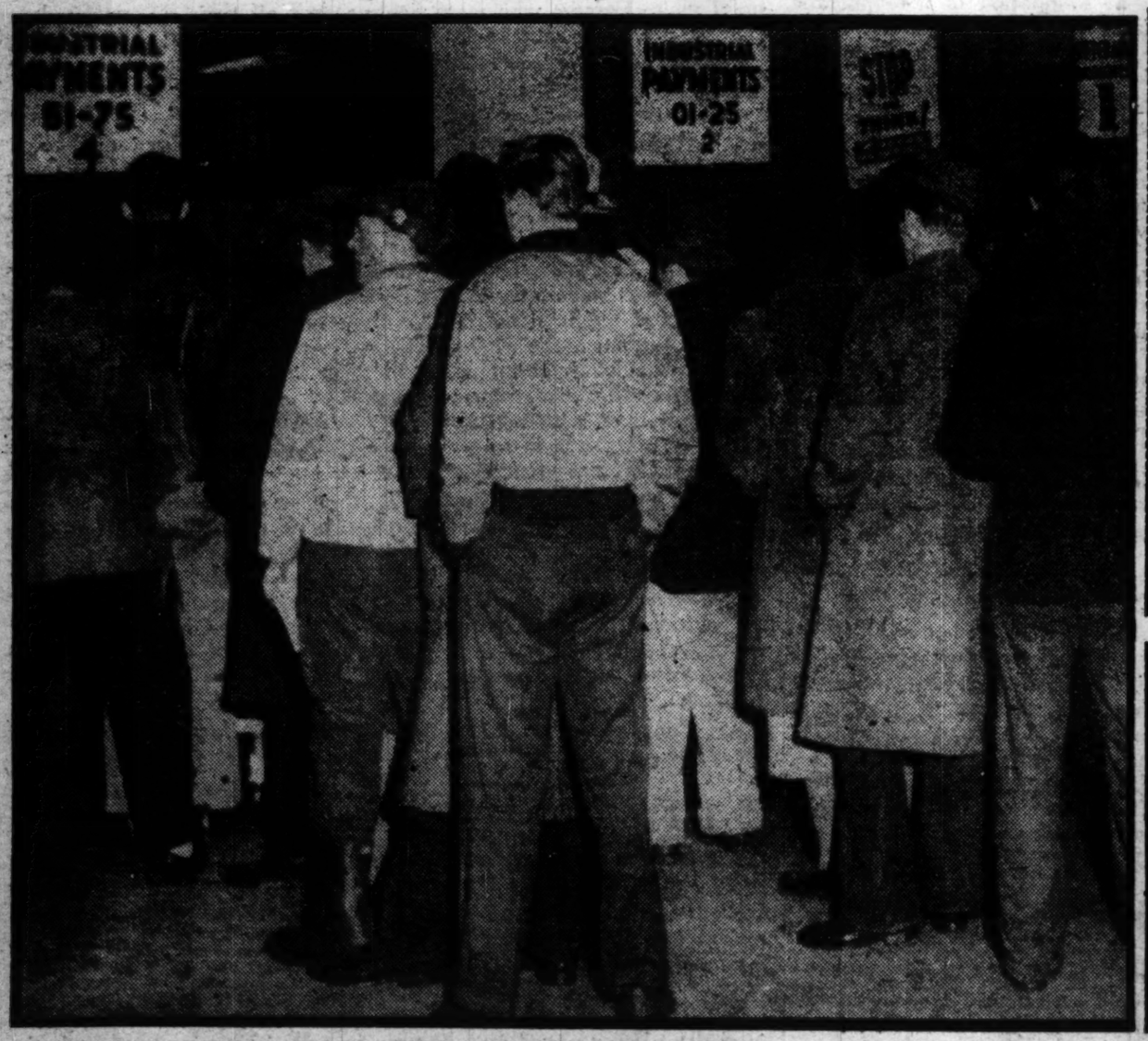
—An Article by Wiliam Z. Foster on Page 4

Vol. XIV, No. 10 March 6, 1949 In 2 Sections, Section 1 24 Pages Price 10 Cents

JUDGE STOPS JURY EXPOSE

To Pick Panel; Communists Protest

—See Page 3—



Unemployed auto workers at the Michigan Unemployment Compensation Commission waiting for their social security payments.

How the "Cold War" Saps Jobless Payments

—Story on Page 5—

IN THE MAGAZINE SECTION

How's Your Health?

Most Americans would like a system of health care for all to be provided and guaranteed by the government. But big business prefers the cold war, and we can't have both.

Man With a Message for Labor

Pettis Perry, chairman of the Communist Party's national Negro commission, got his know-how in the school of struggle.

People's Songs' 3rd Birthday

Sidney Finkelstein writes about the organization that has brought back labor's fighting songs to help labor fight today.

Heroism of Li Ming-tsung

Story of a soldier in China's Liberation Armies, who helped forge a ring of steel around Pieping, by Alan Winnington.

Citizens Arm Against Klan

By Sylvia Hall

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Recent cross burnings and armed Klan intimidation in Munford, a small farm town, have culminated in citizens taking up arms against the hooded men.

A 25 to 40-car motorcade of masked men threatened two white families in Munford. Dick Drake, one of the residents visited, said he was threatened with guns. The hooded men then went to the home of Mrs. Lewis, a widow. The woman and her three sons said they watched from their window as the men burned a cross, lingered for awhile and then left. Her neighbor estimated 49 cars of the Kluxers. A group of citizens in Munford, hearing of the incidents, immediately armed themselves and went out to look for the Klansmen. They mentioned to a reporter that if they should find the men, there would be "murder" to write up.

In Talladega, site of a Negro university and former scenes of Klan intimidation, a cross was burned in an empty lot on the same night.

Since the incident, both families in Munford have sold their homes.

But two more crosses have been burned in Alabama this week.

The Communist Party of Alabama has issued a leaflet entitled "End Ku Kluxism in Alabama!" It explains how and why the big industrialists profit from terrorism. It appeals to the people to demand that Governor Folsom revoke the charter of the Klan, and that he tour the state and speak against the organization.

'Outlaw Communists!' Talmadge Shrieks

ATLANTA, Ga.—Gov. Herman Talmadge, hero of the Ku Klux Klan and white supremacist of national notoriety, has added his voice to the reactionary clamor for outlawing the Communist Party. Like the other anti-Communist demagogues, Talmadge brazenly hails the Truman Administration's persecution of the 12 Communist leaders as a move to strengthen "our democratic form of government."

This so-called "democratic form of government" in Georgia has resulted in whitewashing the legal lynching and mob murder of several Negroes in recent months, to wit: the cold-blooded shooting of two war veterans and their wives at Monroe; the deliberate killing of Isaiah Nixon in Montgomery County and Robert Mallard in Toombs County; the frame-up of Mrs. Rosa Lee Ingram who is now serving a life sentence for the self-defense slaying of a white rapist; the merciless massacre of Negro prisoners in Brunswick. It has resulted in the current shameless attempt to disfranchise the Negro people of the entire state by wiping out their registration.

It is against this background that Talmadge unabashedly flaunts the banner of democracy. In his newspaper, The Statesman, Talmadge devoted his entire column of Feb. 17 to the trial of the Communist leaders.

"If the Federal Court finds these Communist leaders guilty," he wrote, "it will, in effect, outlaw Communist Party activities in the United States. Such a decision would pave the way for similar prosecutions in Georgia and other states where Communist leaders are active either out in the open or underground.

Since Talmadge has called people as conservative as ex-governor Thompson and Mr. A. T. Walden fronts for the Communists, it is quite clear that Talmadge looks on the Truman prosecution of the Communist leaders as an opportunity to silence all opposition from any source whatsoever.

3 Teen-age Negroes Flogged by Kluxers

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — Three Negro teen-age boys have been picked up in Columbus, Georgia, driven to Phoenix City, Alabama, where they were beaten and shot at by five white men who said they were members of the Ku Klux Klan. The boys said they were questioned about a meeting on Brotherhood Week at their high school, and also about the activities of the Columbus chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Bar Negroes in Parks Of Barkley's State

FRANKFORT, Ky.—The Kentucky court of appeals ruled Feb. 22 that the city of Louisville has the right to bar Negroes from parks reserved for white persons.

"In this state the principle of social segregation of the two races has been universally recognized from the beginning," the court said in an opinion written by Judge Roy Helm, Hazard, Democrat.

What about fulfilling your campaign promises in your own home state, Vice President Alben K. Barkley.

Texas Negroes Demand Enforcement of Rights

AUSTIN, Tex.—Demands of Texas Negroes for laws enforcing their "rightful place as American citizens of Texas" have been handed to Gov. B. F. Jester and the state legislature. Included among legislation demanded were provisions for equal education opportunity, housing and slum clearance, an anti-injunction act to protect labor from the courts, adequate workingmen's compensation and unemployment insurance, Negro representation on state, county and municipal bodies, and the right to vote, to hold public office, and to serve on juries.

The demands were formulated by a conference here Feb. 18 of the Texas Council of Negro Organizations. Delegates of 31 organizations attended. Reports were given by more than 100 Negro leaders. The conference coincided with legislative hearings on the abolition of the poll tax and a public hearings on the anti-lynching bill.

Among the speakers were Dr. Joseph J. Rhoads, president of Bishop College; R. A. Hester, Supreme Grand Chancellor of the Knights of Pythias; Miss Ellie Alma Walls, president of the State Teachers' Association, represent-7,000 Negro teachers; A. Maceo Smith, State Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP); Donald Jones, regional secretary of the NAACP; U. Simpson Tate, NAACP regional attorney; J. C. McAdams, superintendent of Negro education in Texas; Dr. McKinley Knox, prominent clergyman; Dr. Robert M. Herrington, president of Sam Houston College, and others.

Miss Walls, a teacher in an Austin high school, lashed out first in demanding the establishment of a "foundation of a democratic states" which would include:

1—Provision of equal educational opportunity irrespective of race, as the first obligation of the State, with emphasis on equal administrative services, faculty, salaries, tenure, training, spiritual freedom, and opportunity to utilize education;

2—Equal representation of the Negro people on all school boards and technical advisory committees on the basis of qualification;

3—Unsegregated schools without qualification, since facts have "proven the fallacy of the separate-but-equal education theory;

4—Recognition and inclusion o Negro history in textbooks so that the Negro might attain his rightful place in history.

★

HEADING the Housing Committee, Mr. A. Maceo Smith demanded effective city planning, slum clearance, and relocation of slum arrears. Calling housing the Number 1 problem of the Negro people of the state, and saying that the people cannot be supplied through private enterprise, Mr. Smith demanded federal and state housing aid.

The South in Struggle

Small Hill Farmers of Dixie Highlands Will Play Major Role in Changing South

By Sam Hall

Chairman, Communist Party of Alabama

THE SOUTH is rich in class forces that will play important roles in the coming progressive victory of the American people. (I say "coming progressive victory" for, regardless of how rough the road traveled will be, the final turn of that road will open up the glorious vista of people's victory.) This week I want to talk about a group of southerners who will help open up that road.



SAM HALL

When the slave owners took over the great fertile valleys of the South they drove the small white farmers into the hills to scratch out a bare living on the rocky ridges. These are the "small hill farmers" of the southern highlands. Already they have helped make history in the South.

We Communists recognize that the major forces in the South are the Negro people's liberation movement and the working class struggle. The merging of these two streams of anti-imperialist action will wash away the Wall Street-plantation domination of the South. What role will the small hill farmers play in this?

History gives the lead. The democratic upsurge in the South during Reconstruction was based on the unity established between the freed slaves and the small white farmers. Even earlier the hill farmers opposed the slave owners. They fought against secession, and from these small farmers came full units of soldiers fighting in the union army. Several hill counties of the southern states opposed the slave owners throughout the Civil War.

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WHEN EASTERN industrialists brought cotton mills into the South to take advantage of low wages made possible by the semi-feudal plantation economy they recruited their workers from the small white farmers who were being forced off their sub-marginal land. Some of the most stirirng working class battles of this country have been fought by these farmers who became workers. We only have to recall Gastonia, N. C., to be convinced of this fact.

The truth is that not only in textile but in most industries of the deep South the white workers are only a generation or two removed from the small hill farm. Most white workers in the South have close ties with the countryside and, of course, many of them live on the farm even while they work in industry.

This means that the possibility of a close united front between the small hill farmers and the working class is very great. These small farmers have very real grievances, too. Their struggle for livelihood is tough. Traditionally their organization for economic struggle has been the Farmers Union. At times this organization has numbered tens of thousands of these hill farmers in its ranks. The movement has a strong ebb and flow. At the present time the movement is on a strong upsurge. The Farmers Union is building strong organizations in several of the states of the deep South and its possibilities are great throughout the South.

It is important to remember that these farmers have a tradition of political action. They were the backbone of the great Populist movement which came close to breaking the Democratic Party dictatorship over the South. In fact in North Carolina, where strong Negro-white unity was forged, this movement won state power. As we know this movement failed because it did not have the leadership of the working class. That is why signs of close cooperation between these small farmers and the workers is of key importance.

I think a story told to me by one of these farmers illustrates the great possibilities.

• • • •

DURING THE TREMENDOUS strike struggles through which the miners of the Birmingham area won their unions this farmer lived on a small farm near one of the mines involved in the strike. He said he and his wife and son talked the matter over. It was clear to them that the companies were literally starving the miners to defeat. So this farmer loaded up in his wagon all the food he had stored up and carried it to the striking miners. Other farmers were doing the same. The strike was won.

When late spring came this particular farmer found himself in peril of being wiped out. His son was ill. The rains kept up for days and when it let up his corn fields were filled with weeds and grass. Then the worst blow fell. The farmer broke his leg. As he told the story, "It was impossible for my wife to hoe out the grass and weeds in time to save the corn crop." Without corn he would have no feed for his mules nor corn meal for the family. It looked like he would join the long ranks of the little farmers who had to leave the land and go into wage slavery.

"I was laying up in bed looking out over the farm early one morning while my wife sharpened her hoe for a hopeless fight against the grass and weeds," he related. "Then I heard the sound of many voices. I looked up the road. There came the miners—all of them, Negro and white. They had taken a day off from the mine. They all carried hoes of one kind or another. They went to work on that corn. In a few hours it was as pretty a cultivated field as you'll ever see. I'm still a farmer today because of what those miners did."

That tells the story of the unity that can and will be built.

Communist Ban Fought

RALEIGH, N. C.—Rep. Clyde A. Shreve of Guilford County, co-author of the Shreve-Regan Bill to outlaw the Communist Party and impose a non-Communist oath on all state employes devoted 20 minutes last week to an attack in the General Assembly on Junius Scales, Carolina's Communist Party Chairman.

After Shreve's 20-minute tirade the Rules Committee limited "future personal privilege" speeches to 10 minutes. The red-hunting representative was aroused by a Communist Party press release of a statement by Scales attacking the measure. Other protests against the bill and demands for public hearings on it were pouring into House Judiciary Committee Number 2.

Scales' statement follows in part:

"Messrs. Shreve and Regan, seemingly so eager to serve their constituents, never got around to introducing a bill to extend and increase unemployment benefits, or a bill to repeal the sales tax, or to repeal the anti-closed shop law, or a bill to give sharecroppers written contracts and the right to sell on the open market, or a bill to create a state FEPC. Oh no! That might destroy the 'American way of life!'

"Mr. Regan comes from Robeson County where double segregation is practiced—against Negroes and Robeson Indians. If Mr. Regan introduced a bill to admit Indians and Negroes to UNC's graduate school, for example, he would really serve his constituents and become famous too. . . .

"What effect would this bill have on all liberals and progressives? The simple truth is there are two steps in the suppression of all progressive movements. The first is to outlaw the Communists. The second is to label every progressive demand whether it be for a 10-cent wage increase or a state FEPC law as a "red plot." The pattern is then obvious; everyone who fights for any progressive proposal becomes automatically a "red" and subject to prosecution. It would only stop when North Carolina is converted into a graveyard of thought and progress."

550 Laid Off At West Lynn; GE Clamps Down

By Leo Soft

LYNN, Mass.—Five hundred and fifty workers at General Electric's West Lynn plant lost jobs last week as GE continued doing its best to bring on the grand-daddy of all depressions by refusing wage increases to its employes.

Most of the 550 laid off had been working on meters, time switches and transformers. A big drop in civilian orders caused the layoffs. At the nearby River Works plant, working mostly on jet engines and turbines for war production, employment has kept at a fairly steady level.

The West Lynn layoffs, following a wave of layoffs in industries throughout New England and the nation, are a clear example of what Big Capitalism is planning for American workers.

Except for workers busy on production for war, American industry is beginning to shut down in a repetition of the economic disaster of the 1930's. Big Business, including GE, has piled up the most fabulous profits in history.

But at the same time that Business raked off the profits and increased prices, bosses have refused to grant real wage increases to workers. The result is that hard-up workers can't afford to buy any of the things they themselves produce.

When workers can't buy anything, the big factories begin to pile up supplies in their inventories and warehouses. At the same time that workers need the stuff in the warehouses, the bosses close down their factories. They don't produce anything since nobody has the money with which to buy things. In short, the workers don't have enough purchasing power.

That's what happened at West Lynn. The civilian market has gone to pot. Nobody has enough money with which to buy things, so the privately owned factories are closing down. There aren't any orders, so 550 Lynn workers are thrown out of jobs.

★

THE TRAGIC THING is that GE only last week indicated that it wouldn't grant a needed wage increase to its workers. To stave off the depression, workers' purchasing power has got to be increased by wage raises. But capitalists don't like to give pay boosts.

Communists insist that the mills and factories should be owned by the workers themselves. That's Socialism, the system under which goods are produced because people want and need them, not just to make big profits for a few capitalists.

But until Socialism, workers have got to protect their living standards by fighting for wage increases. Unions have got to fight, as they've never fought before, to win increased pay from the big corporations.

Bosses are crying pitifully about "hard times" and the "impossibility of getting raises during a depression." Some rightwing labor leaders echo that type of baloney. But workers have got to realize that pay boosts alone can stave off depression.

Nathan Kersch Dies; Mourned by Party

BOSTON.—New England Communists last week mourned the loss of Nathan Kersch, active Fall River Communist leader. Comrade Kersch had been serving the Fall River community for many years, especially in the several Jewish organizations with which he was affiliated.

The condolences of the New New England Party were brought to Mrs. Kersch and the family at the funeral by Dave Rosenberg and Eddie Garfield. The Party's District Committee declared that "continued work for Socialism by all Party members is the best way of honoring the memory of Nathan Kersch."

KEYSTONE STRIKERS HOLD LINE

BOSTON. — More than 500 strikers at the Keystone Manufacturing Co. held solid as they completed the third week of their strike for a 15-cent-an-hour wage increase and improved working conditions.

Mass picketing was effective as a company request for a court injunction against picketing was taken under advisement by Judge Vincent Brogna. The company hasn't yet tried scabbing operations, although they have tried to move office workers into the plant.

The workers, represented by UE-CIO Local 262, had been deliberately provoked into a strike by Keystone's management. After turning down wage demands, Keystone prodded the workers into striking during the company's slack production season.

But the solid strike, led by Business Agent Rusty Hannegan and Field Organizer Jim Marino, has company officials jumpy. The company ran to the courts for help.

The company produces Keystone cameras, projects, and toys. The strike is the third major strike within a year for Local 262. Assistance should be sent to the Local 262 Special Relief Fund, 6 Beacon St., Boston.

The strike is being closely watched as an indication of whether it is possible to win wage increases from reluctant bosses during a "depression period." At Manning, Maxwell, and Moore, Local 262 won a 10-cent pay increase without a strike.

Right Wingers Lose In Lynn UE Local

LYNN, Mass.—Members of UE-CIO Local 201 twice slapped down right-wingers led by business agent Frederick Kelley at a meeting called to complete action on the local's new constitution. The local is the largest in the international union.

The ACTU-linked business agent was voted down in two separate clashes with progressive union leaders. The disputes came over the status of the Local's Educational Committee and the method of selecting delegates to the national convention.

Kelley opposed continuing the Education Committee, claiming that its job could be carried on "by other committees." Former Local Secretary Bob Goodwin, well-known Lynn Communist, rose to accuse Kelley of obstructing the Local's educational work.

After a heated debate the issue was brought to a vote. With progressives supporting Goodwin's stand, the Educational Committee was kept by a vote of 63 to 62.

★

RIGHT-WINGERS also kicked up a fuss on the method of electing to the union's national convention. Kelley backed a move to elect all delegates, except the local president and business agent (himself), at large. The Constitution provides automatic selection for all International officers in the Local. Local 201 is the home Local of UE president Albert Fitzgerald.

After some more hot talk, Kelley's proposal was turned down by a three-to-one vote.



F. O. MATHIESSEN

MURIEL DRAPER, prominent American women's leader, and Prof. F. O. Matthiessen, author of "From the Heart of Europe," will speak to a Rally for Peace at the Community Church Center, March 4, 8 p.m.

The meeting is sponsored by the Council of American-Soviet Friendship. Both Mrs. Draper and Prof. Matthiessen have recently been in Europe.

YPM Hits Jobless With Leaflets

BOSTON. — Unemployed workers waiting in line for compensation checks at the Boston office of the Mass Division of Unemployment Security got several visits from members of the Young Progressives of Massachusetts last week.

YPM members hit the unemployment lines with a leaflet passing out information on bills at the State House to increase Unemployment Compensation. Titled **The Line Is Getting Longer,** the YPM pamphlet got a friendly reception from workers.

So much favorable comment followed the first few leaflet distributions that YPM plans to devote more attention to the Unemployment center. Many of the unemployed workers are young people.

New England Plants Close; Many Fired

BOSTON.—One after another, industries throughout New England are closing down for lack of orders. Here are a few during the past two weeks. In several cases, the plant closing down had been the biggest employer in the city affected.

In East Rochester, N. H., 500 textile workers were thrown out as the Cocheco Woolen Mfg. Co. locked its gates.

In Taunton, Mass., 300 workers were unemployed as Glenwood Range, once America's biggest stove producer, felt the "no orders" squeeze and closed down. Another 300 had been laid off during the past few months.

In Woonsocket, R. I., 280 workers were given suspension notices as the Woonsocket Rayon Co. called it quits.

Priest Says Murder OK

BOSTON.—Father Shortell, prominent Catholic labor expert, tripped himself up at a meeting called by the Boston University Sociology Club when he spoke on the Church's attitude towards trade unions.

Father Shortell is the former head of the Labor Institute at Holy Cross College and a member of the Slichter Committee which passed Massachusetts anti-labor laws. He is a leading light of the Association of Catholic Trade Unionists.

In the question period following his address, Father Shortell was asked why the ACTU attempted to divide trade union members along religious lines. He explained that the ACTU operated only "in unions where the situation is unclear, such as UE or the CIO Furworkers; where there are Communists, Trotzkyites, or Socialists."

In both unions mentioned, progressive leadership has won gains for the membership despite ACTU efforts at disruption and red-baiting.

Father Shortell was then asked what the Church was doing about unions in countries like Spain and Argentine, where the Church is in control. It was pointed out that trade union members were being executed for leading wage struggles in Spain.

The Father explained that "the Masons had been in control and the Church had to clean up." And, he concluded, "the trade unionists being shot are Communists."

1,400 Rail Workers Fired in Mass.

BOSTON.—Layoffs, spreading through New England like the plague, chopped 1,300 railroad workers from the employed rolls last week. The New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad closed down its Readville Locomotive and Car Repair shop.

Another 100 railroad workers got the gate as the Old Colony line cut down its passenger service. Railroad barons, with a 1948 profit of $711,000,000, were pleading "lack of business."

Railroadmen still on the job were sweating under record-breaking speedup conditions. Safety precautions were going by the boards as the roads put on the pressure.

The President's Emergency Commission in the dispute between 16 non-operating unions and rail moguls recommended a pay increase of 7 cents and a 40-hour week in September. The unions had asked 25 cents, night differential, and an immediate 40-hour week.

The 40-hour week would save thousands of railroad jobs. But, if it's held off till September, most railroad men will be pounding the bricks. More than 100,000 have been laid off already.

At the Bookshop:

The following items on sale at the Progressive Bookshop, 8 Beach Street, Boston. Mail orders are accepted.

Fear, War and the Bomb, by Blackett, $3.50; Soviet Economic Development since 1917, by Dobb, $4; The Embers Still Burn, by Hirschmann, $3; Jazz, a People's Music, by Finkelstein, $3.

The Newspaper Says That This Is Good News...

NEW BEDFORD.—Maybe it's good news, like the newspaper says it is, but it still smells kind of fishy to us. Anyway, here it is, straight from the New Bedford Standard Times.

The newspaper is enthusiastic because 300 tons of cotton spinning machinery are being shipped from the Firestone Textile plant in New Bedford to Buenos Aires, Argentina.

The shipment means that for the first time in many months 50 New Bedford longshoremen will have a day's work. The city's pier has been idle.

Now wait a minute, brother. It's fine for the longshoremen to get a little work. But it's pretty sad when the only work they can get is shipping out the machinery which used to keep thousands of the city's textile workers employed.

★

WITH UNEMPLOYMENT hitting hard in this city, the Kilburn Mill has just reduced operations to a single shift. The Fisk Mill has given warning that a big layoff is coming soon.

'NO DISCRIMINATION'; BUT— MTA HAS ONLY 8 NEGROES

BOSTON.—Officials of the Metropolitan Transit Authority, plumping hard for a fare increase, were visited by a delegation from the Committee to End Job Discrimination to remind them that the MTA was still using discriminatory hiring policies.

The delegation, led by executive secretary Dorothy Smith Dailey, laid it on the line to MTA employment manager Edward Kelly. Kelly replied that "there will be no hiring until the depression is over, and, besides, we never discriminate."

For an outfit that "never discriminates" the MTA has mighty few Negro workers. There are only eight Negro operators, NO guards, NO collectors, and NO starters. Negroes are employed as porters and station cleaners, but they cannot advance and are not up-graded.

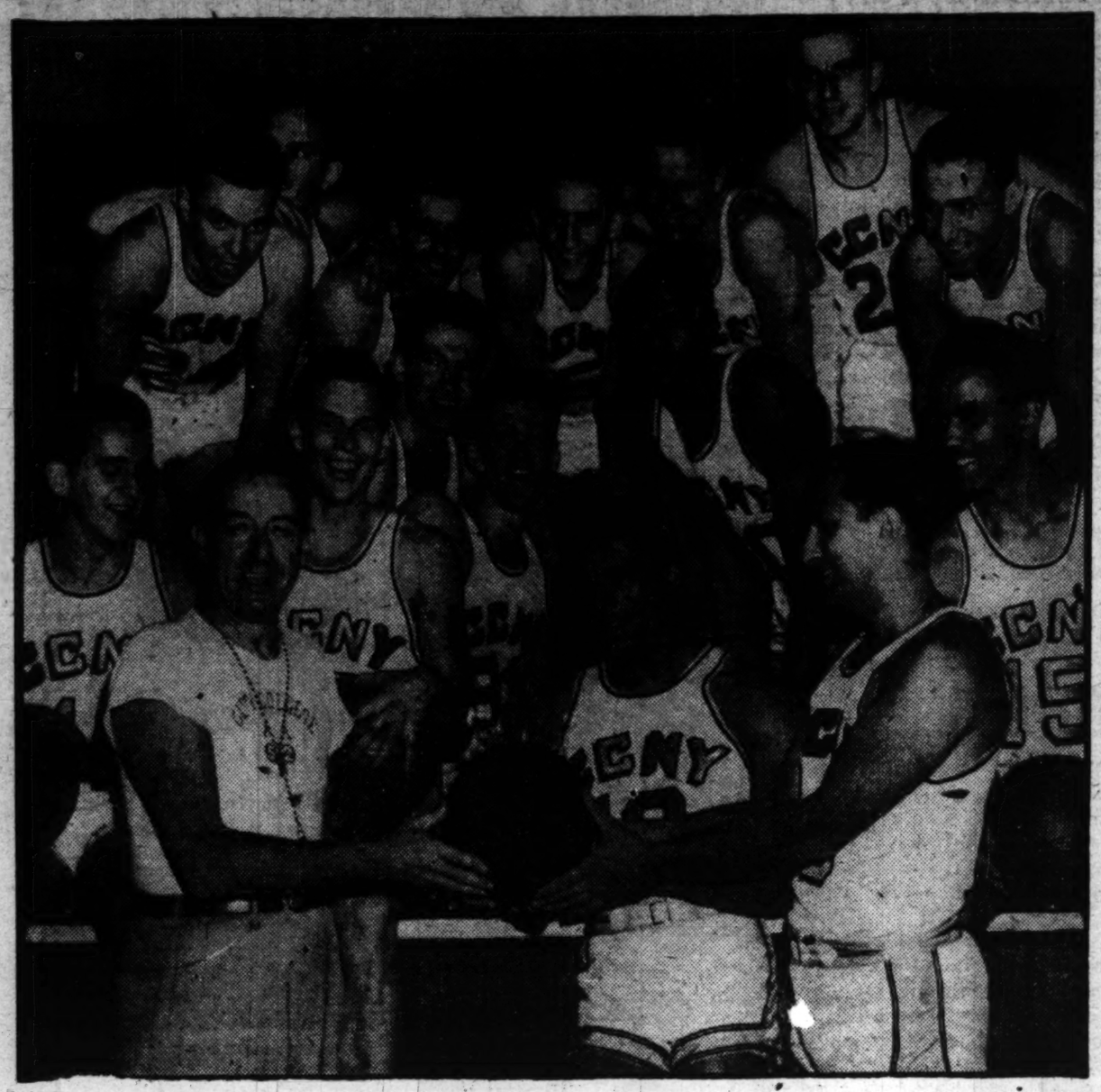
Kelly explained that "seniority is important." But since until very recently there were NO Negro operators, none of the eight presently employed stand much of a chance.

In hiring clerks, "experience" is necessary. Where Negroes can get "experience" as clerks wasn't explained by Kelly. Kelly continued along the same lines. It is obvious that Negroes who pay fares to the "publicly owned" MTA aren't getting their share of the jobs.

With victories against Jimcrow already chalked up at the Timothy Smith and Dutton department stores, the committee is planning a campaign to end discrimination in hiring for public services. The MTA, Consolidated Gas, Edison Electric and Bell Telephone are in mind.

The delegation included, besides Mrs. Dailey, John Simmons, Dalton Gabriel and James Mitchell of the committee, Patsy Pfeiffer of YPA, Eddie Garfield of the Communist Party, and Henry Cooperstock of the Civil Rights Congress.

READY FOR TOURNEY—KENTUCKY AND ALL!



THIS HAPPY BUNCH of young men compose the basketball squad of City College of New York. They have earned a bid to the National Invitation Tourney, starting next Saturday, and while lacking the height of Kentucky and defending champs, St. Louis, are rated a chance to knock off any team any given night. They specialize in a terrific fast break and short, dazzling passwork. Coach Nat Holman, once famed star of the Original Celtics, is holding the ball with co-captains Spencer Jameson and Hilty Shapiro.

We'll Repeat --Southworth

BRADENTON, Fla.—Billy Southworth has all the answers concerning his question-mark ball club and, if they are correct, he not only is a champion candidate for a quiz show, but his Boston Braves are fine candidates to repeat as National League champions.

On this official opening of the major league spring training season, the start of the 1949 pennant race still was 48 days away but Billy the Quiz Kid knew where he stood.

"Sure I am concerned about my club," he said. "But I am happy to be concerned. It is a good kind of concern because I can't say now who will play in each position. We've got such talent on hand that everybody is fighting for a job."

Southworth cleared up one big point by saying that he never saw outfielder Pete Reiser in good condition or with such pep and spirit. Reiser, who came from the Dodgers during the-off-season, had assorted aches and pains last year and was strictly a liability.

Southworth said Reiser would be the No. 1 candidate for the center field job, but that Jim Russell, who went out with a great ailment at midseason a year go, "definitely intends to beat him out of it."

"Jim, who had permission to report a few days late, told me that I am coming into camp and am going to play against everybody, right handers and left handers, and that Reiser is going to have to beat me out if he wants the job.' That's the kind of spirit we have all over the club."

Southworth admitted outfielder Jeff Heath was a big "if" because he may still have to favor the ankle he broke late last season.

"But Eddie Stanky insists his broken ankle is as good as new and that he is set for a fine year at second base."

"There again I have a problem which happily concerns me, if you get what I mean. Sibby Sisti is going to give Eddie a real battle for that second base job."

Southworth praised Sisti's great all-around clutch work in the late stages of last year's race stating hat "if we hadn't had Sibby I don't know what we would have done. He was as much responsible for our winning the pennant as anybody on the ball club and don't forget it," he said.

The rest of the infield is set, he said, with Bob Elliott at third, Alvin Dark at shortstop, and Duke Torgeson and Ray Sanders battling it out for the first base job.

Sanders, he said, was a greatly improved ball player, a "much better hitter now than when I had him with the Cardinals."

As of now Southworth figures on five starting pitchers, one of whom will be the $75,000 bonus kid, Johnny Antonelli, who pitched only parts of four innings in four different ball games last year.

"Johnny is going to get his chance," he said. "I figure on using him with Vernon Bickford, Johnny Sain, Warren Spahn and Bill Voiselle."

The catching also was set, he said, with Phil Masi, Bill Salkeld and rookie Paul Burris, up from Milwaukee "and a great prospect" sharing the load.

Fear Bosox, Indians 3rd, Says Stengel

The prediction by Bill Veeck that the Indians would repeat in the American loop by 10 games is scoffed at by Casey Stengel, new manager of the New York Yankees. Ol' Case insists his Yanks would win.

"Joe McCarthy's Red Sox are likely to give us the most trouble," says Stengel.

The Red Sox' Joe McCarthy said his team would try to get rolling right away. "We certainly aren't going to get off to a slow start in the race this year like we did last," said McCarthy.

Connie Mack calls Cleveland the pennant favorite in the AL because "it, definitely is 'a solid club." He said his Philadelphia A's would be dangerous because of good pitching but saw a three-way race against between Cleveland, New York and Boston.

Red Rolfe, rookie manager of the Detroit Tigers, didn't appear overloaded with hope as he admitted, "Gosh, my guys are painfully slow but we're going to speed up a little."

Joe Kuhel of the Washington Senators said, "We are going to hustle like the Dickens and we'll be a fast club with a little more hitting than last year."

The Browns' Zach Taylor said he has some "fine youngsters" and added his team might suprise everybody with how high they finish.

"YOU WERE THE GREATEST, JOE"

Since announcing his official retirement as heavyweight champion on Tuesday, Joe Louis has been swamped with letters of praise and congratulations from all over the country. "You were the greatest," the general tone goes, "Happy to see you step out as an unbeaten champion." Louis is entering the promotional field in Chicago in an attempt to break the monopoly on big fights held by two New York outfits, and plans to promote a June elimination between Ezzard Charles and Jersey Joe Walcott.

On the Score Board



By Lester Rodney

Ready for the Annual Barrage

DOWN IN THE land of sunshine sixteen big league clubs are going through their training while you and I get up in the middle of the night and shut the windows to keep from becoming March frostbite cases.

Spring training has been estimated many ways. I've heard cynics say the whole thing is a fraud to whip up the public interest in the coming season. I've heard players say that unless a man got hog fat during the winter, a couple of weeks of preparation right in the northern April weather without fuss or feathers is enough to put an athlete in shape, that the season is too long anyhow and why start fine and overtrained.

I've heard oldtimers say that they won't "put out" down South and risk injuries and pulled muscle on the oftime sandy or rocky turf, especially in those money making exhibitions in small towns. Before the threat of trade unionism won living expenses for family men during spring training, I heard loud and righteous beefs on that score. Best training and athletic authorities will privately tell you that at best the six weeks preparation is excessive.

There's a little truth in all of these observations and opinions, especially in the very first one.

No matter what you think of it, spring training is apparently here to stay a while, so I think you should be prepared for the following annual deathless statements. You may fill in the name of the manager:

"We are a much improved ball club. With one good 20-game winner and an outfielder who could hit a long ball consistently, we could go far."

"The main thing is that everybody is hustling this year."

"Every job on the club is open. Every man has to win his job on the field here. I don't care if he hit .378 last year."

"I never go overboard on rookies, but this young whats-his-name has the greatest pair of hands I have ever seen, the finest natural swing, the most magnificent arm . . ."

"I don't know where we'll finish, but we'll be in there fighting, you can be sure."

And finally Messrs. Ford Frick and William Harridge in chorus . . . "I have never seen such fine balance in the National (American) League. I look forward to the best race in the league's history. Any one of our eight clubs I sincerely believe has a chance."

So it goes. If I may be so presumptious as to advise a total newcomer, Jack Onslow of the Chicago White Sox, on a fitting quotation.

"Harrumph! As I see it, the teams to beat are the Indians, Red Sox, Yanks, A's, Tigers, Browns and Senators."

There'll Be One Vote for Him, Anyhow!

THE UNITED PRESS has sent out a ballot for a UP All American chosen by scribes of papers all over the land. It won't be compiled and announced for a while, but there's no harm in telling our readers how I voted.

First—I believe that All American teams are in a large sense kind of foolish for the good and sufficient reason that nobody voting can possibly have seen all the players and therefore is apt to plump for some he has seen in his own locality or some with more vigorous press agents than others. It is for just that reason, however, that I am sending along my ballot just the same, for listed on my first team is a player who will probably make the UP basketball editor say, "Who the devil is Wilson of Anderson?"

Wilson of Anderson is not listed on the "nominations for your guidance" sent along with the ballot, though it is an extensive and helpful listing. I've been hearing about his exploits regularly via mail and clippings from Indianapolis readers of The Worker. I made my own check with a few visiting basketball players from the area and find they confirm in every way what our readers say about Wilson, who went to the small Indianapolis school after starring in high school because the Big Nine still discriminated against Negro players on the court. **(Since then Bill Garrett of Indiana has broken the old anbchronistic ban in a Conference where some of the greatest football teams have been traditionally inter-racial).**

So if Wilson only gets one vote for first team All American on the UP listing, you will know that The Worker cast the single vote. I hope he gets more than one of course, but to make sure that at least his name is thrown into the voting, I sent along a ballot. Here are the two teams I chose. Specifications were that centers could be moved to other positions.

FIRST TEAM	SECOND TEAM
Barnhorst, Notre Dame	Beard, Kentucky
Wilson, Anderson	Boryla, Denver
Groza, Kentucky	Cooper, Duquesne
Macauley, St. Louis	Gardner, Utah
D. McGuire, St. Johns, Bklyn.	Jones, Kentucky

Except for Wilson I have seen all these in action in the Garden. Hated to leave out such players I had seen as Lavelli of Yale, Cousy of Holy Cross, O'Brien of Butler, Harris of Oklahoma A&M, Unruh of Bradley, Kerris of Loyola, Vanderweghe of Colgate, Jameson of CCNY, and many more. And sight unseen, such evident stars as Eddleman of Illinois (whom I will see in the NCAA), Mikkelson of Hamline, Skoog of Minnesota. . . . However . . .

What's that? Is Kentucky going to win both tourneys? Maybe. But look out for my CCNY boys dumping someone's applecart.

NORFOLK TO SEE FIRST MIXED BASEBALL GAME

NORFOLK, Va.—Jimcrow in southern sports life took another setback with the announcement that the Newark Bears, top Yankee farm team, would play the Norfolk Tars an exhibition game on April 10. Since the Yankees have assigned their new Negro players to Newark, this will be the first inter-racial game in the history of professional baseball in Virginia's Tidewater area.

Minnesota-Dakotas Edition

The Worker

War Drive Grows More Dangerous

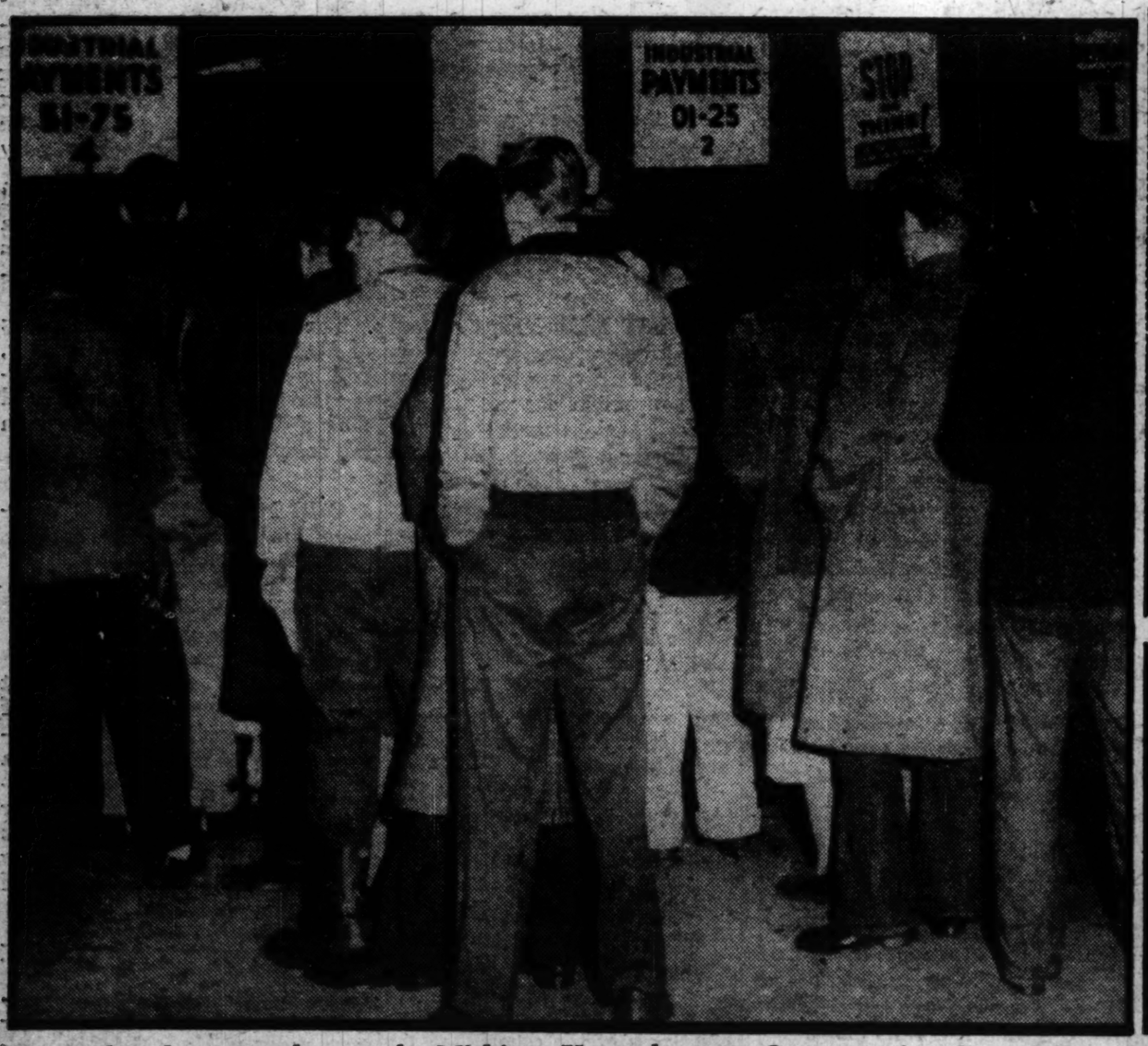
—An Article by Wiliam Z. Foster on Page 4

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JUDGE STOPS JURY EXPOSE

To Pick Panel; Communists Protest

—See Page 3—



How the "Cold War" Saps Jobless Payments

—Story on Page 5—

Unemployed auto workers at the Michigan Unemployment Compensation Commission waiting for their social security payments.

IN THE MAGAZINE SECTION

How's Your Health?

Most Americans would like a system of health care for all to be provided and guaranteed by the government. But big business prefers the cold war, and we can't have both.

Man With a Message for Labor

Pettis Perry, chairman of the Communist Party's national Negro commission, got his know-how in the school of struggle.

People's Songs' 3rd Birthday

Sidney Finkelstein writes about the organization that has brought back labor's fighting songs to help labor fight today.

Heroism of Li Ming-tsung

Story of a soldier in China's Liberation Armies, who helped forge a ring of steel around Pieping, by Alan Winnington.

Cite Cases of Speedup in Moline Plant

Company's Attempt to Deny Worker Story Falls Flat; Employes Bear Out Accusation

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Its profiteering toes stepped on by an article in the Jan. 2 Worker, the Minneapolis Moline company sought to lull Lake St. employes into believing speed-up, wage cuts and worker exploitation just aren't existent in Minneapolis Moline.

The whole affair stems from letters sent The Worker by Moline employes in late December after the company introduced the new Z A model tractor.

Based on the letters, The Worker ran a story which stated that with unveiling of Z A, came retiming of piecework, intensified speed-up, and smaller pay checks.

Well, the company, on Jan. 28 got out a 1,500-word reply to the article! In the form of a letter, it was circulated among all Lake St. employes.

It didn't fool the workers. Here are just two excerpts from K A shop letters to The Worker following distribution of the company letter.

"The company denies speed-up and wage cuts. They say the words are Communist-coined. Fellow workers, we have experienced these two words and us them. So, we all must be the Communists the company is talking about.

"So, there's no speed-up? Well, in K A shop, an operator was running two machines. He geared himself to run two. He was making a living and meeting production. Then, a third machine was forced on him. In order to meet production on three machines what did he do? He had to speed up!

"That's not the whole picture. A timestudy man came and paid him a visit. Result? The operator was required to run more pieces on all three machines and his piece price was reduced. If that's not speed-up and a wage cut, you name it."

★

ONE MORE K A shop example. This was strictly a wage cut. Of course, the company might try to show the worker how it benefitted him.

"The guy was performing his duties as assigned. Somebody decided to move his work bench about 100 feet but still in the same building. As soon as he occupies the new location, his rate is cut seven cents.

"Why the cut? Ask the company. The workers never figured it out but we just guessed the company wanted to be 'fair!'"

Well, there it is, 2,600 Minneapolis-Moline workers organized into UE Local 1146, have a problem. The company can't see the problem for the high profits around it.

The union and workers are determined to meet the problem squarely and effectively. They are not falling for the company line nor will they spurn facts to accept nice-sounding phrases.

CONDEMN AFL RAIDING IN WESTERN ELECTRIC

An Editorial

THE announced raiding campaign of the AFL chiefs against the CIO United Electrical Workers, Local 1117 in the St. Paul and Western Electric plant, is a stab in the back to organized labor.

It gives aid and comfort to the efforts of this giant monopoly to inflict speedup, downgrading and lower living standards upon its workers.

Every militant rank and file worker of either CIO or AFL will understand that instead of spliting the ranks of Western Electric workers the labor movement should stand firmly behind the union, which three years ago cracked this citadel of the open shop.

A thunderous protest and condemnation of this shameful splitting move must be heard from all unions of the CIO and from the AFL rank and file.

This raid can be stopped in its tracks and the way opened for a successful 4th round wage drive by the Western Electric workers under the leadership of UE if real labor solidarity is established over the heads of the AFL bureaucrats, company stooges and redbaiters spearheading this flank attack against labor.

Unite labor to support UE Local 1117 in its battle against Western Electric.

Register your protest to the AFL Central Trades leadership and the St. Paul Union Advocate.

Parley on Unemployment Scheduled for March 12

MINNEAPOLIS.—A conference to organize support for increased unemployment and social security benefits will be held on Saturday, March 12 at 2 p.m. at the CIO hall.

Unions, political groups, fraternal and other organizations were urged to send representatives by Walter Frank, chairman of the Peoples Municipal League, sponsor of the conference.

"The unemployed are face to face with serious problems," stated Frank. "It is bad enough that the heads of families are faced with a situation of trying to make ends meet with a $20 or smaller unemployment compensation check, but in addition they have to wade through red tape and delays. We particularly urge, the unemployed to attend the conference."

One of the matters to come before the conference will be a proposed bill for the Minnesota state legislature to increase maximum unemployment benefits from the $20 now in effect to $35.

The extent of unemployment can be seen from the following: 20,000 veterans were unemployed in Minnesota in January compared to 3,000 in October of 1947, according to a press release from the Veterans Administration.

RELIEF CASES in Minnesota increased 13.2 percent in January over the previous month, according to the Minnesota Division of Social Welfare.

The "seasonal January decline" in the average number of hours worked per week in factories was three times as great this year in Minneapolis as it was last year, according to the Minneapolis branch of the state employment office.

One CIO union having contracts with dozens of small metal shops reported that 30 percent of its membership was unemployed the middle of February. It had been 25 percent in January.

More news of Dakotas and Minnesota—Page 11

Farm Income Subsidy Urged

SIOUX FALLS, S. D.—With the sharp drop of market prices, family type farmers of this area are struck by anxiety about growing signs of depression. The price crisis is revealing also to collapse of the administration's price support program.

While the Aitkin-Hope bill is supposed to guarantee farmers 90 percent of parity through 1949, Corn, barley, oats and eggs sell at less than 60 percent of parity. Cattle and hogs have slipped 40 percent, and milk is down 30 percent.

"This developing crisis arose with the 90 percent parity law in effect," observed Clarence Sharp. Speaking for the Communist Party he urged a program which would guarantee the income of family type farmers, without freezing prices at inflationary levels for the consumers.

"Experience shows that a price support program alone will not protect the farmers, even if it were energetically pursued by the administration," he said. "What the farmers need is a guarantee of their over-all income."

"Family type farmers should demand that funds be appropriated for the Department of Agriculture to make compensatory payments to farmers making up the difference between market price and 90 percent of parity as provided in the present law—and, if the Farmers Union demand for a 100 percent parity law is enacted, payments to the farmers making up the difference between market price and full parity."

EXPLOITATION GETS TOUGHER

Company Reports Clinch Charges Against Moline

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—The Worker has printed some opinions of Minneapolis-Moline workers regarding conditions in the plant. It has accused the Moline Co. of "increased exploitation that is characteristic of the reactionary program of monopoly everywhere in the country."

We are going to make that accusation stick and give our ideas on the program the labor movement must adopt to fight and defend the interests of workers.

M. M. can't duck the issue by calling speed-up a "Communist coined word" in an effort to red bait those who resist speed-up and defend the workers interests against the company.

Yes, gentlemen of the Moline management, our interpretation of speed-up, in the broad sense, "is any action which is taken for the purpose of increasing production to sweat out more profit per worker."

★

YOU MAY SAY speed-up "does not mean anything" to you, but the time study men and efficiency experts you hire to increase production do know what it means. With their help you are sweating increased millions in profits out of Moline workers while their real wages go down.

Look at the company statements. Let's prove the point by referring to the kind of letter Minneapolis-Moline sends to its stockholders. That letter talks a little different language than the one received by all Lake St. employes.

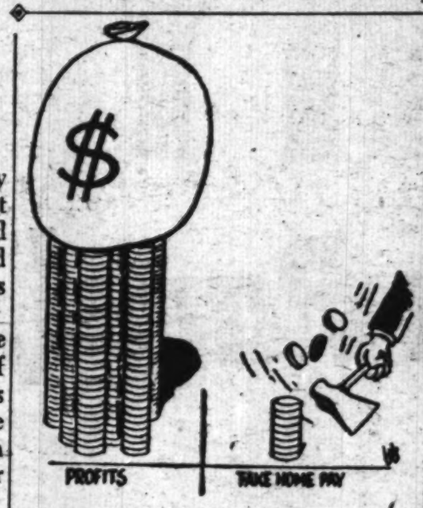
The report to company stockholders reveals that Moline profits in 1948 increased 521 percent over profits in 1945. Profits climbed in three years from $1,033,505 to $6,415,579. But, in that period, total wages (including high salaries to executives) went up from $16,577,389 to $22,953, 890 for an increase of only 38 percent in the company payroll.

That adds up to increased productivity per worker and speed-up as it shows over a period in soaring profits compared to workers wages.

We are not going to argue with the Moline Co. about what can be proved on the basis of how many tractors were assembled in one month in one final assembly department employing some three dozen workers many of whom obviously dispute the company's claim as to what constitutes "normal effort."

We leave it to the workers themselves to judge whether the trend in the plant and in their department is or is not toward job retiming and production rates that speed-up the workers on the job.

What we have proved beyond any doubt is that in recent years production and profit per worker show a steady increase in the rate of exploitation of Moline workers.



Now, the company public relations boys say this all benefits the workers and even more productivity per worker is needed, that is, they expect to speed-up even more in the future. Well, what's in it for the worker?

★

DOES IT MEAN more wages? You can judge from the facts we already have given which productivity and profits far outstrip the small wage gains made. Actually the 35 percent increase in the cost of living since 1945 (since V-J Day) has wiped out these wage gains measured in what real wages are today.

Moline, like all the monopolies, is in business for profit, not for the benefit of the workers it exploits.

The company drive for profit means a wage cut. . . . it means a wage cut. . . it means a smaller share of the products of the workers labor go to the worker and a larger share to the company. This is wage-cutting just the same as it would be wage cutting to increase a workers hours of productive work from 8 to 12 hours but still pay for 8 hours. It makes no difference if the day is lengthened or the work intensified.

But the same facts DO prove the justness of the demand of the great mass of rank and file workers for a 4th round of wage increases. The Moline company, like the great corporations that nettled 21 billion dollars in '48, can afford to disgorge a chunk of it for substantial wage increases to Moline workers. And don't let them cover up those profits with the phony dodge that they are only 8.7 percent "per dollar sales" when they constitute over 26.3 percent of the net worth of the entire company in the single year of 1948.

★

DOES IT MEAN more jobs or layoffs? Moline talks glibly about greater production in a highly competitive industry being needed to assure jobs and higher standards for workers. Sure, capitalist production is a dog-eat-dog system of cut-throat competition . . . but where do the company's get off always asking the workers to take it in the neck instead of giving up some juicy profits to "undersell" the competitor.

The talk of a "buyer's market" means that the farm implement industry faces the prospects of "over production". . . not because there is not need for more farm machinery but because farm income and city purchasing power are dwindling away.

An economic crisis in this country will bring layoffs, unemployment and insecurity for the workers unless they fight back now. The greater production per man Moline now gets out, the greater will be the layoffs they try to force on you later.

It is not more production and speed-up Moline needs . . . it's a thirty-hour week with forty hours pay to guarantee jobs for the workers in the plant at a living wage.

The only security the workers of Moline, as in every industry, will have will rest upon the fighting strength of their union and their ability to wrest gains from the company.

★

OUR PROGRAM for the workers of Moline is:

1. Resist speed-up.

2. Fight for a 4th round of substantial wage increases.

3. Fight for the 30-hour week with 40 hour pay.

Communists are not against more and more production of things the people need for an improved way of life. We stand for a system of more and more production for use and not for profit, for ownership of the great industries and resources of this country by the people instead of a handful of profit hungry monopolists.

PUT IT THIS WAY: Communists are for "technical progress" meaning increased productivity. . . but believe this must mean "human progress," a greater abundance instead of greater profits for the few an end to unemployment and insecurity. In other words, for the ultimate aim of Socialism.





Sen. Humphrey Ignores Jury Rigging Evidence

By Carl Ross

Senator Humphrey on Feb. 10 wrote a letter to Martin Mackie, state chairman of the Communist Party, in which he asserts: "Whether the Communist Party today is subversive or not is a question which will soon be determined by our courts and processes of government."

Humphrey chooses to ignore the volumnious evidence submitted in the court to Judge Medina that a fair trial is impossible in view of the rigged jury system in the Southern District of New York.

Senator Langer of North Dakota was so shocked by the same evidence that he spoke out on the Senate floor to prove that this setup makes any fair trial impossible.

If Humphrey truly believes in what he professes, he would raise his voice along with Senator Langer and Representative Marcantonio to blast the sham and hypocrisy of a trial before a jury from which working men, women, Jews and Negroes and other minority groups have been excluded. His professed belief in civil rights is exposed as a fraud.

• • •

MOREOVER Humphrey chooses also to ignore the fact that it is an assault upon democratic rights to even permit a trial for ideas, a "heresy trial," to take place. Remember, it is not for acts of "force and violence," or for any specific acts whatsoever, that the Communists are on trial but solely on the charge of "advocating" the principles of scientific socialism.

But then Humphrey is in the position of those who are blinded by a red-baiting fury that knows no limits, even condoning suppression of constitutional rights. In his view the Communists are already proven guilty, his glib talk to the contrary. Else how explain his shabby insolent trick of joining James B. Carey of the CIO in throwing the statement of the Communist Party in opposition to the Taft-Hartley law into the waste basket.

Are those workingmen and women who adhere to arxism already to be denied the right to petition their government for redress of grievance, Mr. Senator?

• • •

WHAT Humphrey ignores the Cowles press suppresses. Why did the Minnesota press monopoly suppress Langer's speech? Why does the Minneapolis Star malign the defense attorney's of the "12" by editorially charging them with trying to "upset the usual procedure of the "law"?

They are afraid of the truth about rigged juries and a discussion of the real issues in this trial. The good sense of Minnesota and Dakota progressives, labor leaders, liberals, farm leaders would arouse them to fighting anger if they knew the truth of this case, concealed now behind Humphrey double-talk and press censorship.

That's the job facing the Communists and every honest, decent person who knows the facts . . . bring them to the people in every manner. Arouse protests. Fulfill the appeal of the Minnesota-Dakota District Communist Party for $12,500 to fight the frame-ups and reaction.

Federal Aids Demanded In City Finance Crisis

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—At least two of the announced candidates for Mayor in the May primaries of the city election race here are bidding for labor support. Yet none has tackled squarely the key issues of the city's financial crisis.

The ADA candidate John Simmons, though he is known as a backer of the payroll tax plan which was voted down last year by the people of Minneapolis, has wangled endorsement of the AFL Central Labor Union. Acting Mayor Eric G. Hoyer, to date has based his main appeal to labor on pledges that city police will not be used as strikebreakers and that he will oppose a sales tax or efforts to revive the payroll tax plan.

The issue of a people's tax plan, however, coupled with federal aid to the city is being raided aggressively by the Progressive Party of Hennepin County.

Declaring, "at the heart of the city's fiscal problem . . . is the cost of the cold war," the Progressive Party program adopted at a city-wide conference further states that getting the funds necessary for improving Minneapolis schools and for needed welfare services has been made increasingly difficult by the diversion of taxes, materials and manpower into unproductive ventures dictated by the Wall St.-Pentagon conspiracy against the American people. The program deplores the fact that no candidate for any city office has spoken out on this issue.

★

RECORDING its opposition to a federal budget which allocates only six cents of each tax dollar to human welfare while 52 cents goes for the cold war, the program calls for mobilization of Minneapolis residents to seek federal aid for schools, housing and municipal needs.

It urges that a citizens committee of city officials, civic and labor leaders head a local citizens movement and lobby in Washington to press for federal aid to municipalities.

Specifically on federal aid, the platform calls for 10 million dollars for a five-year school building plan, appropriation of federal funds for social and public works measures to provide employment to meet urgent municipal needs.

Stressed in the program are demands for:

- **No increases in local property tax millage rates but revaluation of large property holdings for tax purposes.**
- **No local wheelgae, sales or payroll taxes.**
- **Enactment of local tax program based on ability to pay such as labor's graduated income tax proposal.**

★

COMMENTING on the shameful election time deceit of some labor bodies, Robert J. Kelly, county chairman of the Communist Party declared:

"Labor and progressive forces of Minneapolis are not yet facing up to their responsibilities in the pre-election skirmishing.

"The indorsement of John Simmons by the AFL Central Labor Union despite the overwhelming opposing sentiment of the rank and file was an unprincipled surrender to the ADA drive for power and patronage at the expense of the welfare of the people of Minneapolis.

"Can labor so easily forget that Simmons was the main organizer of the drive for the big business charter and a backer of the infamous payroll tax plan?

"Can they ignore the fact that Simmons is a backer of Truman's cold war budget that eats up the funds Minneapolis needs for public works, schools and housing and is a red-baiter extraordinary?

"Repudiation of Simmons' indorsement by the Central Labor Union and his defeat in the primary is a number one task for Progressives. It will be achieved only around a fighting program and progressive unity.

"Acting mayor Eric Hoyer is falling short of giving a lead on such a program. His declaration that he will accept the support of all except Communists is a needless concession to reaction. Progressives may well ask bluntly if Hoyer will stand up and fight or turn tail and run when the ADA-Simmons crowd turn their red-baiting guns on him in the campaign."

Honeywell Settlement Shows Joint Wage Strategy Needed

By Bob Kelly

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—The first major negotiations in the Twin Cities for a fourth round of wage increases resulted in a three-cent an hour increase plus another 4¾ cents "package" for more than 3,500 employes of the Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Co., a major plant under contract with the CIO United Electrical Workers, Local 1145.

Agreement was reached on Feb. 19. A July 15 "reopener" on wages was also written into the contract.

The three-cent raise is retroactive to Feb. 1. The 4¾ cent "package" includes accident and sickness insurance to be paid in full by the company, improved vacation clauses and adjustment of inequities.

The only real inequity adjustments were made in the tool and punch press departments, where there was greater militancy and better organization. There were no important wage adjustments among the largest sections of the workers, who are in the lower rate classifications.

Using the wage "reopener" to win new substantial increases for the Honeywell workers depends on the following:

- The Honeywell workers absorbing the lessons of the negotiations just concluded, backing other UE struggles to the hilt and formulating new demands for July.
- The two large amalgamated unions, Locals 1139 and 1140, waging a militant battle in their negotiations to improve upon the increase of the Honeywell contract.
- A joint wage strategy and offensive being prepared by the Moline workers, Local 1146, Western Electric, Local 1117 and the Honeywell union, combining the strength of their nearly 10,000 members in simultaneous action this summer when all three contracts open on wages.

University Students Hear CRC Speaker

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. — An aroused student body thwarted University of Minnesota administrative authorities' attempt to infringe upon their civil liberties.

On Feb. 23, the administration denied campus Young Progressives of America the right to sponsor James Zarichny who is on tour for the student division of the Civil Rights Congress.

The campus YPA appealed the administration decision to the Senate Committee on Student Affairs which reversed the action.

Zarichny spoke and during his two days on campus met over 200 students and faculty members in informal meetings.

$1,300 Raised in First Week

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—More than $1,300 was raised in the first week in the $12,500 Party and Press Fund Drive goal for the Minnesota-Dakotas District.

Minneapolis raised $700, the Range $300, Duluth $300. With the roads now being opened, the North and South Dakota drive is getting under way.

Individual Communists gave a week's pay, others have arranged to raise a week's pay by contributing a specified amount each week. Five members of a South St. Paul Packing club set the pace by pledging to raise $350.

A farmer sent in $5.00 from his pension check. Collection cans are on the tables of hundreds of families. Visitors are filling them up with dimes, nickels, quarters.

★

HOUSE PARTIES are blossoming and competition is keen, not only as to money raised but in making the parties lively and interesting.

"Throughout the district there is a determined spirit to raise the quota in record breaking time" said Martin Mackie, chairman of the Minnesota-Dakotas District of the Communist Party. "Our members realize that every dollar raised is a blow against reaction and fascism and in defense of our Party and the liberty and freedom of the American people."

Contributions and collections are to be sent to:

MARTIN MACKIE,
324 Hennepin Ave.
Room 801
Minneapolis, 1 Minn.



MARTIN MACKIE

Fund Drive Standing

Following is the fund drive standing of sections in the Minnesota-Dakotas district as of Feb. 23:

	Raised	Goal
Minneapolis	$1,091	$ 6,500
St. Paul	—	1,000
Range	385	900
Duluth	191	500
Rural Minn.	76	650
Pine County	25	250
No. Dakota	—	1,200
So. Dakota	—	1,000
Total		$12,500

—FROM OUR READERS

Oiling the Machine

To the Editor:

"The Reds Are Moving In," shouted and wrote Howard Fortier, financial secretary of the CIO United Electrical Workers, Local 1140, during the union elections last December. Fortier was elected.

Attendance at the last Local 1140 meeting was better than usual, but the "saviour" of Local 1140 was not in a saving mood.

The union's expenses were increased about $6,000. A major item, in addition to bigger expense allowances, was four banquets a year for officers, stewards, committeemen. Questioning of such expenditures brought a hysterical tirade, even though many 1140 members are compelled to feed a family on $20 unemployment checks and unemployment is increasing.

The banquets smell like typical Fortier politics. No doubt he figures that a second showing of "The Reds Are Coming" in the next election might not go over and that a tight little machine oiled with banquets would be helpful.

But banquets and hysterical tirades at union meetings will not satisfy the members. They want a fighting union that will go in and pitch for higher wages and better conditions in the coming negotiations.

A Member of
UE Local 1140,
Minneapolis.

★

Ready to Strike

To the Editor:

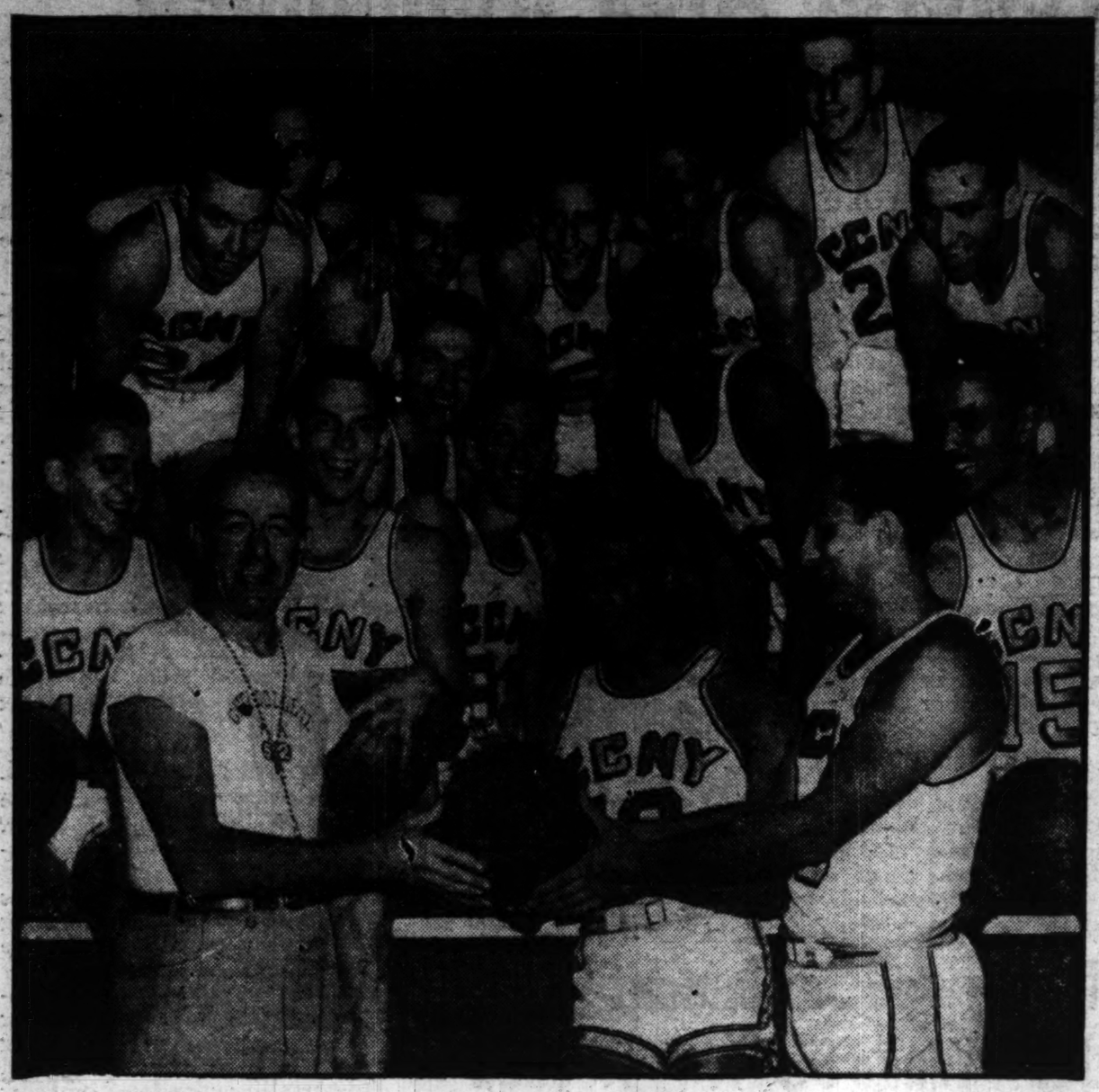
The employers in the building trades and their newspapers are trying to sell the idea that the building crafts should go without a wage increase.

Even though I am one of the building laborers who come to the hall each morning looking for work that's not always there, I am against swallowing any such propaganda. And that's how many of the other crafts, not only building laborers feel about it.

We demand and need a wage increase, and if striking is necessary, I say let's strike.

A member of
AFL Local 563,
Minneapolis, Minn.

READY FOR TOURNEY—KENTUCKY AND ALL!



THIS HAPPY BUNCH of young men compose the basketball squad of City College of New York. They have earned a bid to the National Invitation Tourney, starting next Saturday, and while lacking the height of Kentucky and defending champs, St. Louis, are rated a chance to knock off any team any given night. They specialize in a terrific fast break and short, dazzling passwork. Coach Nat Holman, once famed star of the Original Celtics, is holding the ball with co-captains Spencer Jameson and Hilty Shapiro.

We'll Repeat --Southworth

BRADENTON, Fla.—Billy Southworth has all the answers concerning his question-mark ball club and, if they are correct, he not only is a champion candidate for a quiz show, but his Boston Braves are fine candidates to repeat as National League champions.

On this official opening of the major league spring training season, the start of the 1949 pennant race still was 48 days away but Billy the Quiz Kid knew where he stood.

"Sure I am concerned about my club," he said. "But I am happy to be concerned. It is a good kind of concern because I can't say now who will play in each position. We've got such talent on hand that everybody is fighting for a job."

Southworth cleared up one big point by saying that he never saw outfielder Pete Reiser in good condition or with such pep and spirit. Reiser, who came from the Dodgers during the-off-season, had assorted aches and pains last year and was strictly a liability.

Southworth said Reiser would be the No. 1 candidate for the center field job, but that Jim Russell, who went out with a great ailment at midseason a year go, "definitely intends to beat him out of it."

"Jim, who had permission to report a few days late, told me that 'I am coming into camp and am going to play against everybody, right handers and left handers, and that Reiser is going to have to beat me out if he wants the job.' That's the kind of spirit we have all over the club."

Southworth admitted outfielder Jeff Heath was a big "if" because he may still have to favor the ankle he broke late last season.

"But Eddie Stanky insists his broken ankle is as good as new and that he is set for a fine year at second base."

"There again I have a problem which happily concerns me, if you get what I mean. Sibby Sisti is going to give Eddie a real battle for that second base job."

Southworth praised Sisti's great all-around clutch work in the late stages of last year's race stating hat "if we hadn't had Sibby I don't know what we would have done. He was as much responsible for our winning the pennant as anybody on the ball club and don't forget it," he said.

The rest of the infield is set, he said, with Bob Elliott at third, Alvin Dark at shortstop, and Duke Torgeson and Ray Sanders battling it out for the first base job.

Sanders, he said, was a greatly improved ball player, a "much better hitter now than when I had him with the Cardinals."

As of now Southworth figures on five starting pitchers, one of whom will be the $75,000 bonus kid, Johnny Antonelli, who pitched only parts of four innings in four different ball games last year.

"Johnny is going to get his chance," he said. "I figure on using him with Vernon Bickford, Johnny Sain, Warren Spahn and Bill Voiselle."

The catching also was set, he said, with Phil Masi, Bill Salkeld and rookie Paul Burris, up from Milwaukee "and a great prospect" sharing the load.

Fear Bosox, Indians 3rd, Says Stengel

The prediction by Bill Veeck that the Indians would repeat in the American loop by 10 games is scoffed at by Casey Stengel, new manager of the New York Yankees. Ol' Case insists his Yanks would win.

"Joe McCarthy's Red Sox are likely to give us the most trouble," says Stengel.

The Red Sox' Joe McCarthy said his team would try to get rolling right away. "We certainly aren't going to get off to a slow start in the race this year like we did last," said McCarthy.

Connie Mack calls Cleveland the pennant favorite in the AL because "it definitely is a solid club." He said his Philadelphia A's would be dangerous because of good pitching but saw a three-way race against between Cleveland, New York and Boston.

Red Rolfe, rookie manager of the Detroit Tigers, didn't appear overloaded with hope as he admitted, "Gosh, my guys are painfully slow but we're going to speed up a little."

Joe Kuhel of the Washington Senators said, "We are going to hustle like the Dickens and we'll be a fast club with a little more hitting than last year."

The Browns' Zach Taylor said he has some "fine youngsters" and added his team might suprise everybody with how high they finish.

"YOU WERE THE GREATEST, JOE"

Since announcing his official retirement as heavyweight champion on Tuesday, Joe Louis has been swamped with letters of praise and congratulations from all over the country. "You were the greatest," the general tone goes, "Happy to see you step out as an unbeaten champion." Louis is entering the promotional field in Chicago in an attempt to break the monopoly on big fights held by two New York outfits, and plans to promote a June elimination between Ezzard Charles and Jersey Joe Walcott.

On the Score Board



By Lester Rodney

Ready for the Annual Barrage

DOWN IN THE land of sunshine sixteen big league clubs are going through their training while you and I get up in the middle of the night and shut the windows to keep from becoming March frostbite cases.

Spring training has been estimated many ways. I've heard cynics say the whole thing is a fraud to whip up the public interest in the coming season. I've heard players say that unless a man got hog fat during the winter, a couple of weeks of preparation right in the northern April weather without fuss or feathers is enough to put an athlete in shape, that the season is too long anyhow and why start fine and overtrained.

I've heard oldtimers say that they won't "put out" down South and risk injuries and pulled muscle on the oltime sandy or rocky turf, especially in those money making exhibitions in small towns. Before the threat of trade unionism won living expenses for family men during spring training, I heard loud and righteous beefs on that score. Best training and athletic authorities will privately tell you that at best the six weeks preparation is excessive.

There's a little truth in all of these observations and opinions, especially in the very first one.

No matter what you think of it, spring training is apparently here to stay a while, so I think you should be prepared for the following annual deathless statements. You may fill in the name of the manager:

"We are a much improved ball club. With one good 20-game winner and an outfielder who could hit a long ball consistently, we could go far."

"The main thing is that everybody is hustling this year."

"Every job on the club is open. Every man has to win his job on the field here. I don't care if he hit .378 last year."

"I never go overboard on rookies, but this young whats-his-name has the greatest pair of hands I have ever seen, the finest natural swing, the most magnificent arm . . ."

"I don't know where we'll finish, but we'll be in there fighting, you can be sure."

And finally Messrs. Ford Frick and William Harridge in chorus . . . "I have never seen such fine balance in the National (American) League. I look forward to the best race in the league's history. Any one of our eight clubs I sincerely believe has a chance."

So it goes. If I may be so presumptious as to advise a total newcomer, Jack Onslow of the Chicago White Sox, on a fitting quotation.

"Harrumph! As I see it, the teams to beat are the Indians, Red Sox, Yanks, A's, Tigers, Browns and Senators."

There'll Be One Vote for Him, Anyhow!

THE UNITED PRESS has sent out a ballot for a UP All American chosen by scribes of papers all over the land. It won't be compiled and announced for a while, but there's no harm in telling our readers how I voted.

First—I believe that All American teams are in a large sense kind of foolish for the good and sufficient reason that nobody voting can possibly have seen all the players and therefore is apt to plump for some he has seen in his own locality or some with more vigorous press agents than others. It is for just that reason, however, that I am sending along my ballot just the same, for listed on my first team is a player who will probably make the UP basketball editor say, "Who the devil is Wilson of Anderson?"

Wilson of Anderson is not listed on the "nominations for your guidance" sent along with the ballot, though it is an extensive and helpful listing. I've been hearing about his exploits regularly via mail and clippings from Indianapolis readers of The Worker. I made my own check with a few visiting basketball players from the area and find they confirm in every way what our readers say about Wilson, who went to the small Indianapolis school after starring in high school because the Big Nine still discriminated against Negro players on the court. **(Since then Bill Garrett of Indiana has broken the old anochronistic ban in a Conference where some of the greatest football teams have been traditionally inter-racial).**

So if Wilson only gets one vote for first team All American on the UP listing, you will know that The Worker cast the single vote. I hope he gets more than one of course, but to make sure that at least his name is thrown into the voting, I sent along a ballot. Here are the two teams I chose. Specifications were that centers could be moved to other positions.

FIRST TEAM	SECOND TEAM
Barnhorst, Notre Dame	Beard, Kentucky
Wilson, Anderson	Boryla, Denver
Groza, Kentucky	Cooper, Duquesne
Macauley, St. Louis	Gardner, Utah
D. McGuire, St. Johns, Bklyn.	Jones, Kentucky

Except for Wilson I have seen all these in action in the Garden. Hated to leave out such players I had seen as Lavelli of Yale, Cousy of Holy Cross, O'Brien of Butler, Harris of Oklahoma A&M, Unruh of Bradley, Kerris of Loyola, Vanderweghe of Colgate, Jameson of CCNY, and many more. And sight unseen, such evident stars as Eddleman of Illinois (whom I will see in the NCAA), Mikkelson of Hamline, Skoog of Minnesota. . . . However . . .

What's that? Is Kentucky going to win both tourneys? Maybe. But look out for my CCNY boys dumping someone's applecart.

NORFOLK TO SEE FIRST MIXED BASEBALL GAME

NORFOLK, Va.—Jimcrow in southern sports life took another setback with the announcement that the Newark Bears, top Yankee farm team, would play the Norfolk Tars an exhibition game on April 10. Since the Yankees have assigned their new Negro players to Newark, this will be the first inter-racial game in the history of professional baseball in Virginia's Tidewater area.

NEW JERSEY EDITION

The Worker

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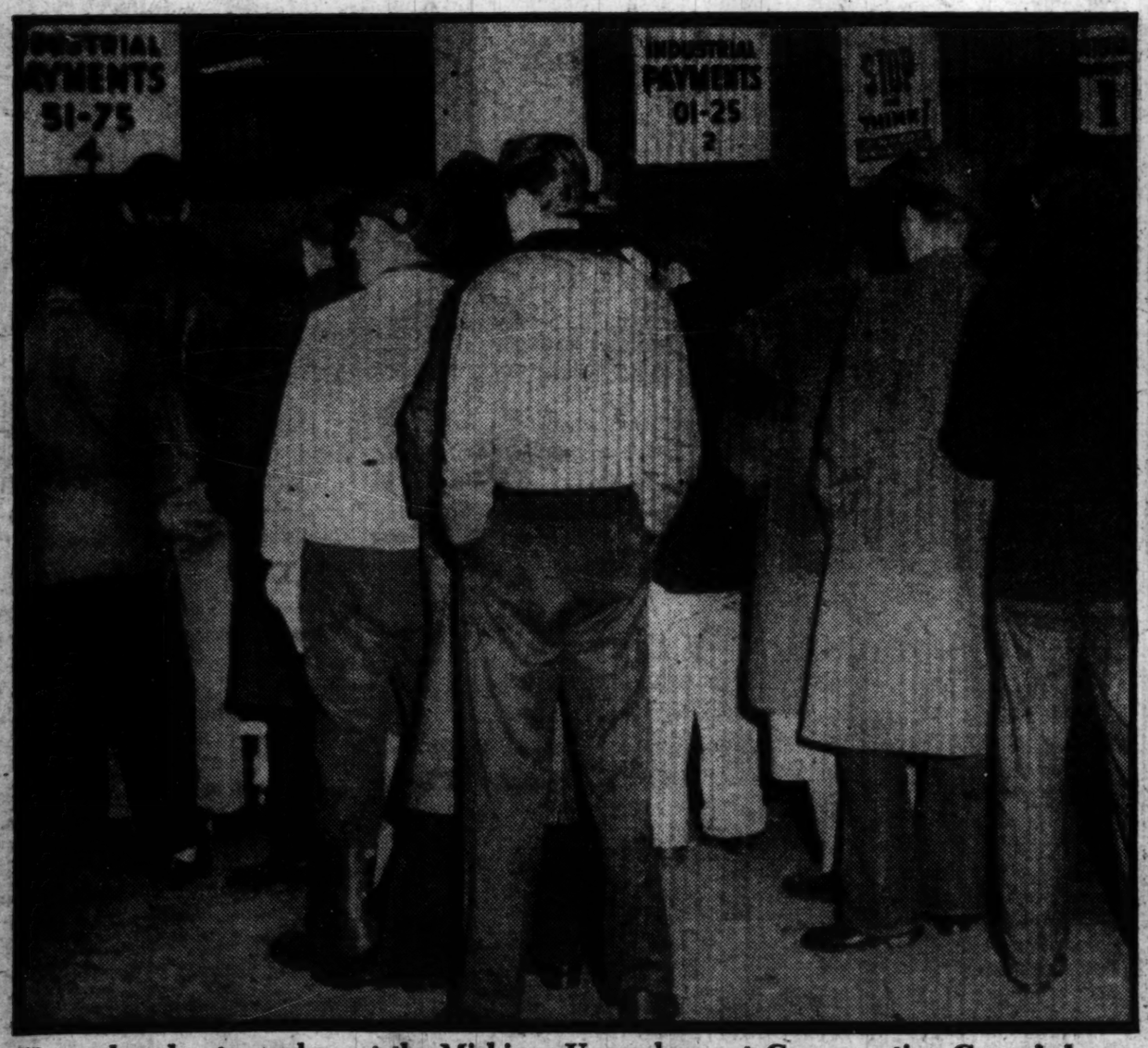
War Drive Grows More Dangerous

—An Article by Wiliam Z. Foster on Page 4

JUDGE STOPS JURY EXPOSE

To Pick Panel; Communists Protest

—See Page 3—



Unemployed auto workers at the Michigan Unemployment Compensation Commission waiting for their social security payments.

How the "Cold War" Saps Jobless Payments

—Story on Page 5—

IN THE MAGAZINE SECTION

How's Your Health?

Most Americans would like a system of health care for all to be provided and guaranteed by the government. But big business prefers the cold war, and we can't have both.

Man With a Message for Labor

Pettis Perry, chairman of the Communist Party's national Negro commission, got his know-how in the school of struggle.

People's Songs' 3rd Birthday

Sidney Finkelstein writes about the organization that has brought back labor's fighting songs to help labor fight today.

Heroism of Li Ming-tsung

Story of a soldier in China's Liberation Armies, who helped forge a ring of steel around Pieping, by Alan Winnington.

Dear Mr. Edison: Some Facts of Life

Mr. Charles Edison,
Thomas Edison Industries,
Inc.

Dear Mr. Edison:

We got your letter last week here at the office of the New Jersey Worker.

True, it wasn't addressed to us.

Like the many other broadsides that have been handed out in West Orange to persuade the men and women who work for you they can raise their families on Edison wage rates without any difficulty, it was addressed to your "dear fellow-workers."

In it, you display some discomfort over a series of articles published in the New Jersey Worker in which we proved that your corporation:

★ Had a net reserve — after all wages, salaries, bonuses, dividends and taxes had been paid—of close to $14,000,000.

• Showed a net profit after taxes for the one year ending March 31, 1948 (date of the last available SEC report) of $1,375,000.

• Increased its net profit 94 percent over the year before.

• And paid out $423,842 in salary, bonus and dividends in 1947 to you and the Edison estate controlled by you.

Your letter—two pages of closely-spaced type—did not challenge our facts. Instead, you said it, "should clear up the mystery of the alleged '$14,000,000 surplus' which is not 'tucked away' in the form of cash!"

Frankly, sir, no one supposed you had it put away in a piggy bank.

★

"COMMUNISTS," you say, hold that "the capitalists make too much money at the expense of the toiling masses."

The language is somewhat more cumbersome than that of the New Jersey Worker, but the fact is you're dead right. We hold exactly that.

It's natural that you should be concerned with defenses of the capitalists' privilege, under the present setup, to make too much money.

What we're concerned with is its expense—as you put it—to the "toiling masses" . . . that is, to the men and women who have to work for a living.

Even if your company were not operating at a handsome profit (which, as you know, it is) the men and women who place their labor-power at your disposal would still need more money to live on today.

That, of course, is not your fault. You are simply the man who has grown very rich out of the value created by West Orange workers since 1911—or, to be even more exact, out of that part of the value which they have created, but never got back in their wage envelopes.

In that, you are no different from any other capitalist in the United States, or in the world, for that matter—just as the Edison workers are no different from any other workers.

That, sir, is the primary reason why this world, or a good part of it, is in such a mess today.

★

IT STANDS to reason that when the working people don't get paid back for all that they make, they certainly can't buy all that they make.

It's like the miner whose kids are cold because he can't afford to buy coal, because he was laid off when the mine shut down, because he and his fellow-workers had produced too much coal!

That is known as a depression.

There never was a depression in the history of the capitalist system that was caused by people having wages enough to buy what they produced. **You might tell that to Mr. Larchar, your vice-president in charge of industrial relations.**

Indeed, one way the workers can help delay a depression is by getting higher wages so they can buy back SOME of the goods they produce. You might tell that to Mr. Larchar, too.

In the long run, of course, even that won't stop the periodic crack-ups your capitalist system goes through.

That is why we Communists very frankly advocate a much more sensible economic and social system, in which the working people will receive full value for what they produce because the people as a whole will own the factories. That's socialism, and we'll have it here in the U. S. A. when the majority of the working people see it's the only way to lick that gap between what they make and what they need to live on.

You see, that's not just theory. In the socialist Soviet Union, for example, the workers have managed to double their real wages since V-E Day in spite of the terrible damage wrought by the war. After a while American workers won't take kindly to the idea that we can't provide for our families as well as they do in a country where coupon-clipping and economic crashes are dim memories of an unpleasant past.

★

THE FACT is, Mr. Edison, the majority of the workers up at West Orange aren't thinking in terms of socialism — although, of course, many will as the situation sharpens.

I interviewed a good many of them at your shopgates. They were thinking in terms of grocers' bills and rent and new shoes for the kids.

They talked about security, and how it just isn't possible to lay away a couple of dollars in the bank on Edison wages today.

They didn't seem to cotton to the idea that "job security" should be a sword hanging over their heads to keep them from getting enough of a wage to rear their families decently.

You might tell that to Mr. Larchar.

Sincerely
JOHN F. NORMAN, editor,
The New Jersey Worker

PROGRESS NOTE

WEST ORANGE.—Thomas A. Edison Industries, Inc., this week received an unexpected gift from the U. S. Government in the form of more than $425,000 in refunds on back taxes.

Bare Falsified Jobless Figures

With unemployment in New Jersey rising to unprecedented postwar heights, the New Jersey Worker learned this week that major commercial newspapers in this state have falsified official jobless figures to hide the fact that over-production has appeared as a crisis-making factor.

The New Jersey Labor Market Summary, a monthly state employment service bureau survey available to large manufacturers, declared in its January report that **"layoffs were so general in all areas of the state, and affected so many different industries, as to support the conclusion that a certain degree of over-production had occurred."**

The statement is dynamite.

In plain words, it means the groundwork for a major economic crisis has been laid by:

• Speedup on grounds of the phony need of "higher productivity."

• Employer resistance to wage increases that would enable the worker-consumer market to absorb some of the over-produced goods.

★

BOTH FACTORS are dominant policies of large New Jersey manufacturing firms in piling up record profits.

They have resulted, according to the office official state employment service survey, in unemployment for at least nine percent—one out of every 11—of all non-agricultural wage-earners in New Jersey.

The **Newark Evening News**, in a page the story last Sunday, falsely pegged the figure at 3.2 percent. The **News'** main headline declared unemployment in the state "exceeds 50,000."

Cold fact is that the actual number of workers out of jobs in New Jersey is closer to 150,000.

The state employment service bureau— which summarized the UCC-insured jobless figure at 110,000 in the state—itself admits it has an "active file" of 121,198 applications for jobs.

★

ACTUAL NUMBER of unemployed workers usually total 30 to 40 percent more than the number covered by the 26-week state unemployment compensation. Today, because of the notorious delayed-claim system in effect under Harold G. Hoffman's UCC offices, the percentage is even greater.

The state employment service bureau revealed it had only 5,500 job openings on file Jan. 31.

Indication of lower living standards even for workers who obtain jobs after being laid off is seen in the fact that out of 8,124 workers placed in jobs last month, 3,766—more than 46 percent—were forced to accept personal and domestic service.

Negroes have been hardest hit both in unemployment and enforced lower wage and work standards. **Startling proof of employer discriminatory in driving Negroes out of industry is shown in the fact that out of the 3,766 workers "placed" in personal or domestic service, 2,832—more than 75 percent—were Negroes.**

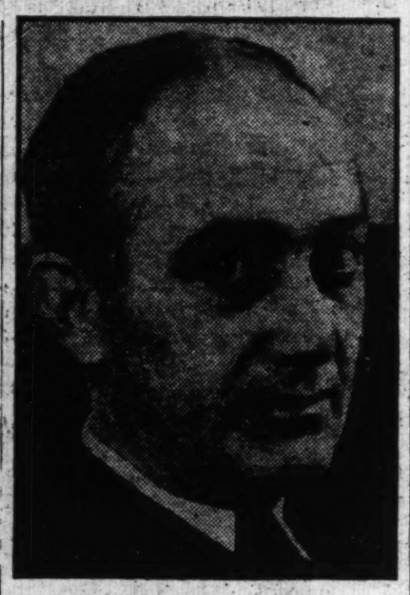
LEON JOSEPHSON COMES HOME

TRENTON. — Leon Josephson will be welcomed by his home town Sunday night.

The Trenton-bred attorney, just released from a federal penitentiary in Michigan after a 10-month sentence for "contempt" of the House Un-American Committee, will be guest of honor at an 8 p.m. affair in the WTTM Auditorium on East State Street.

Josephson will speak on "The 12 and You," analyzing the meaning of the thought-control trial of the 12 Communist Party National Committee members.

Heading the welcome committee for Josephson will be Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, head of the Communist Party's civil liberties defense committee. The meeting is sponsored by the Civil Rights Congress.



LEON JOSEPHSON

Charge Anti-Semitism In Rutgers Witch-hunt

NEW BRUNSWICK. — Anti-Semitism by a high-ranking Army officer was charged at Rutgers University this week in the brass-teapot storm against 13 students who refused to sign witch-hunt "loyalty" oaths as part of a military science course.

The charge was reported in a signed column by Norman Ledgin, co-managing editor of the Targum, student newspaper.

Ledgin also disclosed instructors had threatened poor grades for students refusing to sign the pledge. One ROTC instructor said, according to Ledgin: **"I will look with disfavor on anyone who does not sign."**

Col. Adrian R. Brian, head of the Rutgers military science department, meanwhile threatened to turn the heat on the 13 objectors by calling them in for questioning.

The Targum last Friday carried a long letter calling for protests against the witch-hunt oath.

Another letter, signed by Alfred Rogosin of the class of '49, praised the university's stand protesting Baltimore discrimination against Bucky Hatchett, Negro athlete, but asked:

"Although no open use of the quota system can be found, how can it happened that in a student body of 4,000 we find only 30 Negro students?"

'EIGHT FIFTY-SIX CLUB' TURNS DOWN RCA SPEEDUP

CAMDEN. — They call it the Eight Fifty-Six Club at the big RCA-Victor plant here.

That's the new name for more than a thousand Components Parts workers who for two weeks now have held themselves to the day wage rate of $1.07 an hour in protest against RCA layoffs.

The movement, begun spontaneously at the work benches of Building One, merged into an on-the-job demonstration last week which voted to spurn incentive bonus production until the corporation "meets its obligations to the community."

By Tuesday this week Local 103 of the United Electrical and Radio Workers (CIO) had compelled the company to meet in a top-level conference on the layoff question, heretofore held to be purely a "management prerogative."

The movement against layoffs, due in part to jobbing out small parts to low-wage shops was underscored this week by Brig. Gen. David Sarnoff's announcement that his giant RCA corporation had reaped record profits of more than 24 million dollars in 1948.

The 1948 net profit was percent increase over the company take of $18,769,5

Union Leaders Ask Driscoll Stop KKK

NEWARK. — Twenty leading North Jersey trade unionists this week called on Gov. Driscoll to act against the KKK-type flaming cross in Union last Saturday "designed to intimidate a group meeting to protest against the conviction of the Trenton Six.

"This cross-burning signals an alarm to all interested in preserving the right to meet and speak freely," the union leaders declared. "We do not want hooded riders and lynchers to go unpunished in New Jersey.

"This act will not be the last of its kind unless steps are taken to stop those responsible. We urge that you immediately investigate this flagrant violation of the civil rights provisions of our state constitution, and punish those responsible.

"Failure to act will only encourage those who would tear up our constitution and destroy the fundamental rights of the people. As trade unionists we understand clearly the dangers for us in such terroristic and fascist acts. They must be stopped."

Signers of the petition to the governor were James MacLeish, president of District 4, UERMWA-CIO, Anthony Rodriguez, UE international field organizer; Ruthven King, president of UE Local 406; Lewis Schuman, business agent of UE Local 401; Dominic Sangiovani, president of Local 20, Gas, Coke and Chemical Workers, Robert J. Kennedy, president of UE Local 422; Terry Foy, CIO Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers international representative; A. A. Bundio, UE Local 437 business agent; Harry Kelmer, UE organizer, Ernest Pollock, business representative of UE Local 437; Samuel Varano, Joseph Squires and Frank Silvia, UE field organizers; Anthony Vetrone, CIO United Public Workers regional director, Frank Engelberg, UOPWA regional director, George J. Moskowitz, U. O. P. W. A. regional treasurer, Ruth Siegel, CIO Fur and Leather education director and Philip Klerman, Fur and Leather business agent.

Up'n'Down Jersey

FROM a General Electric page advertisement in The Trentonian Feb. 7:

"Behind the bricks and the statistics, General Electric is a real personality . . . trying to be a good company-citizen of Trenton. . . . And, as a good citizen, General Electric tries to take care of its family . . . through good wages, steady employment . . . General Electric will try to continue to be deserving of the right to prosper in this atmosphere of mutual goodwill—so that customers, owners, community and employes alike may continue to share in its benefits. . . ."

Got that? Now—from a news story in the Trentonian, Feb. 10:

"A Local 455, UE (CIO) delegation, representing 800 Trenton General Electric employes, appeared before the Hamilton Township Committee this week in protest to the 'proposed layoff of 150 workers and the transfer of operations to other parts of the country. . . .'"

• • •

CREDIT OF THE WEEK is due the very, very conservative New Brunswick Daily Home News, whose lead editorial recently had this to say about Stalin's bid for a conference to stop the cold war:

"The foreign experts and the diplomats and the syndicated columnists have almost unanimously arrived at the decision that it would be folly for President Truman to accept Stalin's offer of a meeting in Russia or one of her satellite nations. . . .

"If we accept advice like this, then all hope of avoiding another war is gone. If we don't meet with Stalin sometime, somewhere, at the conference table, we shall have to meet his power on the field of battle. . . .

"(Suppose) Mr. Truman goes to Russia solely because Russia's aging leader is not in condition to come here. Would we lose face on a deal like that?

"The experts, the diplomats and the red-tapers didn't succeed in keeping us out of two world wars. Must we always bow to their opinion? Can't ordinary common sense be applied to international affairs?

"Certainly there is little chance of building understanding with Russia by remaining aloof from her. And world opinion, which is of utmost importance in today's critical state of affairs, must not be that the United States is retiring to an ivory tower in a refusal to meet with Stalin."

• • •

THE (Newark) Jewish Ledger, by the way, is still keeping its chin above the water on the phony Mindszenty issue. Says the Ledger (not to be confused, of course, with the Newark Star-Ledger):

"Let us look at the record, away from headline hysteria. Hitler killed about 700,000 Jews in Hungary and the remaining quarter of a million Hungarian Jews were desperately trying to maintain themselves after the war. One of their dread problems was combating the dismal curse of anti-Semitism. What did the Cardinal do about it?"

For answer, the Ledger comes up with this quote from page 363 of the 1946-1947 American Jewish Yearbook, published annually by the conservative American Jewish Committee:

"At the initiative of the Chief Rabbi of Budapest, an interfaith movement against anti-Semitism has recently (1946) been launched by Catholic and Protestant clergymen. At a recent meeting of this group, Cardinal Mindszenty is reported to have refused to issue any statement against anti-Semitism until all Jews withdraw from the political police and from the people's tribunals dealing with Nazi war criminals. . . . It seems that as far as the head of the Catholic Church in Hungary is concerned, the surviving Jews have to continue as hostages for those capital criminals against humanity who have not yet been called to account for their crimes. . . ."

Asks the Ledger: "Is that the way a 'sainted leader' should have acted?"

The Story of $29 And 70 Thousand

ELIZABETH. — Tony Cascone, ex-GI, is unemployed. Last week he had $29 in the bank. This week he doesn't. He drew it out, borrowed another dollar and contributed $30 to the New Jersey Communist Party's fund drive to raise $70,000 by April 1.

Bertha Bloksberg, state campaign director, didn't want to take the money at first. But Tony insisted.

"I don't know a better way to help save the United States from fascism and war," he said.

Sacrifices like Tony Cascone's have brought the New Jersey fund drive to the 33 percent mark since Feb. 15, with a total $23,173.55 raised in less than three weeks. Tony's own county, Union, is in third place throughout the state with $2,436 raised to account for 40.6 percent of its goal.

Barely ahead in second place is Middlesex, with 41.2 percent—$1,238.65—of its quota.

Leading the state is the Farm Section's $3,207, accounting for 45.8 percent of the April 1 goal.

UNION isn't the only county that can boast of outstanding experiences in the drive. In Newark one Communist went out on last Sunday and collected $28 in small change from Worker readers. He helped put Essex County in fourth place with $9,015, or 37.5 percent of its target.

And in Camden—fifth in the state with $1,565.10, or 31.3 percent—another recent recruit stood in front of a shopgate and raised $2.50 in nickels and dimes.

It all helps, Mrs. Bloksberg pointed out, to hit this Sunday's half-way goal to be marked by a morning meeting of all county fund drive committees with Elizabeth Gurley Flynn.

Other county standings are: Bergen, $1,068, or 26.7 percent; Hudson, $1,937, or 24.2 percent; Passaic, $1,622, or 23.1 percent, and Mercer, $1,059.80, lowest in the state with 17.6 percent.

Broadcasts Break '6' Frameup Curtain

TRENTON. — Protests this week poured into Gov. Driscoll's mailbag at the state house following two sensational country-wide radio broadcasts exposing the frameup of six innocent Negroes for the murder of a white storekeeper last February. The broadcasts, by UE commentator Arthur Gaeth and Drew Pearson on Washington Merry-Go-Round, for the first time broke the frameup on a mass national basis.

They brought to a new level the campaign for freedom of the six launched last July by the New Jersey Worker.

Mass response to Pearson's broadcast, just one day before Civil Rights Congress attorney O. John Rogge appeared before the New Jersey Supreme Court in behalf of three of the condemned men, was credited by many observers with compelling favorable Supreme Court action on Rogge's request for a week's extension to file appeal briefs.

Rogge, former United States assistant attorney-general, characterized the frameup as a "northern Scottsboro" in both the Gaeth broadcast and a press conference at his New York office.

★

WORLDWIDE CONCERN with the case was seen in the presence at the press conference of Domingo Villamil of Cuba, representing the International Democratic Lawyers' Association, and Ronald H. T. Whitty of Great Britain, representing the Haldane Society of Lawyers.

Impact of the mass level of the campaign—until now suppressed by commercial newspapers—was seen in the decision of the New Jersey CIO Council to join the NAACP in filing an appeal to reverse the frameup conviction.

A state conference of NAACP chapters had voted cooperation in defense of the framed six in spite of opposition from national NAACP officials.

Danger was seen, however, in redbaiting notes struck by state CIO leaders attacking the Civil Rights Congress, which has conducted the mass campaign to free the condemned men.

The six—James Thorpe, McKinley Forest, Horace Wilson, John McKenzie, Ralph Cooper and Collis English—are still in the death house. Conviction was based on third-degree "confessions" repudiated in open court. Testimony proving all six were nowhere near the scene of the crime was ignored in sentencing them to death.



THEY BROKE THROUGH—Mrs. Bessie Mitchell, sister of one of the framed Trenton Six; UE commentator Arthur Gaeth and former assistant U. S. Attorney General O. John Rogge at the broadcast that told the nation about "New Jersey's Scottsboro."

Foran Readies New Milking

TRENTON. — New attacks on milk consumers were seen in preparation here as Col. Arthur Foran called a hearing on milk prices for Thursday, March 10.

Foran's announcement was timed to coincide with a bill introduced by Assemblyman Fowler, Republican of Somerset County, officially reviving milk price minimums.

Retail minimums were ostensibly abolished by executive order of Gov. Driscoll Jan. 1. However, the order had no effect on reducing milk prices to OPA levels and it is believed here that Fowler's bill—as well as Foran's hearing—will be used by the governor's Assembly machine to prevent genuine milk price reductions.

HOBOKEN TENANTS LICK LANDLORD VIOLATIONS

HOBOKEN. — The Hoboken Tenants Council was organized less than six weeks ago under the sponsorship of the Hoboken Chapter of the Progressive Party. Yet to date the council has successfully defended dozens of cases of tenants in the mile square city who have been threatened with eviction of rent increases or whose homes are badly in need of repairs which landlords have refused to make.

There hasn't been a new house erected in Hoboken in 25 years. Yet the population has been growing at the rate of a thousand a year for ten years past. Result is a terrible pressure on existing housing accommodations, with many families doubled up in cold water flats and landlords bending every effort either to extract rent increases from tenants or, failing that, evict present tenants in the hope of getting a higher rent from whoever next moves into the house.

"Even with the protection afforded tenants by local, state and federal laws," says Charles Baldwin, chairman of the sponsoring group, interviewed in the Tenants Council office at 213 Fourth St., "landlords have been obtaining evictions in ten percent of the cases they take to the court. This figure is nothing short of outrageous, as would any other be in excess of one percent or less.

"We of the Progressive Party discovered that success of landlords in forcing tenants out into the street was due mainly to ignorance of tenants of existing laws and regulations and their failure to fight back against attempts to oust them from their homes. So we set about helping tenants learn their rights—and stand up for them.

"There isn't a single lawyer in our organization, yet so diligently have some of our members applied themselves in learning the details of existing laws which apply to housing that local lawyers have been seeking information from these self-trained 'experts.'

"We opened our office morning, afternoon and evening, five days a week. One interviewer would leave to go to work in his shop as another came in from eight hours of work in a local shipyard. In the evening housewives might take over—just so long as someone was on the job to advise the harassed and frightened tenants who have streamed into the council office ever since we first hit the streets with leaflets and announced we would provide free advice to tenants."

Meantime, Progressive Party members are canvassing door-to-door in Hoboken, adding more and more signatures to petitions the council has drawn up, calling upon Congressman Hart to fight for more federal funds for housing than the token hundred million President Truman has asked for, and calling upon the members of the Hoboken City Commission to take all possible steps to obtain federal money for housing when it is made available.

CITES THIRD WARD TENANT LEADERS

Editor, Jersey Edition:

In the New Jersey Worker of Feb. 20 there appeared an article under the caption, "Third Ward Tenants Battle Rent Hikes."

The account in the article was correct. However, you did not print the names of the leading members of the Third Ward Chapter of the Tenants Association of New Jersey.

They are: Joseph Walker, chairman, the Rev. William Stewart, Washington Lewis, Anna Candidate, Mrs. Walker, Mrs. Elizabeth Adams and Jim Adams.

These people have been leading a militant group of tenants in a battle with the landlord and the Housing Expeditor to hold the line on rents and repair Third Ward houses. Their names should be known to your readers.

—Mrs. Mary Adams Taylor

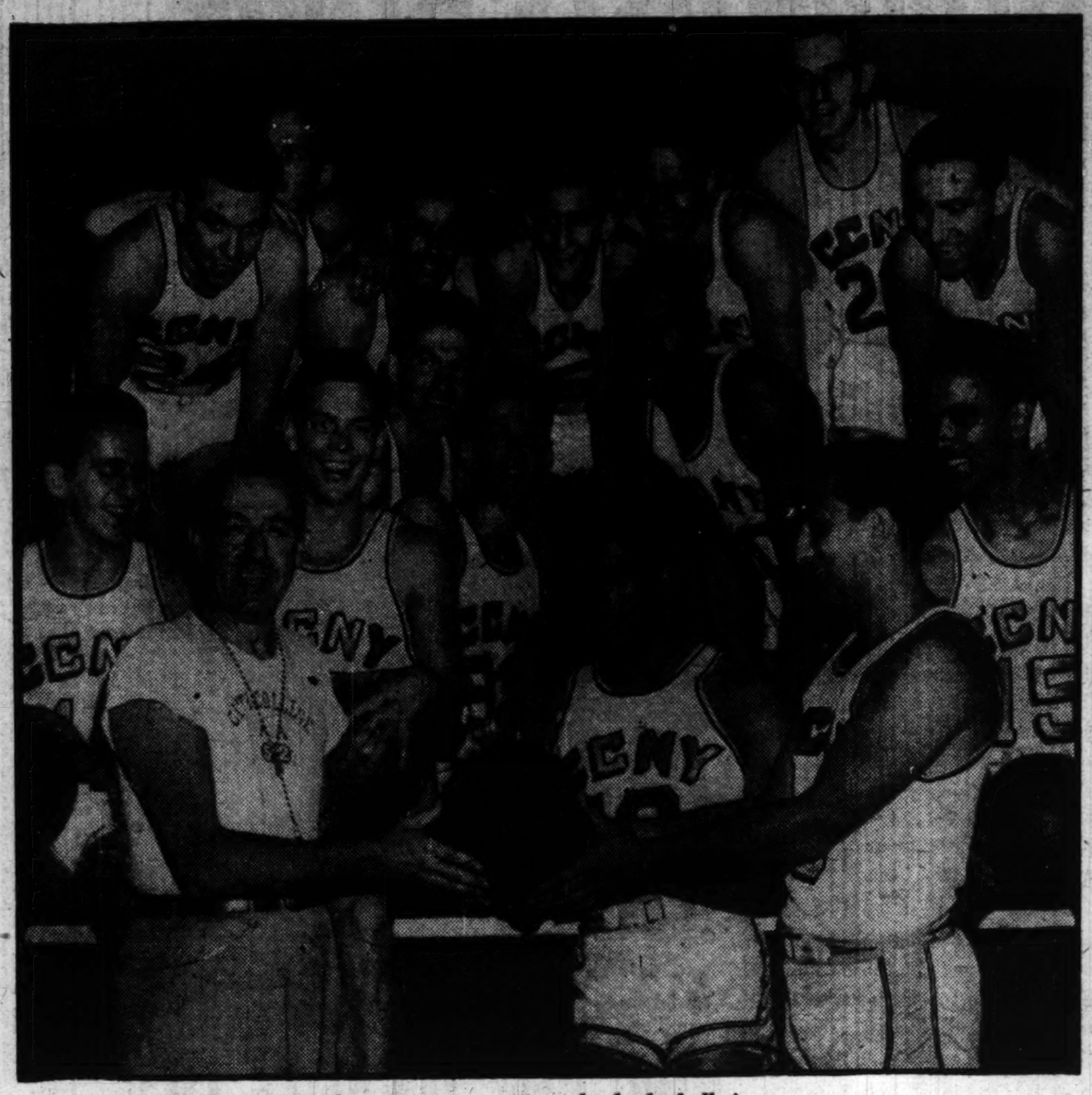
ONE LESS STATISTIC...

MANTUA. — Raymond E. Gannon this week reduced the unemployed statistics in New Jersey by one.

Forty years old and unable to find work after being laid off his job as a truck driver, he was found dead in his car with a garden hose attached to the exhaust pipe.

Gannon had formerly operated a trucking concern with three trucks.

READY FOR TOURNEY—KENTUCKY AND ALL!



THIS HAPPY BUNCH of young men compose the basketball squad of City College of New York. They have earned a bid to the National Invitation Tourney, starting next Saturday, and while lacking the height of Kentucky and defending champs, St. Louis, are rated a chance to knock off any team any given night. They specialize in a terrific fast break and short, dazzling passwork. Coach Nat Holman, once famed star of the Original Celtics, is holding the ball with co-captains Spencer Jameson and Hilty Shapiro.

We'll Repeat --Southworth

BRADENTON, Fla.—Billy Southworth has all the answers concerning his question-mark ball club and, if they are correct, he not only is a champion candidate for a quiz show, but his Boston Braves are fine candidates to repeat as National League champions.

On this official opening of the major league spring training season, the start of the 1949 pennant race still was 48 days away but Billy the Quiz Kid knew where he stood.

"Sure I am concerned about my club," he said. "But I am happy to be concerned. It is a good kind of concern because I can't say now who will play in each position. We've got such talent on hand that everybody is fighting for a job."

Southworth cleared up one big point by saying that he never saw outfielder Pete Reiser in good condition or with such pep and spirit. Reiser, who came from the Dodgers during the-off-season, had assorted aches and pains last year and was strictly a liability.

Southworth said Reiser would be the No. 1 candidate for the center field job, but that Jim Russell, who went out with a great ailment at midseason a year go, "definitely intends to beat him out of it."

"Jim, who had permission to report a few days late, told me that 'I am coming into camp and am going to play against everybody, right handers and left handers, and that Reiser is going to have to beat me out if he wants the job.' That's the kind of spirit we have all over the club."

Southworth admitted outfielder Jeff Heath was a big "if" because he may still have to favor the ankle he broke late last season.

"But Eddie Stanky insists his broken ankle is as good as new and that he is set for a fine year at second base."

"There again I have a problem which happily concerns me, if you get what I mean. Sibby Sisti is going to give Eddie a real battle for that second base job."

Southworth praised Sisti's great all-around clutch work in the late stages of last year's race stating hat "if we hadn't had Sibby I don't know what we would have done. He was as much responsible for our winning the pennant as anybody on the ball club and don't forget it," he said.

The rest of the infield is set, he said, with Bob Elliott at third, Alvin Dark at shortstop, and Duke Torgeson and Ray Sanders battling it out for the first base job.

Sanders, he said, was a greatly improved ball player, a "much better hitter now than when I had him with the Cardinals."

As of now Southworth figures on five starting pitchers, one of whom will be the $75,000 bonus kid, Johnny Antonelli, who pitched only parts of four innings in four different ball games last year.

"Johnny is going to get his chance," he said. "I figure on using him with Vernon Bickford, Johnny Sain, Warren Spahn and Bill Voiselle."

The catching also was set, he said, with Phil Masi, Bill Salkeld and rookie Paul Burris, up from Milwaukee "and a great prospect" sharing the load.

Fear Bosox, Indians 3rd, Says Stengel

The prediction by Bill Veeck that the Indians would repeat in the American loop by 10 games is scoffed at by Casey Stengel, new manager of the New York Yankees. Ol' Case insists his Yanks would win.

"Joe McCarthy's Red Sox are likely to give us the most trouble," says Stengel.

The Red Sox' Joe McCarthy said his team would try to get rolling right away. "We certainly aren't going to get off to a slow start in the race this year like we did last," said McCarthy.

Connie Mack calls Cleveland the pennant favorite in the AL because "it definitely is a solid club." He said his Philadelphia A's would be dangerous because of good pitching but saw a three-way race against between Cleveland, New York and Boston.

Red Rolfe, rookie manager of the Detroit Tigers, didn't appear overloaded with hope as he admitted, "Gosh, my guys are painfully slow but we're going to speed up a little."

Joe Kuhel of the Washington Senators said, "We are going to hustle like the Dickens and we'll be a fast club with a little more hitting than last year."

The Browns' Zach Taylor said he has some "fine youngsters" and added his team might suprise everybody with how high they finish.

"YOU WERE THE GREATEST, JOE"

Since announcing his official retirement as heavyweight champion on Tuesday, Joe Louis has been swamped with letters of praise and congratulations from all over the country. "You were the greatest," the general tone goes, "Happy to see you step out as an unbeaten champion." Louis is entering the promotional field in Chicago in an attempt to break the monopoly on big fights held by two New York outfits, and plans to promote a June elimination between Ezzard Charles and Jersey Joe Walcott.

On the Score Board



By Lester Rodney

Ready for the Annual Barrage

DOWN IN THE land of sunshine sixteen big league clubs are going through their training while you and I get up in the middle of the night and shut the windows to keep from becoming March frostbite cases.

Spring training has been estimated many ways. I've heard cynics say the whole thing is a fraud to whip up the public interest in the coming season. I've heard players say that unless a man got hog fat during the winter, a couple of weeks of preparation right in the northern April weather without fuss or feathers is enough to put an athlete in shape, that the season is too long anyhow and why start fine and overtrained.

I've heard oldtimers say that they won't "put out" down South and risk injuries and pulled muscle on the oftime sandy or rocky turf, especially in those money making exhibitions in small towns. Before the threat of trade unionism won living expenses for family men during spring training, I heard loud and righteous beefs on that score. Best training and athletic authorities will privately tell you that at best the six weeks preparation is excessive.

There's a little truth in all of these observations and opinions, especially in the very first one.

No matter what you think of it, spring training is apparently here to stay a while, so I think you should be prepared for the following annual deathless statements. You may fill in the name of the manager:

"We are a much improved ball club. With one good 20-game winner and an outfielder who could hit a long ball consistently, we could go far."

"The main thing is that everybody is hustling this year."

"Every job on the club is open. Every man has to win his job on the field here. I don't care if he hit .378 last year."

"I never go overboard on rookies, but this young whats-his-name has the greatest pair of hands I have ever seen, the finest natural swing, the most magnificent arm . . ."

"I don't know where we'll finish, but we'll be in there fighting, you can be sure."

And finally Messrs. Ford Frick and William Harridge in chorus . . . "I have never seen such fine balance in the National (American) League. I look forward to the best race in the league's history. Any one of our eight clubs I sincerely believe has a chance."

So it goes. If I may be so presumptious as to advise a total newcomer, Jack Onslow of the Chicago White Sox, on a fitting quotation.

"Harrumph! As I see it, the teams to beat are the Indians, Red Sox, Yanks, A's, Tigers, Browns and Senators."

There'll Be One Vote for Him, Anyhow!

THE UNITED PRESS has sent out a ballot for a UP All American chosen by scribes of papers all over the land. It won't be compiled and announced for a while, but there's no harm in telling our readers how I voted.

First — I believe that All American teams are in a large sense kind of foolish for the good and sufficient reason that nobody voting can possibly have seen all the players and therefore is apt to plump for some he has seen in his own locality or some with more vigorous press agents than others. It is for just that reason, however, that I am sending along my ballot just the same, for listed on my first team is a player who will probably make the UP basketball editor say, "Who the devil is Wilson of Anderson?"

Wilson of Anderson is not listed on the "nominations for your guidance" sent along with the ballot, though it is an extensive and helpful listing. I've been hearing about his exploits regularly via mail and clippings from Indianapolis readers of The Worker. I made my own check with a few visiting basketball players from the area and find they confirm in every way what our readers say about Wilson, who went to the small Indianapolis school after starring in high school because the Big Nine still discriminated against Negro players on the court. **(Since then Bill Garrett of Indiana has broken the old anochronistic ban in a Conference where some of the greatest football teams have been traditionally inter-racial).**

So if Wilson only gets one vote for first team All American on the UP listing, you will know that The Worker cast the single vote. I hope he gets more than one of course, but to make sure that at least his name is thrown into the voting, I sent along a ballot. Here are the two teams I chose. Specifications were that centers could be moved to other positions.

FIRST TEAM	SECOND TEAM
Barnhorst, Notre Dame	Beard, Kentucky
Wilson, Anderson	Boryla, Denver
Groza, Kentucky	Cooper, Duquesne
Macauley, St. Louis	Gardner, Utah
D. McGuire, St. Johns, Bklyn.	Jones, Kentucky

Except for Wilson I have seen all these in action in the Garden. Hated to leave out such players I had seen as Lavelli of Yale, Cousy of Holy Cross, O'Brien of Butler, Harris of Oklahoma A&M, Unruh of Bradley, Kerris of Loyola, Vanderweghe of Colgate, Jameson of CCNY, and many more. And sight unseen, such evident stars as Eddleman of Illinois (whom I will see in the NCAA), Mikkelson of Hamline, Skoog of Minnesota. . . . However . . .

What's that? Is Kentucky going to win both tourneys? Maybe. But look out for my CCNY boys dumping someone's applecart.

NORFOLK TO SEE FIRST MIXED BASEBALL GAME

NORFOLK, Va.—Jimcrow in southern sports life took another setback with the announcement that the Newark Bears, top Yankee farm team, would play the Norfolk Tars an exhibition game on April 10. Since the Yankees have assigned their new Negro players to Newark, this will be the first inter-racial game in the history of professional baseball in Virginia's Tidewater area.

SUNDAY, MARCH 6, 1949 IN 2 SECTIONS, SECTION 1

Michigan Edition The WORKER

VOL. XIV, No. 10 28 Pages Price 10 Cents

Progressives Pick April Vote Slate

—See Page 14

GM WORKERS GET PAY CUT; REUTHER TAKES VACATION



By William Allan

DETROIT.—While General Motors Corp. garnered $430,000,000 in profits in 1948, 273,000 hourly-rated workers on March 7 will receive a two-cent-an-hour wage cut. The slash was part of the wage-cutting escalator clause signed by UAW president Walter P. Reuther that tied GM workers' wages to government Bureau of Labor Statistics cost of living price indexes.

As news of the wage cut hit GM plants this week it was reported from UAW international headquarters that Reuther had taken three weeks' vacation, thus leaving his cohorts to face the wrath of GM workers.

In order to grab the fast disappearing car market GM Corp. also announced a slight cut in car prices. Chrysler Corp. several days ago hoisted prices on all cars.

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T. A. JOHNSTONE, assistant director of UAW-GM, said that members of the union are not deceived by the "illusionary" two-cent "wage cut," and they were not fooled by the illusory three-cent "wage increase" of last September.

C. E. Wilson, GM president, said the purchasing power of GM workers "remains the same" because of the "substantial reduction in the cost of living during the last three months."

This wage-cutting duet by Johnstone and Wilson is aimed at cutting down and possibly even preventing any wage increase in the coming Ford and Chrysler negotiations, which open shortly.

Johnstone's attitude that the two-cent wage cut is "illusory" by no means reflects the attitude of GM workers and their locals.

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FOR WEEKS the rank and file have sought by every means possible to have Reuther lead a fight to prevent the wage cut. The Detroit GM union sub-council, speaking for 30,000 workers in Detroit, asked him to convene a National GM conference.

The Chevy Flint GM local demanded a conference to amend the contract and cancel it if necessary.

Cadillac, Detroit Transmission, Fisher in Flint, and Cleveland all were ready to join in a battle to prevent the cut.

Reuther's reply was given at a GM meeting here when he told workers "not to talk" about the wage cut outside as it would "hurt wage talks in Chrysler and Ford."

But Chrysler and Ford workers showed no sign this week of accepting the "wage-cut" pattern developed by Reuther and the GM Corp. They were pressing more grimly than ever their demand for substantial wage increases. Plymouth and De Soto locals have officially set their figure at a 30-cents-an-hour increase.

JUDGE STOPS JURY EXPOSE

—See Page 3—

At 'Worker' Meeting:

800 Pack Hall, Give $5,000

DETROIT.—An overflow meeting of 800 persons last Sunday celebrating the first anniversary of the Michigan Worker contributed more than $5,000 and rocked the hall with cheers for the main speakers, Carl Winter and Henry Winston, two of the indicted "12" and Howard Fast famous novelist.

This brings to $25,000 the Michigan district has raised of a $40,000 quota in the National Fund Drive. Four sections have completed their quotas: Auto Miscellaneous; Jewish; Northwest and Western Michigan. Chairman was Nat Ganley.

"The people are the true defenders of the Bill of Rights," declared Winston. "They are a higher law than Judge Knox, Tom Clark, or Truman and it must be around the people and with the people that we will defeat reaction and fascism, the spearhead of this frameup against the 12 Communist leaders and the Bill of Rights."

Winston pointed out that the Truman administration was now embarked on a course of war against the Bill of Rights which can only bring this nation into a full blown fascist regime.

This is expressed in dozens of bills in state and national legislatures calling for curbing or outlawing the Communist Party; increased terror against the Negro people, doublecrossing of promises to labor, he said.

★

CARL WINTER, state chairman of the Michigan party, said that if the Medinas, Trumans and Judge Knoxs have their way it will be made a crime to read the teachings of Lenin. Papers like the Michigan Worker would not be able to publish, freedom of speech and thought would be banished.



CARL WINTER

Winter awarded first prize in the recent Michigan Worker sub drive, that ended successfully, netting 2,000 subs, to the Dearborn section, which got 1,000 subs. John Gallo, Ford worker, accepted the banner for the section. Outstanding subgetters were, Paul, 178 subs; Art, 126 and Gallo, 123.

Howard Fast, noted novelist speaking on the 25th anniversary of the Daily Worker, told the history of the workers' press.

A pledge was taken by all present to complete the other $15,000 necessary for finishing up the $40,000 fund drive within the next several weeks.

Bar Civil Rights

GUATEMALA CITY (ALN).—The Guatemalan government has suspended constitutional rights of freedom of assembly in areas where labor disputes threaten the operations of the U. S. United Fruit Co. on grounds that the companys operations constitute a "public service" which must be interested with by strikes.

Doll-Hannon Bill Bars Racial Quotas in Michigan Colleges

LANSING.—An Act to prohibit the quota system in Michigan colleges was introduced here last wek by State Representative Tracy M. Doll and State Senator James Hannon (Dems). At present Negro and Jewish students are limited to token representation.

The Act would set up a board composed of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction and three members to be selected by the Governor plus a full time executive secretary.

Penalties would be removal of the tax-free privilege that colleges enjoy at present and baring the forms of discrimination to public censure.

The Act strikes hard at fraternities that refuse to allow Negroes or Jews to be members, by instructing colleges not to allow buildings on campus to be used by such groups if they discriminate.

The Act specifically reads that no student will be barred from colleges in Michigan because of race, color, national origin or religion. Discrimination because of political opinions, which is not in the first draft of the act, will be inserted, as will a clause against sex discrimination.

A committee presented the bill to Doll and Hannon who said they would submit it. A canvass of Democrats showed unanimous backing for the bill. Some Republicans doubted if a quota system of selecting students existed in Michigan colleges.

The committee, composed of Al Millstein, State student director of Young Progressives, Leo Weiss, Wylene Strong of the University of Michigan Lawyers Guild chapter. Dean Robb, Irving Dworkin, Eli Friedman, Lou Berson and Ed Galiom, from Wayne U. Lawyers Guild chapter, assured them they could produce plenty of such examples of "quota" discrimination.

Copies of the bill can be obtained by writing to Rep. Tracy Doll or State Sen. James Hannon, State Capitol, Lansing, Mich.

Hail Court Decision

HAVANA (ALN).—Cuban labor was pleased with the Supreme Court's decision to uphold the conviction of Capt. Casillas Lumpuy for assassinating general secretary Jesus Menedez of the National Federation of Sugar Workers early last year. Cuban army authorities have been trying to get Lumpuy freed, while labor has been pressing for his punishmnt.

There's Still a Job to Complete

AN EDITORIAL

YOU'VE been wonderful. Yes, we mean you—readers of the Michingan Worker.

In six weeks you have collected and contributed a great deal of money to keep our paper going and to support the causes for which it stands. You have given more money than ever before in a similar length of time.

But the need is greater than it ever was before. The Michigan Worker alone has a yearly deficit of $15,000 and must contribtue $5,000 toward the national Worker's yearly deficit.

Add to that the heavy responsibilities imposed on all progressive-thinking Americans by the government's attempt to outlaw freedom of political expression and thought through the trial of the 12 Communist leaders—and our $40,000 goal was a minimum objective.

That objective has not yet been reached.

We therefore appeal to you to do even more than you have done in the last few weeks.

Those of you who already so generously have given a week's pay—convince your shop-mates and neighbors to do the same.

Those of you who have contributed a day's pay—consider if you can't up the ante in order to keep this paper going and pitch in on the fight for freedom in America.

Those who have dug into your own pockets to the limit—explain to your friends that maintenance of this paper and support of its struggles are absolutely essential if fascism is to be beaten back in our land.

If you have not already helped—just think how you would miss the Michigan Worker if one day it did not arrive at your home with its exposure of capitalist intrigues against the working message of struggle for peace, democracy, security and socialism.

Then make up your mind to do what perhaps you thought was impossible. Deny yourself some small comfort, some amusement. You will be happier that you have contributed to the finest cause in the world: the liberation of mankind.

Ammunition for Battle of Ideas

DETROIT. — "Every militant worker must learn to stand on his own two feet in the battle of ideas," Ann Beiswenger, director of the Michigan School of Social Science, told the Michigan Worker.

"A knowledge of Marxism," she continued, "is essential to anyone who needs to grapple with day-to-day union problems and with the thousand-and-one phony arguments which attempt to bolster the doomed capitalist system."

Mrs. Beiswenger recommended that workers who have never before studied at a Marxist school take the beginners' classes in What Is Communism, Wages, Prices and Profits and History and Culture of the Negro People offered by the Michigan School of Social Science.

First Anniversary Greeting
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WHAT TO READ
Next Week

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by SIDNEY FINKELSTEIN $2.75
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by SIDNEY FINKELSTEIN $3.00
PEOPLE COME FIRST
by JESSICA SMITH $2.50
(The author made a 6,000-mile tour of the Soviet Union soon after the end of the war)
MY GLORIOUS BROTHERS
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Circulation Manager: Mabel Mitchell.
Business Manager: Phil Bart.

Scotty Sez

With these layoffs workers find our country isn't exactly the reputed land of Milk and Honey. Not while banks own the Land, the public gets milked, and as for Henry. . . .

The workers haven't got a pot to keep it in.

• • •

They have been telling us if a guy works hard, minds the boss, and doesn't listen to radicals, he can get ahead.

Though his stomach might shrink.

• • •

CARDINAL SPELLMAN is still peeved at Hungarian materialism.:

The people seem more interested in hamburgs than Hapsburgs.

• • •

PRINCE PAUL Esterhazy used to be richest landowner in all Hungary until the workers took power and divided his land among peasants who worked it.

They even divided up the last remaining plot he shared with Mindszenty.

Fortune magazine is featuring an article:

• • •

HOW TO AVOID SOCIALISM
by Eric Johnson

We have something more interesting in mind:

How To Avoid Eric Johnston By Socialism

• • •

GM WORKERS have no shop steward system and aren't all organized—to the extent the International task is giving away atuomobiles, refrigertors and God knows what else, in effort to organize them. Signing of the escalator clause marked a high point in the contest.

Reuther gave himself away.

• • •

GM PENSION BID A POLITICAL COUP
(Free Press)

"From the manner wages are avoided it looks more like a chicken coup.

• • •

BIGGEST WORRY of the International is that workers will sing the Internationale.

• • •

IT ALSO affects the State Highway Commission now showing hesitation in getting our roads back to a prewar condition. Especially in view of what Molotov "In this period all roads lead to Communism."

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Patronize Our Advertisers—Mention The Worker

1st Returns in Local Polls Show Anti-Reuther Gains

DETROIT.—The first 10 UAW-CIO local unions to report complete or partial returns on the annual elections for local officers have not made the Walter Reuther administration happy.

While these returns by no means register a trend within the UAW as a whole, the results have already given the first setback to Reuther's boast that he will capture all locals this year.

Reuther control was eradicated in Federal Mogul Local 202 where Harry Weaver, progressive, won the presidency and carried his entire slate to victory. The Reuther caucus controlled this east side Detroit local for a number of years.

In Flint's Local 598 (Fisher plant 2) another upset of Reuther control was achieved. The full ticket headed by Kenneth Si Davis swept out the Christensen Reutherite ticket by a vote of 2 to 1.

Meanwhile returns from the powerful Dodge Local 3 showed a real threat to Reuther control for the first time in years. An independent third ticket with four candidates campaigning on the issue of Negro and white unity for a 30-cent raise, against speedup and layoffs aroused such a marked interest in the campaign that an all-time high of 10,169 Dodge workers poured out to vote. John Zarema headed the third ticket for the presidency against Art Grudzen, incumbent Reutherite, and the lily-white anti-Reuther ticket headed by Ed. Bartellbert.

All posts with the exception of the vice presidency, recording secretary and financial secretary were thrown into a run-off election. Glen Digman defeated Ed. Szymanski, Reutherite, for Vice President by a vote of 5,122 to 4,473. S. Kwiatkowski defeated J. Ptaszynski, Reutherite, for Recording Secretary by a vote of 4,586 to 4,521.

Frank Czarny, running both on the Reutherite and the Bartellbert ticket won the Financial Secretary post with a vote of 7,906. Walter Rogowski (third ticket) got 768 votes for this post and Guy H. Hammond, independent, got 802 votes.

The third ticket has the main balance-of-power position in the runoffs for president, treasurer and guide. For president Art Grudzen, 4,752 votes, Ed. Bartellbert, 4,587 and John Zaremba 519. For Treasurer John Hudak, Reutherite, 4,202, Ed. Domanski, anti-Reuther, 4,111, Curt Davis, Negro foundry leader, third ticket, 660, John Lang, independent, 452. For guide, Szelopski, Reutherite, 4,106, D. McIntyre, anti-Reuther, 4,040, Edith Van Horn, third ticket, 786, John Dunn, independent, 498.

Locals 155 and 157, containing Detroit's east and west side tool and die shops, recorded victories for the incumbent Reutherite administrations. Blain Marrin, Reutherite, defeated Bill Stevenson for president by 2,046 votes to 1,042 in Local 157. Russell Leach's Reutherite ticket swept all posts in Local 155.

The attempts of the Reuther caucus to capture DeSoto Local 2227, Amalgamated Local 205, Chevy Forge Local 262 and Chevy Gear and Axle Local 235 were defeated.

The anti-Reuther forces took 9 out of 11 local posts in DeSoto as against 6 posts last year. Ed. Grant defeated Bill Robb, Reutherite, for the presidency by a vote of 881 to 507.

In Chevy Forge the anti-Reuther ticket headed by Bob Howren won all local posts. Howren defeated Jim Cox, Reutherite, for the presidency by a vote of 762 to 653.

The Chevy Gear and Axle local defeated the Reutherite candidate for president and threw a number of anti-Reuther candidates into a run-off election.

The Ned Coleman, James Walker incumbent administration swept all posts by a 5 to 1 vote against the Reutherites in Local 205 on Detroit's east side.

In Bohn Aluminum Local 208 the Reutherites failed to capture control as a result of a split between the forces around Fred Williams, Business Agent and Hodges Mason, former president of the local.

Hermon Bonds, Williams ticket, won the Financial Secretary post, defeating John Parker, Mason ticket. Joe Sanders won the Sergeant-at-arms post and Kennedy won the post of guide defeating both the Mason and Reuther candidates. Mary Pry, Mason ticket, defeated Barbara Karam, Williams ticket, by 10 votes for recording sec'y.

The results of the hotly contested Business Agent race were: Fred Williams, 500 votes, Hodges Mason 308 and Kemp, Reutherite, 239. There will be run-offs for president, vice president, trustee and business agent.

Progressives Tell Ford: 'Charity' Begins at Home

DEARBORN.—As GM workers were reading headlines about their two-cent wage cut, Ford workers at the Rouge plant were reading a leaflet issued by Local 600 progressives declaring: "No wage cut in Ford's, but a 30 cents-an-hour increase, with pensions paid by the company out of the tax exempt Ford Foundation which has $9,000,000 salted away for 'charity.'"

The Ford progressives pension proposal calls for $100 a month, for those with 20 years' service at Ford.

Ford negotiations are expected to open in May.

The full slate of progressives running in the local union elections is as follows:

President, Virgil Lacey; vice-president, Percy Llewellyn; recording secretary, Shelton Tappes; financial secretary, W. G. Grant; three-year trustee: Bill Carr; one-year trustee: Brooches Godfrey; guide: Melvin Medrich, and sergeant at arms, Frank Catalano.

★

IN THE LEAFLET distributed to 65,000 River Rouge Ford workers, the progressives reveal that Local 600 President Tommy "Model-T" Thompson, as they now term him, is on record in the union's newspaper **Ford Facts**, against wage increases.

Under red headlines for February 12, the Thompson wage cut plan said: "Wage increases do not conform to union policy."

In a signed article in the same issue of **Ford Facts**, "Model-T" Thompson says: "Wage increases will never solve the workers' problems."

The logic of this position is for Ford workers to take a pay cut, progressives charge in their leaflet.

The progressives' proposal that a $100 a month pension with no strings attached be paid out of the so-called charity fund is electrifying Ford workers.

Two months ago Henry Ford II saw fit to release two hundred million dollars for "scientific research" from this fund. The fund is tax-exempt.

On the wage demand of 30c. an hour, progressives point to the estimated worth of the Ford Motor Co. even back in late 1947, when it admitted to tax authorities of the State of Massachusetts that its assets topped more than a billion dollars.

Nat GANLEY — By Any Other Name A Phony Pension's A Phony Pension

THE Taft-Hartley Board has come to the aid of Walter P. Reuther in his efforts to make any kind of a deal for any kind of a pension plan he can get from the auto industry.

After holding the case for about a year the Board has finally come up with a decision that General Motors violated the Taft-Hartley Act by not bargaining with the UAW on pensions and insurance in 1948.



Of course the Board said nothing about the fact that the Reuther UAW leadership withdrew its demands for pensions and insurance when it signed the wage-cutting escalator contrace with GM on May 29, 1948.

In 1947 Ford offered a phony pension plan to its workers and they decisively rejected it. The pension plan was controlled by the Ford Co., paid for by the workers themselves, and was also at the expense of their wage increases that year.

At the time C. E. Wilson of GM said any company could offer the Ford plan since it amounted to a workers' "saving plan."

Tommy Thompson, the Reutherite prexy of UAW Ford Local 600, has been barking at the Ford workers ever since for rejecting this phony pension deal. In his **Ford Fact** column Feb. 12, 1949, Thompson was still bemoaning the fact that the Rouge workers told him to "Go Blow" with his 1947 pro-company pension gyp.

"If the workers in the Rouge plant," writes Thompson, "had not been expecting a pension plan comparable to a Police or Firemen's Pension, we probably would have a pension system in the Rouge today. . . . I fought with everything I had to get the Local 100 membership to accept the 1947 Pension Plan. . . ."

SO THE REUTHERITES are all set to step over the heads of the auto workers and shove a Ford-like phony pension deal over on them in 1949, if they can get the offer of one. And that will be the Reuther substitute for halting the two-cent wage cut for 250,000 GM workers and winning the urgently needed 30-cent raise.

On the basis of the T-H Board's ruling, not only Ford, but also Chrysler and GM can now make a phony pension offer to the Reuther leadership if they so desire. The Board's decision technically opens the pension issue in GM even though the rest of the contract is frozen until May 29, 1950. When the Board held that pensions are "an indirect" part of wages, they also placed this issue on the agenda in Chrysler where the contract opens on "wages only" in April.

There's one thing which is halting Reuther's hand, however, and that's the growing movement of the auto workers to stop the GM two-cent cut and win 30 cents. The decision of the CIO rubber workers to demand a 25-cent raise has greatly encouraged the auto workers. Sure, Joe Auto Worker also wants security in his old age and the protection of health insurance. But he doesn't see why the profit-swollen auto industry can't give him a raise and pensions, at least as good as the pensions received by firemen and mine workers. He can't see why this security does not come out of the employers' profits which he has created. He also wants the pension fund controlled by his own union and the retirements to be voluntary.

If Reuther was sincere about winning real adequate pensions he would not have knifed this demand last year in return for the wage-cutting escalator plan. His pension push this year is a plain and fancy maneuver to scuttle wage increases in the entire auto industry because he has tied 250,000 GM workers to wage cuts until 1950. If he was the real liberal he claims to be, "fighting today for a better tomorrow," he would encourage the movement to pry open the GM contract this year and halt the wage cuts.

INSTEAD, the Reuther administration is blaming the GM workers for this wage cut policy. The Feb. Auto Worker says the GM workers knowingly voted for this GM wage cut plan last May with their eyes wide open. Nobody tried to sell it to them." Baloney!

All the persuasive powers of the top UAW soap salesman were used last year to sell this pact. The GM workers were led to believe that only raises and not cuts were in the cards for the life of the contract.

They also tried to sell it to the Chrysler strikers and the Ford workers last year but without success. But while only the GM Workers accepted this deal last year, 1,000,000 UAW members are haunted by it in 1949.

Now the other auto workers see clearly that helping the GM workers break through this mess is also helping themselves. They must not allow Reuther to detract them from this historic mission by a phony corporation pension offer which he is likely to pull out of his hat any day now.



VIRGIL LACEY

Toy Backtracks On Affidavit As Newsmen Balk

DETROIT.—Thwarted by solid ranks of newspapermen and women who refused to sign an anti-Communist affidavit in order to get 1949 police cards, Police Commissioner Harry S. Toy now wants the publishers to send him a list of applicants with a statement that none of them are "reds."

This will only apply to the three daily newspaper here. Reporters and photographers from the wire services, smaller daily and weekly papers will be required to sign the affidavits, Toy said.

Last week Toy sought to pressure working newspapermen to sign in at police headquarters from 6 p.m. to 8 p.m. if they sought entry.

Of course he said, if they have signed the anti-Communist affi they don't have to sign the register.

Two hours later he discovered the press cards would not be delivered for several weeks, so he then ordered reporters to sign in just like ordinary citizens making a complaint.

Ed Scott, American Newspaper Guild organizer, said the Guild recommends to its members that they register the same as any other citizen until at least such time as the Guild investigates and determines "upon what meat does this little Caesar feed."

Toy then made an announcement that press cards would be held up until after April 17 at which time the American Society of Newspaper Editors, meeting in its annual convention in Washington, will hear a report on the subject from its Committee on Freedom of Information.

No Guild member has signed Toy's anti-Communist affidavit.

Back Negro for Local 190 Post

DETROIT — An independent committee of Negro and white workers in the Packard plant made an appeal last week for election of Art Perry as recording secretary of Local 190 and election of the rest of the Ralph Urban ticket.

"We take an independent stand in favor of Art Perry, regardless of what other tickets he runs on," declared the committee. The election will be held this month.

Perry was the choice of the right, middle and left wing Negro workers in the plant for the full-time post. James Lindahl is the candidate on the Urban ticket for recording secretary.

The Urban administration marred an otherwise good stand in fighting for all Packard workers by failing to run a Negro on its anti-Reuther slate.

Yet under the Urban local administration, hundreds of Negro workers were upgraded in the plant and Negro and white women had their seniority rights returned.

Half of Fund Goal Collected

Half the $325,000 goal of the national fund drive for the Daily Worker and the Communist Party national office was collected in two weeks, Jack Kling, treasurer, said yesterday in summing up the unprecedented success in the first two weeks of the fund drive.

The six-week drive was begun Feb. 15, setting a goal of $200,000 for the Communist press and $125,000 for public mass work of the National Committee in the trial of the 12 Communist leaders.

"We have collected one-half of the money in one-third of the time set for the drive," said Kling. "This magnificent response reflects the Party's mass work in rallying support in defense of the Communist leaders and in the fight against a host of reactionary measures now being considered by State Legislatures."

In addition to the press and public mass work goals, the Communist state organizations are engaged in raising funds for local struggles against reactionary groups.

State organizations which have done an excellent job of reaching their midway goals are New York, New Jersey, Western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Western Virginia, Wisconsin, Texas, Florida, North Carolina and New England States.

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EXAMPLES of the splendid response of Communists and progressives to the fund drive were provided in the testimonial dinner held for Gus Hall, one of the 12 defendants, where miners, steel and rubber workers came from leading Ohio cities, and contributed $1,400, one-third of the state's total quota.

Another hannened in Boston after the Mayor tried to ban a Communist meeting. Some 1,200 persons gathered, nevertheless, and contributed $2,000.

Kling summed up the significance of the drive by noting that the Party was extremely active in rallying masses of people, especially in such states as Illinois, Maryland and North Carolina, to defeat attempts to illegalize the Party and other progressive groups on various government levels.

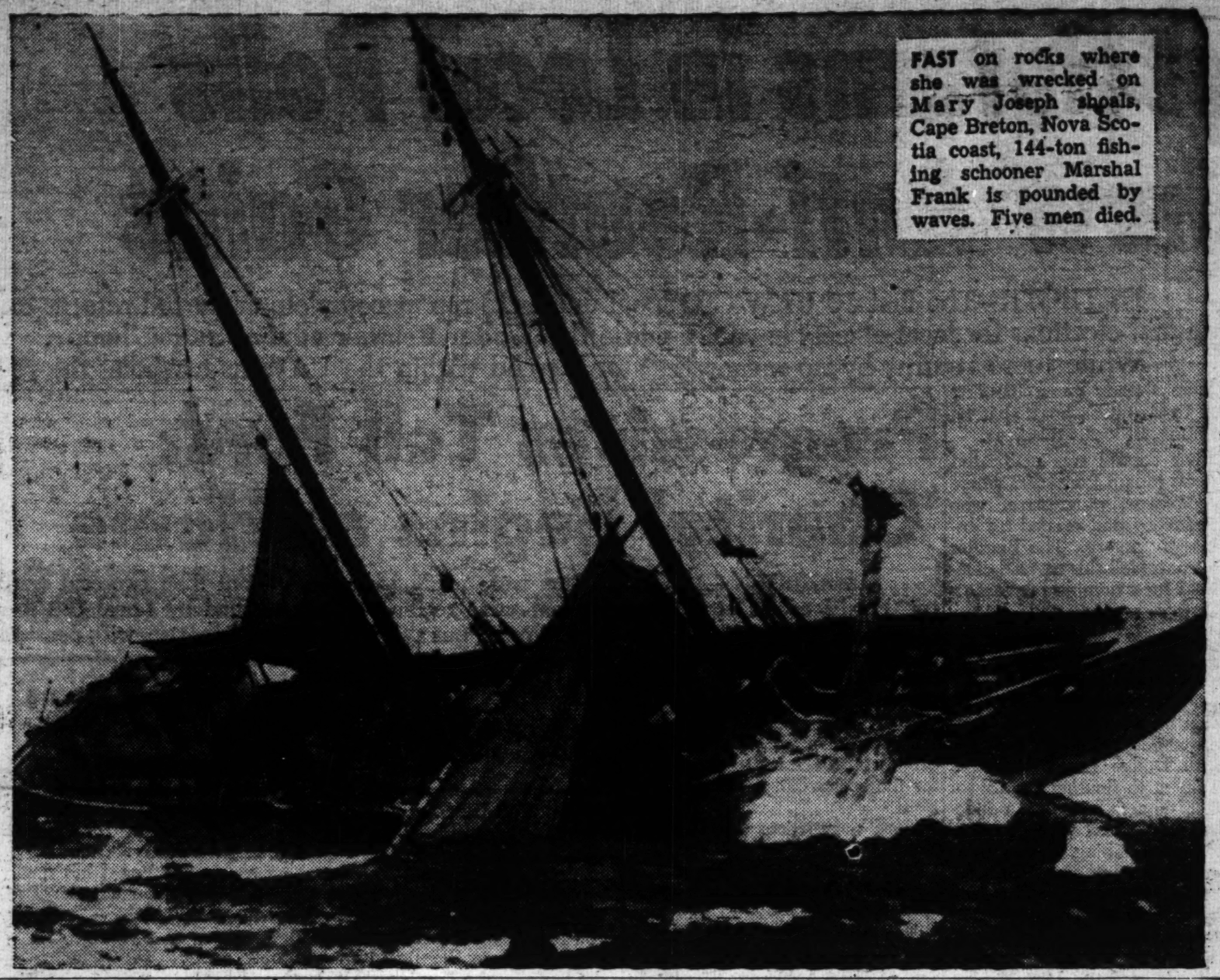
"As a part of this activity," he said, "we witness the growing interest among large numbers of masses in our position on questions of peace and better living standards. This response was also reflected in the unprecedented subscription drive just completed successfully."

Communist leaders, he said, wished to express appreciation to thousands of Communists, non-Communists and progressives who haev given to the fund drive—many of them a week's pay in spite of growing unemployment.

Kling called on all states to follow the examples set by the pace setter states, which have rushed funds to the national offiee to answer the attacks against the labor movement, the Negro people and the Communist Party. He asked that they complete their drives in record time.

Honor Czech Miners

PRAGUE (ALN).—Gold "Labor Hero" medals have been awarded posthumously to five miners who perished trying to rescue other men trapped by a coal shift explosion at Ostrava, early in February. A similar award was made to the surviving head of the Ostrava works council for his courage in the rescue attempt. A total of 25 men died in the mine disaster. The government made immediate payments to the widows and orphans of the miners, who will receive regular pensions from now on.



FAST on rocks where she was wrecked on Mary Joseph shoals, Cape Breton, Nova Scotia coast, 144-ton fishing schooner Marshal Frank is pounded by waves. Five men died.

Patterson Appeals to NAACP To Help Free 6 Trenton Negroes

In an open letter to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) William L. Patterson, executive secretary of the Civil Rights Congress, appealed for unity "without red-baiting" to help free the Trenton Six.

In an open letter to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) William L. Patterson, executive secretary of the Civil Rights Congress, appealed for unity "without red-baiting" to help free the Trenton Six.

Discussing the situation arising from the fight to save six innocent Negroes in Trenton, N. J., from execution on a framed-up murder conviction, Patterson said the case was part of the whole struggle for Negro rights today and that "the guarante of success . . . lies in unity of all who are prepared to fight persistently and consistently."

Meanwhile the legal battle for the six Negroes entered a new phase last wek, when an appeal from the death sentence was filed on behalf of three of the defendants by O. John Rogge. Argument on the appeal is scheduled for some time in April. The appeal cited for grounds for freeing the defendants:

• The alleged confessions of five of the defendants, later repudiated in open court, were extorted by coercion and used unconstitutionally by the prosecution.

• The court barred fingerprint evidence on the murder weapon, a bottle, which was subpenaed by the defense.

• The verdict was improper, the jury bringing in a simple verdict of guilty, instead of stating the degree.

• The verdict contradicted all the evidence in the case, which proved the men innocent.

Patterson charged that the Trenton case was an outgrowth of the policy of Jimcrowism and terror.

"Jimcrowism and segregation segregation have become a policy of federal, state and municipal governments," he stated. "This policy is enforced by the terror of the Ku Klux Klan and unauthorized white individuals, winked at by the government, the police and the courts and the so-called law enforcement agencies of the government, North, East, West and South. It represents the national oppression of a people."



WILLIAM L. PATTERSON

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ALL THE FEATURES of terror and persecution which are part of this governmental policy, Patterson continued, are present in the Trenton case.

The number of Negroes imprisoned in Trenton and the state of New Jersey as a whole, Patterson charged, was proof of "official terror, stark, naked terror, legal terror, terror by government."

Although the Negro population of Trenton is only four percent of the total, more than 50 percent of those in the workhouse are Negro. Although the Negro population of New Jersey is but five percent of the total more than 45 percent of those in state prison are Negro.

"This is worse than Scottsboro," Patterson went on, pointing out that a world war against fascism had occurred since 1931 and that the terror against the Negro people was on the increase.

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TURNING TO THE POLICY of the NAACP on the case, Patterson cited the fact that the first protest meetings on the Trenton Six Case, organized by the Civil Rights Congress (CRC) were attacked and red-baited by Trenton leaders of the NAACP.

"There is something terribly dangerous in this course," continued Patterson. "It plays directly into the hands of the worst enemies of the American people generally and the Negro people in particular.

Denying that his criticism would hurt the NAACP, Patterson said it would help that organization, which he said had "unlimited potentialities" in the fight for the Negro people.

"It (the NAACP) will cleanse itself of red-baiting or it will fail to serve Negro America and mankind," Patterson asserted. "The great mass of members of the NAACP are toiling men and women. Thees are the masses squeezed by high prices and higher rents, by all the abuses of ghetto life.

"Those who are responsible for thees abuses are the inspirers of red-baiting, the inciters of extra-legal lynching, the perpetrators of legal lynchings, as has been shown so many times. There can be no unity wheer red-baiting exists."

The unity that is essential to win the fight for Negro rights, Patterson stressed, must be a "unity of struggle." The fight cannot be left to the courts, he emphasized, pointing out that the Trenton Six were as muoh the victims of a court as of a police frameup.

London Equity Bars Purge

LONDON (ALN).—Equity, the national union of British stage workers, refused to conduct any "anti-Communist purge" in its ranks following a membership meeting here. While voting for a 30 percent majority to uphold the right-wing policies of the British Trades Union Congress, Equity repudiated the idea of political tests for union membership or employment in the industry. "I'd rather play with a Communist who can act than with a Conservative who can't," one famous actress said, and this expressed the general attitude.

Ingram Family Wrecked by Dixie Justice

By Walter Lowenfels

A year has just passed since Rosa Lee Ingram and her two teen-age sons were to die, Feb. 27, 1948, for the self-defense slaying of a white farmer who attacked her honor and her life.

Today this Negro mother of 12 living children is working like any other prisoner at the Georgia prison camp near Augusta. Mass protests last year forced a Georgia judge to commute her death sentence to life imprisonment.

How Mrs. Ingram is enduring this life term is shown by a recent letter to her daughter, Mrs. Geneva Rushin. Mrs. Ingram wrote: "I'm not able to be working as my heart still bothers me. I'm afraid one of these days I'll just drop, but they make me work here every day."

Sammie Lee and Wallace are serving their life terms in different prison farms, near Reidsville, Georgia.

Eight other children, the youngest now two years old, are living with Mrs. Geneva Rushin in an abandoned sharecropper's hut near Leslie, Georgia. The 12th child, Charles, is going to school and working in Philadelphia.

It was on Nov. 4, 1947, that Mrs. Ingram committed the "crime" of defending her life from John E. Stratford. Stratford, a white neighbor, had been "after" Mrs. Ingram, her children have said, ever since her husband died in August.

Infuriated with her refusal to become his mistress, he beat her on Nov. 4. Her sons came to her aid and helped save her life. Stratford died last January.

An all-white jury found Mrs. Ingram and her two sons guilty of first degree murder, and the death sentence was imposed.

In a recent trip to Philadelphia, Mrs. Rushin told reporters:

"The people who saved my mother and brothers from the electric chair can free her today. . . . Ask Gov. Talmadge in Georgia, ask President Truman in Washintgon, to free the Ingram family now. Please, everybody help to free my mother. It will help to free everybody."

Aim Welfare Probe At Detroit's Jobless

DETROIT.—With 245,000 receiving public aid in Michigan, Board of Commerce stooges in city and state government began "uncovering" what they termed "sensational exposures of chiseling by welfare recipients." In Detroit, where the welfare load is mounting 1,000 a week and unemployment compensation claims are pouring in at the rate of 10,000 each week, Mayor Eugene Van Antwerp set up a special committee to investigate.



The Mayor's committee was not set up to investigate why mass layoffs are taking place, but to establish a "reason" for setting up rigorous rules and controls to cut welfare rolls and keep thousands off relief.

Significantly, the so-called investigation comes when the State Legislature and numerous cities, including Detroit, are preparing budget recommendations which include welfare budgets.

The Detroit investigation was under the control of Benjamin J. Tobin, a City Hall hack and Dr. Lent D. Upson, one time director of the Bureau of Government Research. The Bureau of Government Research is a Board of Commerce stooge outfit.

Among its trustees are Alvin Macaulay of the Packard Motor Car Co.; Clarence Avery of Murray Body; Harvey Fruehauf of Fruehauf Trailer; C. E. Wilson, of General Motors; Fred M. Zeder, Chrysler Corp.; Ernest Kenzler, Universal Credit Corp. and tied to Fords through marriage; Walter McLucas, National Bank of Detroit and Meyer L. Prentis of Michigan Bell Telephone.

The investigation of welfare cases was conducted by Tobin, who hired a credit company at city expense to send its investigators to homes of welfare recipients and have the people believe that they were being checked to see if they were eligible credit accounts. With thousands unemployed and little or no money, the people everywhere in Detroit are seeking credit in order to eat.

So, out of some 400 cases checked about 20 were found to have a telephone, several with television sets, some lived outside of Detroit (forced to go there to live with relatives or friends). The investigation claimed that workers working out their welfare paychecks were not putting out a day's work. The gripe of the employers stooges was that "they also get union wages, working on city work."

Tobin and Upson, the Board of Commerce snoopers, produced as evidence of "chiselers" an epileptic father of four children, an elderly couple whose son evicted them and a scrub woman who recently lost her furniture in a fire.

While this mass assault and smear is being thrown at unemployed families, most of whom are auto workers, complete silence prevails on the part of UAW president Walter P. Reuther, who told auto workers recently that the answer to layoffs is "more productivity."

Reuther's two puppets in public office, Detroit City Council president George Edwards and Governor "Soapy" Williams, heir to three million dollars of the Mennan Soap millions, remain mum.

Meanwhile, state legislature committee working on next fiscal year's welfare appropriation announces a cut already of $6,000,000.

3d Negro Tot in Year Dies of Fire in Flimsy Willow Run Dwelling

WILLOW RUN.—The third Negro child in a year was burned to death in plywood shacks on the veterans' housing project here. The latest tragedy was that of a two-year-old baby who died in the flames while its mother scouted the neighborhood for coal to heat the shack.

Mrs. Margie Mills, 19-year-old mother of the victim, Fredrica Mills, had left the baby asleep as she appealed for enough coal from neighbors to last through the day.

To prevent the baby from freezing while she was away, Mrs. Mills left an electric heater connected. The heater ignited the curtains nearby.

The child was found lying face down about four feet from the couch. The young mother was across the street when she discovered flames shooting out of the shack.

Mrs. Mills attempted to enter the burning shack to save her child but the roaring inferno of burning plywood droove her back. She became hysterical and five hours elapsed before she could even tell what happened.

The husband and father of the child, Fred Mills, also 19, is in the Army, stationed at Phoenixville, Pa.

★

THIS VETERANS' project was first planned when the late Henry Ford was beginning to operate the giant Willow Run bomber plant.

The Federal Housing Authority wanted to build a brick set of homes for veterans working in the bomber plant on an interracial basis. The late Henry Ford fought this violently and as a result it became a "temporary" housing project of plywood shacks.

After four to five years of existence the project is a veritable firetrap with three dead Negro children as mute testimony.

Dodge Progressives Dent Discrimination

HAMTRAMCK.—Under the slogan, "All together, white and Negro workers," Dodge UAW-CIO Local 3 Progressives last week dented Jimcrow in restaurants near the plant. Led by UAW shop leaders John Zaromba, Walter Rogowski, Curtis Davis and Edith Van Horn, Negro and white workers were jointly served for the first time in the Gateway Restaurant and American Lunch.

The Chrysler Corp. was blasted for tolerating discrimination against employes in these lunch rooms. Before, during and since the local union elections, the progressives had conducted an "all together" campaign for a 30 cents raise, halting speedup and layoffs.

A series of leaflets have been issued each carrying the symbol of a Negro and white worker united in struggle against the company.

"Chrysler is trying to boost the rates on spindle jobs in Dept. 106, gear case jobs, in Dept. 107, in 99, 76, 126, and in other departments," says the leaflet. "Unite with us against speedup and open the battle for the 30-hour week with 40 hours pay," it concludes.

The need for not only a 30 cents raise but the ending of wage inequities in the industry is indicated by the group because:

"Three hundred and thirty jobs transferred from the wire room at Dodge's in Detroit to the Chrysler Evansville plant are now being done by 100 workers at nine cents an hour less."

Other demands raised by the leaflet are: End the time study racket, straight seniority rights on layoffs, elimination of company security clauses from union contracts, upgrading without discrimination or strings attached and fair hiring regardless of race or sex.

The Reutherite leadership in the local, headed by president Art Grudzen, proposed an upgrading plan in which the promoted workers would lose accumulated seniority.

Wilson, Elks Leader, to Address Mich. Civil Rights Parley April 1

DETROIT.—A state-wide conference on civil rights will convene here April 1 and 2, with the keynoter U. S. Senator William Langer. Another prominent speaker will be J. Finley Wilson, Grand Exalted Ruler of the Elks, a leading Negro organization.

The conference will open with a mass meeting at the Detroit Music Hall, Friday, April 1, 8 p.m., to be followed by an all-day meeting Saturday, April 2. The place of the Saturday sessions is still to be announced.

The CRC has a long and brilliant history of struggle for civil rights in this state. First organized in 1936 for the successful fight to defeat the fascist-like Dunckel-Baldwin bill, an early edition of the Mundt Nixon bill, hundreds of organizations and prominent citizens remained together as the Civil Rights Federation.

During the 1937 sitdown strikes the Civil Rights Federation organized a citizens' committee to defend the rights of the striking GM workers and thousands of others, victims of police terror and false arrest.



SEN. WILLIAM LANGER

One militant campaign after another in defense of civil rights followed down through the years—for FEPC, struggle against anti-labor laws, against the infamous Callahan Act.

At the conference April 1 and 2, a resume will be given of the 12 years of struggle as a basis for charting the path ahead.

Several hundred delegates are expected to attend.

Cops Lose Case Vs. Interracial Teen Club

DETROIT.—A second victory was won by Club Sudan, interracial teen age dance hall, when Judge John D. Watts dismissed police charges of overcrowding and failure to provide adequate exits. Fire Department testimony contradicted the charges. Earlier police accusations of permitting a 14-year-old girl to dance at the club also were dismissed.

"When you come here with charges I want you to make them accurate," the Judge warned Commissioner Toy's prejudice-ridden cops.

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Progressives Name Slate, Adopt Election Platform

FLINT—The State convention of the Michigan Progressive Party with 200 delegates from all but three of the state's 17 Congressional Districts, called for the dropping of the indictment of the 12 Communist leaders and an "end to anti-Communist hysteria which evades the real problems of the people."

A program of action and selection of a slate of state candidates for the April 4 election was adopted. Officers elected were, Stanley Nowak, chairman; Coleman Young, executive director; Walter Manke, secretary; Rev. Charles A. Hill and Mrs. Anabel McLay, vice chairmen.

Candidates for office in the state election were State Supreme Court, Morton Eden; State Board of Agriculture, Anabel McLay and Clyde Smith; State Board of Education, Devera Stocker; State Superintendent of Public Education, Walter Allmendinger; Highway Commissioner, John Zaremba; Board of Regents, Georgina Fields, and Ruby Sweetman.

★

THE PROGRAM called for:

- **A statewide campaign against discrimination of the Negro people in factories, hiring, schools and in the sale of insurance policies.**
- **Passage of a State FEPC law and strengthening of the Diggs Act which makes it a criminal act not to serve Negroes in restaurants, hotels and bars was called for.**
- **To raise unemployment and workmen's compensation benefits to $35 a week, no matter how long the recipient may be injured or unemployed.**
- **Repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act by initiating a statewide petition campaign with names being sent to Michigan Congressmen.**
- **Work for repeal of the Bonine-Tripp and Hutchinson anti-labor laws of Michigan.**
- **A tax program which would lift the $50,000 limit on corporations, repeal of the sales tax and enact taxes based on the ability to pay.**

Summarizing the convention, Stanley Nowak said, "We have become one of the three major political parties now in Michigan in one year's time, let us go forward and build the Progressive Party—elect its candidates and bring its program to the people."

William Gailmor was the featured national speaker.

Mayor Points to GM, Tells DSR Workers To Accept Wage Cut

DETROIT.—Bus and street car operators, members of Division 26, AFL, were told to accept a three-cent wage cut by Mayor Van Antwerp, the same day that UAW president Walter Reuther accepted a 2-cent cut for 273,000 GM workers.

In the light of what happened in GM, the Mayor was reported saying, the 37-cent hourly wage boost sought by transit workers is "unjustified."

Lee J. Nowicki, manager of the Detroit Street Railways, who formerly was a member of the City Council and long a cohort of the Americans for Democratic Action clique around City Hall, described the DSR operators request for 37 cents raise as "impossible."

Nowicki also demanded the workers accept a three-cent wage cut.

Van Antwerp's opponent in the coming Mayorality race, George "I was once a UAW organizer" Edwards, present president of the City Council, maintained complete silence on the Mayor's wage-cutting proposal.

Charles Edgecomb and Ed Conner, Council members, both backed by Reuther, could not be found for a statement as to whether they went along with the Mayor's proposed cut. Edwards, Conners, Edgecomb are all ADA followers.

Nowicki said that the wage demands of the DSR workers "came at a time when General Motors workers were taking pay cuts."

Walter Stanley, DSR union business agent said, "They want us to give up everything we've gained in years of negotiations."

The union's demands are, 19½-cent straight hourly raise plus a 40-hour week with pay equal to the present 44-hour week. Also sought were three weeks vacation instead of the current two and increased sick benefits.

Because of lack of subsidizing of the transit system by the city, the Detroit Street Railways, a municipally-owned system, has been constantly sabotaged by City Hall hacks till at present it is in absolute chaos with little or no competant service for over a million riders a day.

With the cry that DSR is in the "red" the Mayor and Nowicki, backed by the employers' press are practicing "economics," the three-cent proposed wage cut being the latest example.

ASK REUTHER WHY SILENCE ON T-H REPEAL

DETROIT.—The main tactic of UAW President Walter P. Reuther and CIO state president August Scholle in getting votes for the Democratic Party last fall, was the promise that the Taft-Hartley Act would be repealed and replaced by the Wagner Act.

Now, in the UAW-CIO, there is almost complete silence from the Reutherites when T-H repeal is mentioned. But at the recent national meeting of top brass of UAW on the "Economic Program" for 1949, an embarrassing situation arose.

Frank Danowski, president of Plymouth Local 51 took the floor and demanded in a motion that the campaign for repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act be placed on the agenda.

To Danowski's amazement he could not even get a second to his motion to take up Taft-Hartley. Reuther, standing on the platform, made no effort to support the motion.

Interviewed this week Danowski said that there was only one thing for local unions to do and that is start a campaign inside their own plants.

This week in Plymouth plant every shop steward will be equipped with postcards, telegram blanks and petitions to be sent to Michigan Congressmen and U. S. Senators Vandenberg and Ferguson, demanding repeal of the T-H law and return of the Wagner Act with no crippling amendments.

Meanwhile, in the AFL, the International Typographical Union is conducting a strenuous campaign in all print shops and press rooms. In the press rooms of the three city dailies, Times, News and Free Press, bulletin boards carry notices instructing all union members to write their Congressmen.

Hudson Imposes 4-Day Week To Duck MUCC Payments

DETROIT. — Four-day work weeks are a company racket to cut down production at workers' expense and gyp them out of unemployment compensation.

Hudson has been pulling this stunt for weeks—and now Briggs and other plants have taken it up.

Hudson Motor Car Company covers up its real motives with pretexts of material shortages, fake strike issues, machine breakdowns and any other excuse which hides the fact that Hudsons are priced too high for the workers to buy and that five days' production is now being gotten out in four.

Speedup through high quotas, reduced work crews on various operations and other gimmicks pays off for the company.

The company could easily declare a week-long layoff to catch up with market realities. Then the workers would be paid unemployment compensation.

But the company is too cheap for that. It prefers the three- or four-day week in order to avoid paying more into the MUCC kitty. No doubt it figures, too, that keeping the workers in a constant state of uncertainty will make its labor force more "docile."

But a recent chief shop stewards' meeting served notice on the company that either a full work week must be provided or workers allowed to get unemployment compensation when there isn't enough work.

A Detroit judge recently lashed Hudson Motor Car Co. for recruiting thousands of employes from southern states—then laying them off and swelling this city's relief rolls.

A trip to Hudson Employment Office will convince any observer that short work weeks notwithstanding, the company is interested in keeping a supply of southern (white) labor on hand. The theory, apparently, is that the union will be weakened by adding men who have been reared in an anti-union and anti-Negro tradition.

The chief stewards' resolution on layoffs indicates that Local 154 is getting hep to the company's racket.

AUTOTOWN ALLEY by THE OLD-TIMER

INSULT TO INJURY

AS if it wasn't bad enough playing politics with the jobless on welfare rolls, as Mayor Van Antwerp's Board of Commerce-dictated "relief investigation" so obviously is, now the Mayor orders Police Commissioner Harry S. Toy to "scrutinize" the entire 16,000 case load for "chiselers."

Probably the first thing Toy will demand will be each jobless worker sign an anti-Communist affidavit.

• • •

George Edwards, former pie-card on the UAW staff, now breathing hard for the Mayor's job, says the whole thing is "sensationalism."

His ADA cohorts on the Council, Ed Conner and "I can't live on $5,000 a year" Charlie Edgecomb, also maintain a tight-lipped silence.

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When the GOP hacks in Lansing announced a $1,000,000 slash in welfare appropriations, ADA'er "Soapy" Williams, seemingly did not have any ink in his pen to write a protest, like he did when Cardinal Mindszenty, the Hungarian black marketeer, was sentenced by a people's court.

• • •

STATE OF THE UNION

Chris Alsten, Packard steward, accepted the invite to speak at an open Reuther caucus last week. All the Negro workers present greeted his stand of asking for a vote for Art Perry, Negro candidate for recording secretary, and support of the rest of the Urban ticket. All the white Reutherites scowled in silence.

• • •

Gene Prato, Ford local member, one time "opponent" of Tommy "Model-T" Thompson, told Reuther's rubber-stamp national confab two weeks ago in Detroit that auto workers don't want a raise. (Ed. note: Reuther got a $1,000 raise at the last convention. So did all Reuther's porkchoppers, remember?)

• • •

Wm. Gerbe, Reutherite candidate for President at Plymouth Local 51 against incumbent Frank Danowski, besides holding a job in Plymouth, is reported working as a foreman in a small metal shop.

Believe it or not, he is reported to have fired a worker there. The worker is also employed at Plymouth—embarrassing how one's chickens come home to roost.

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Oh, yes, there is another candidate for president at Plymouth, Lee LaMotte, whose "principal" campaign argument to workers as to why they should vote for LaMotte, is "Danowski is a red."

• • •

They say that the guy who prints Ford Facts, Local 600 Thompson election propaganda sheet, has a side-splitting story to tell about Thompson and his editor, Dave Averill, Trotzkyite.

Progressives should get in on the splitting joke, it's good for more than just a laugh.

• • •

While UAW prexy Reuther takes off for a vacation, 5,500 GM workers at Yellow Cab plant in Pontiac, laid off indefinitely, are crowding the Unemployment Compensation offices and relief stations.

Anti-War Drama to Run Mch. 4, 5, 6, 12, 13

DETROIT.—"Bury the Dead," stirring anti-war drama by Irwin Shaw, will be presented here March 4, 5 6 and 12, 13 by the Contemporary Theatre. The play depicts the inability of dead soldiers to rest until the democratic aims for which they fought have been achieved.

Directed by George Shapiro, the cast includes Negro and white actors. The five performances will be held at 8:45 p.m. at the Jewish Cultural Center, 2705 Joy Rd. Tickets at $1.20 are on sale at Grinnels, Metro Music House and the JCC.

Buy an extra copy of the Daily Worker from your newsstand. Your shop-mate wants the truth about the trial of the "12 x 12 Million". And what ought to be done to save our Bill of Rights.

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HARLEM Edition of the WORKER

Vol. XIV, No. 10 — March 6, 1949
In 2 Sections, Section 1 — 32 Pages Price 10 Cents



Rats Peril Family in $60 Basement Apt.

—See Back Page

HARLEM JOBLESS REACH 30,000

Relief Lines Growing, Longest Since '30s

By Abner W. Berry
Editor, Harlem Edition of The Worker

Along the streets, in employment offices and Welfare Centers, Harlem's workers are doing a repeat on the last depression. Available figures indicate the number of jobless in Harlem has reached 30,000.

According to a survey of employment agencies, this development has been foreseen since last summer. Most operators agree that was the time that factory, industrial and clerical jobs for Harlem workers stopped. "Gone" is the word for these types of jobs, one manager told The Worker. Another declared: "The recession (or depression) has hit Harlem, if jobs are any indication."

The Welfare Department caseloads give a hint of the number of unemployed. At present more than 22,000 Harlemites are on the Welfare Department rolls. But it is clear from reports that this does not represent nearly the number of persons eligible for relief. At least one third or more of those applying are barred by the callous procedure and department snooping.

Harlem is the first to taste the share-the-misery policy of the Welfare Commissioner.

It is a safe estimate that if the unemployed failing to get on the welfare rolls are added to those receiving unemployment compensation the total would be greater than 30,000.

Typical of the job hunt picture were figures furnished by the Hopkins Employment Agency, 360 W. 125 St. Fred E. De Mendez, the agency manager, told The Worker that industrial and clerical jobs have been unobtainable since last summer.

★

UNEMPLOYMENT has hit the community's women workers hardest, according to agency figures. At the Hopkins Agency there are 20 wome njob seekers to every man. Mr. De Mendez estimates that 50 percent of these job seekers are mothers and heads of families. Nine out of 10 workers placed by the Hopkins Agency go into domestic service.

The two Harlem Welfare Centers — Nos. 26 and 32 — have an estimated increase of more than 2,500 cases since last summer. Harlem welfare workers are presently carrying caseloads of 100, too many for regular or legal visits. In addition, the rush of jobless for welfare relief has placed an additional six "pending" cases on each investigator.

One social worker commented bitterly on the policies of Welfare Commissioner Raymond Hilliard: "We are not supposed to be social workers according to the Commissioner. We aren't supposed to help rehabilitate the people we serve — we are being turned into policemen, snooping on the desperately needy for purposes of turning them into beggars or worse."

Blame for growing unemployment in Harlem was placed on the following:

- Continuing job discrimination by industrial employers coupled with a lack of "vigorous enforcement policy by the State Commission Against Discrimination."
- Lack of diversified education for Harlem youth at the high school level.
- Failure of workers organizations to protect the job rights of Negroes who gained jobs during the war, but lost them at the first cutbacks due to low seniority.

The CIO United Public Workers, whose members ran the Welfare Centers, has initiated a program for better service to welfare clients — lower caseloads and a humane policy. The man on the streets — and in the Welfare Centers — is discussing, seriously, organizing the unemployed in Harlem to fight for jobs and to campaign for adequate relief in the meantime.

Welcome

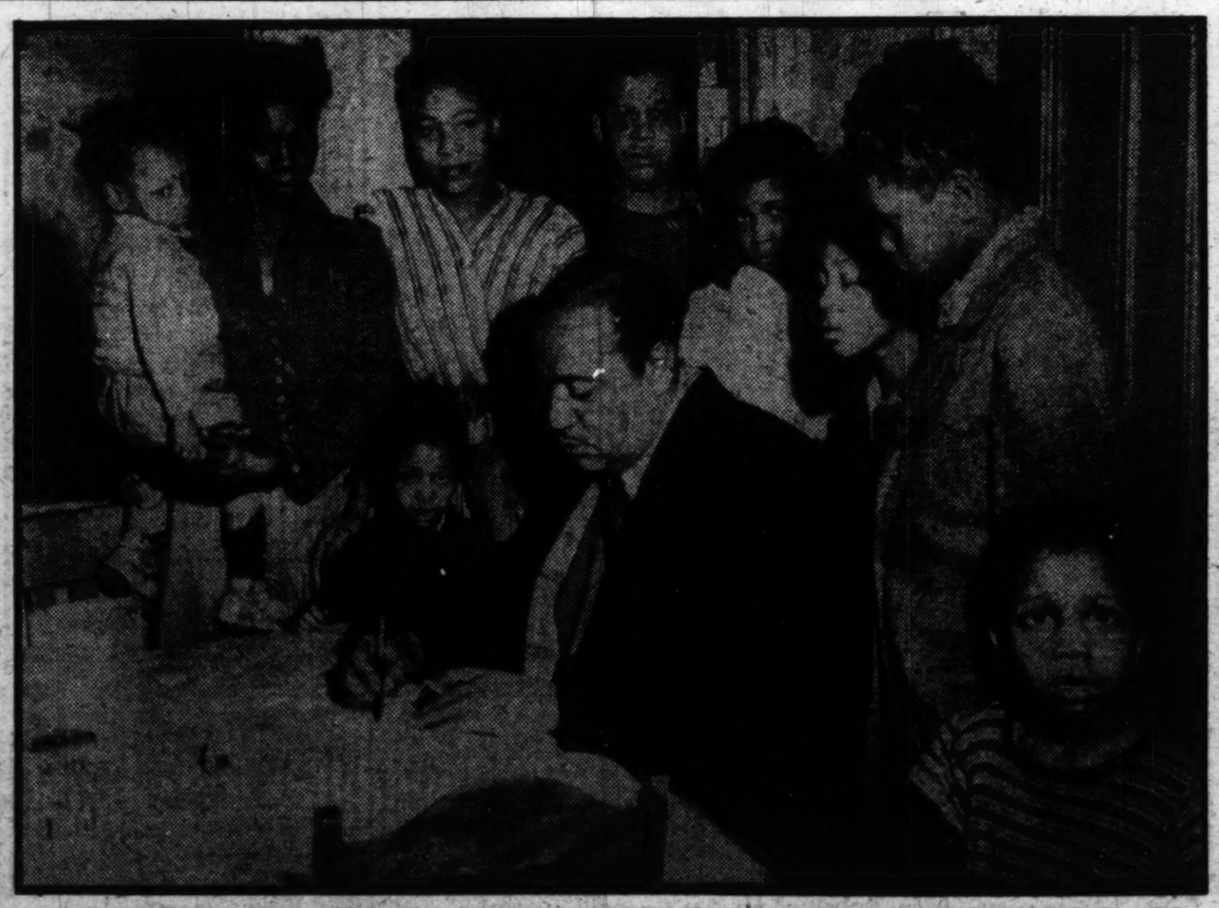
WE WELCOME YOU into the family of readers of The Worker. This is only a new edition of two old campaigners for the people of Harlem.—the Daily Worker and The Worker.

These newspapers have been known since the early '30s as a part of the movement to abolish the Jimcrow ghetto conditions that existed—and still exists—here. On the job campaign lines, in defense of Ethiopia against fascist attack, in the cultural movement around the old WPA theatre movement—these are only some of the community undertakings in which these papers have participated.

★

THE HARLEM EDITION of The Worker will serve the community in that tradition. We will highlight the issues facing the people of Harlem—Jobs, housing, and 24 hours around the clock, the campaign against all forms of Jimcrow. We will do our best to stimulate action on the issues which the news stories present. And in addition we will give our readers a look at the world of the workers in every part of the globe.

We invite your contributions and criticism.



Harlem's Councilman Benjamin J. Davis interviews the Lewis family at 138 W. 112 St. Mrs. Pecoria Lewis, holding three-year-old Moses, was struck in the head by a falling ceiling two weeks after she'd given birth to her 12th child. One child hase been bitten by a rat, and Gertrude, 10, standing next to Mrs. Lewis, severely sprained her ankle when a rotten floor gave way. Mr. Daniel Lewis, 48, is unemployed. For the three dismal, damp basement rooms they were forced to pay $15 per week. (See story on back page.) —Daily Worker photo by Peter

Patterson Asks NAACP Help Free Trenton '6'

—See Page 2

The Making Of a Negro Communist

—Magazine Page 3

The Fight on Jimcrow in Hollywood

—Magazine Page 8

Citizens Arm Against Klan

By Sylvia Hall

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Recent cross burnings and armed Klan intimidation in Munford, a small farm town, have culminated in citizens taking up arms against the hooded men.

A 25 to 40-car motorcade of masked men threatened two white families in Munford. Dick Drake, one of the residents visited, said he was threatened with guns. The hooded men then went to the home of Mrs. Lewis, a widow. The woman and her three sons said they watched from their window as the men burned a cross, lingered for awhile and then left. Her neighbor estimated 49 cars of the Kluxers. A group of citizens in Munford, hearing of the incidents, immediately armed themselves and went out to look for the Klansmen. They mentioned to a reporter that if they should find the men, there would be "murder" to write up.

In Talladega, site of a Negro university and former scenes of Klan intimidation, a cross was burned in an empty lot on the same night.

Since the incident, both families in Munford have sold their homes.

But two more crosses have been burned in Alabama this week.

The Communist Party of Alabama has issued a leaflet entitled "End Ku Kluxism in Alabama!" It explains how and why the big industrialists profit from terrorism. It appeals to the people to demand that Governor Folsom revoke the charter of the Klan, and that he tour the state and speak against the organization.

'Outlaw Communists!' Talmadge Shrieks

ATLANTA, Ga.—Gov. Herman Talmadge, hero of the Ku Klux Klan and white supremacist of national notoriety, has added his voice to the reactionary clamor for outlawing the Communist Party. Like the other anti-Communist demagogues, Talmadge brazenly hails the Truman Administration's persecution of the 12 Communist leaders as a move to strengthen "our democratic form of government."

This so-called "democratic form of government" in Georgia has resulted in whitewashing the legal lynching and mob murder of several Negroes in recent months, to wit: the cold-blooded shooting of two war veterans and their wives at Monroe; the deliberate killing of Isaiah Nixon in Montgomery County and Robert Mallard in Toombs County; the frame-up of Mrs. Rosa Lee Ingram who is now serving a life sentence for the self-defense slaying of a white rapist; the merciless massacre of Negro prisoners in Brunswick. It has resulted in the current shameless attempt to disfranchise the Negro people of the entire state by wiping out their registration.

It is against this background that Talmadge unabashedly flaunts the banner of democracy. In his newspaper, **The Statesman**, Talmadge devoted his entire column of Feb. 17 to the trial of the Communist leaders.

"If the Federal Court finds these Communist leaders guilty," he wrote, "it will, in effect, outlaw Communist Party activities in the United States. Such a decision would pave the way for similar prosecutions in Georgia and other states where Communist leaders are active either out in the open or underground.

Since Talmadge has called people as conservative as ex-governor Thompson and Mr. A. T. Walden fronts for the Communists, it is quite clear that Talmadge looks on the Truman prosecution of the Communist leaders as an opportunity to silence all opposition from any source whatsoever.

3 Teen-age Negroes Flogged by Kluxers

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — Three Negro teen-age boys have been picked up in Columbus, Georgia, driven to Phoenix City, Alabama, where they were beaten and shot at by five white men who said they were members of the Ku Klux Klan. The boys said they were questioned about a meeting on Brotherhood Week at their high school, and also about the activities of the Columbus chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Bar Negroes in Parks Of Barkley's State

FRANKFORT, Ky.—The Kentucky court of appeals ruled Feb. 22 that the city of Louisville has the right to bar Negroes from parks reserved for white persons.

"In this state the principle of social segregation of the two races has been universally recognized from the beginning," the court said in an opinion written by Judge Roy Helm, Hazard, Democrat.

What about fulfilling your campaign promises in your own home state, Vice President Alben K. Barkley.

HARLEM

Texas Negroes Demand Enforcement of Rights

AUSTIN, Tex.—Demands of Texas Negroes for laws enforcing their "rightful place as American citizens of Texas" have been handed to Gov. B. F. Jester and the state legislature. Included among legislation demanded were provisions for equal education opportunity, housing and slum clearance, an anti-injunction act to protect labor from the courts, adequate workingmen's compensation and unemployment insurance, Negro representation on state, county and municipal bodies, and the right to vote, to hold public office, and to serve on juries.

The demands were formulated by a conference here Feb. 18 of the Texas Council of Negro Organizations. Delegates of 31 organizations attended. Reports were given by more than 100 Negro leaders. The conference coincided with legislative hearings on the abolition of the poll tax and a public hearings on the anti-lynching bill.

Among the speakers were: Dr. Joseph J. Rhoads, president of Bishop College; R. A. Hester, Supreme Grand Chancellor of the Knights of Pythias; Miss Ellie Alma Walls, president of the State Teachers' Association, represent-7,000 Negro teachers; A. Maceo Smith, State Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP); Donald Jones, regional secretary of the NAACP; U. Simpson Tate, NAACP regional attorney; J. C. McAdams, superintendent of Negro education in Texas; Dr. McKinley Knox, prominent clergyman; Dr. Robert M. Herrington, president of Sam Houston College, and others.

Miss Walls, a teacher in an Austin high school, lashed out first in demanding the establishment of a "foundation of a democratic states" which would include:

1—Provision of equal educational opportunity irrespective of race, as the first obligation of the State, with emphasis on equal administrative services, faculty, salaries, tenure, training, spiritual freedom, and opportunity to utilize education;

2—Equal representation of the Negro people on all school boards and technical advisory committees on the basis of qualification;

3—Unsegregated schools without qualification, since facts have "proven the fallacy of the separate-but-equal education theory;

4—Recognition and inclusion o Negro history in textbooks so that the Negro might attain his rightful place in history.

★

HEADING the Housing Committee, Mr. A. Maceo Smith demanded effective city planning, slum clearance, and relocation of slum arrears. Calling housing the Number 1 problem of the Negro people of the state, and saying that the people cannot be supplied through private enterprise, Mr. Smith demanded federal and state housing aid.

The South in Struggle

Small Hill Farmers of Dixie Highlands Will Play Major Role in Changing South

By Sam Hall

Chairman, Communist Party of Alabama

THE SOUTH is rich in class forces that will play important roles in the coming progressive victory of the American people. (I say "coming progressive victory" for, regardless of how rough the road traveled will be, the final turn of that road will open up the glorious vista of people's victory.) This week I want to talk about a group of southerners who will help open up that road.



SAM HALL

When the slave owners took over the great fertile valleys of the South they drove the small white farmers into the hills to scratch out a bare living on the rocky ridges. These are the "small hill farmers" of the southern highlands. Already they have helped make history in the South.

We Communists recognize that the major forces in the South are the Negro people's liberation movement and the working class struggle. The merging of these two streams of anti-imperialist action will wash away the Wall Street-plantation domination of the South. What role will the small hill farmers play in this?

History gives the lead. The democratic upsurge in the South during Reconstruction was based on the unity established between the freed slaves and the small white farmers. Even earlier the hill farmers opposed the slave owners. They fought against secession, and from these small farmers came full units of soldiers fighting in the union army. Several hill counties of the southern states opposed the slave owners throughout the Civil War.

• • •

WHEN EASTERN industrialists brought cotton mills into the South to take advantage of low wages made possible by the semi-feudal plantation economy they recruited their workers from the small white farmers who were being forced off their sub-marginal land. Some of the most stirirng working class battles of this country have been fought by these farmers who became workers. We only have to recall Gastonia, N. C., to be convinced of this fact.

The truth is that not only in textile but in most industries of the deep South the white workers are only a generation or two removed from the small hill farm. Most white workers in the South have close ties with the countryside and, of course, many of them live on the farm even while they work in industry.

This means that the possibility of a close united front between the small hill farmers and the working class is very great. These small farmers have very real grievances, too. Their struggle for livelihood is tough. Traditionally their organization for economic struggle has been the Farmers Union. At times this organization has numbered tens of thousands of these hill farmers in its ranks. The movement has a strong ebb and flow. At the present time the movement is on a strong upsurge. The Farmers Union is building strong organizations in several of the states of the deep South and its possibilities are great throughout the South.

It is important to remember that these farmers have a tradition of political action. They were the backbone of the great Populist movement which came close to breaking the Democratic Party dictatorship over the South. In fact in North Carolina, where strong Negro-white unity was forged, this movement won state power. As we know this movement failed because it did not have the leadership of the working class. That is why signs of close cooperation between these small farmers and the workers is of key importance.

I think a story told to me by one of these farmers illustrates the great possibilities.

• • •

DURING THE TREMENDOUS strike struggles through which the miners of the Birmingham area won their unions this farmer lived on a small farm near one of the mines involved in the strike. He said he and his wife and son talked the matter over. It was clear to them that the companies were literally starving the miners to defeat. So this farmer loaded up in his wagon all the food he had stored up and carried it to the striking miners. Other farmers were doing the same. The strike was won.

When late spring came this particular farmer found himself in peril of being wiped out. His son was ill. The rains kept up for days and when it let up his corn fields were filled with weeds and grass. Then the worst blow fell. The farmer broke his leg. As he told the story, "It was impossible for my wife to hoe out the grass and weeds in time to save the corn crop." Without corn he would have no feed for his mules nor corn meal for the family. It looked like he would join the long ranks of the little farmers who had to leave the land and go into wage slavery.

"I was laying up in bed looking out over the farm early one morning while my wife sharpened her hoe for a hopeless fight against the grass and weeds," he related. "Then I heard the sound of many voices. I looked up the road. There came the miners—all of them, Negro and white. They had taken a day off from the mine. They all carried hoes of one kind or another. They went to work on that corn. In a few hours it was as pretty a cultivated field as you'll ever see. I'm still a farmer today because of what those miners did."

That tells the story of the unity that can and will be built.

Communist Ban Fought

RALEIGH, N. C.—Rep. Clyde A. Shreve of Guilford County, co-author of the Shreve-Regan Bill to outlaw the Communist Party and impose a non-Communist oath on all state employes devoted 20 minutes last week to an attack in the General Assembly on Junius Scales, Carolina's Communist Party Chairman.

After Shreve's 20-minute tirade the Rules Committee limited "future personal privilege" speeches to 10 minutes. The red-hunting representative was aroused by a Communist Party press release of a statement by Scales attacking the measure. Other protests against the bill and demands for public hearings on it were pouring into House Judiciary Committee Number 2.

Scales' statement follows in part:

"Messrs. Shreve and Regan, seemingly so eager to serve their constituents, never got around to introducing a bill to extend and increase unemployment benefits, or a bill to repeal the sales tax, or to repeal the anti-closed shop law, or a bill to give sharecroppers written contracts and the right to sell on the open market, or a bill to create a state FEPC. Oh no! That might destroy the 'American way of life!'

"Mr. Regan comes from Robeson County where double segregation is practiced—against Negroes and Robeson Indians. If Mr. Regan introduced a bill to admit Indians and Negroes to UNC's graduate school, for example, he would really serve his constituents and become famous too. . . .

"What effect would this bill have on all liberals and progressives? The simple truth is there are two steps in the suppression of all progressive movements. The first is to outlaw the Communists. The second is to label every progressive demand whether it be for a 10-cent wage increase or a state FEPC law as a "red plot." The pattern is then obvious; everyone who fights for any progressive proposal becomes automatically a "red" and subject to prosecution. It would only stop when North Carolina is converted into a graveyard of thought and progress."

'Colored' Listing for U. S. Jury Panels Assailed as Un-Democratic

Several of the Negro citizens whose names appear on the "colored" jury lists of the Federal Grand Jury Association don't like the idea. These are the lists put in evidence by the defense of the Communist leaders on trial to help prove how a Jimcrow and undemocratic jury system was rigged to indict the Communists.

Among the Communist leaders on trial is Harlem's own Councilman Benjamin J. Davis, as well as Henry Winston, youthful Organizational Secretary of the Communist Party, and former Negro youth leader.



Lester Granger, secretary of the National Urban League, was another whose name was Jimcrowed by court officials.

The defense has shown that juries in the Southern Judicial District are loaded with the "rich and propertied" and that the general Harlem area was skipped over in picking jurors. Thus the "Colored Lists" of upper strata Negroes is exposed as the alibi to cover-up wholesale racial discrimination in selection of juries.

"COLORED" LISTS

When Federal Jury clerk Joseph F. McKenzie was testifying he admitted keeping segregated "Colored Lists" marked with certain symbols, and that no other group of prospective jurors were subjected to this special segregation of these lists.

Three of these were dated April 28, 1941, June 2, 1941, and June 17, 1941. The first contained the names of 31 professionals and executives, the second had four names of women listed as "welfare workers," and the third had professional and executives including the names of Walter White, NAACP secretary, and George S. Schuyler, editor of the New York edition of the **Pitsburgh Courier.**

Federal Judge Harold R. Medina, has already pooh-poohed this telling evidence as not being "proof" of bias, just as he has forbidden the defense from introducing much other evidence.

COMMENT SOUGHT

When the Worker sought the comment of White and of Lester Granger Urban League secretary on segregated lists White was "out of town" and Granger was "tied up in a meeting."

James Egbert Allen, president of the New York State NAACP Council, however, declared, "I am opposed to the designation of people as to race, creed and color in the selection of juries that are supposed to be democratic."

Former Assemblyman William T. Andrews, now a private attorney, commented, "I didn't know I was on it, as I was never called, but I think that was an undemocratic way of doing it."

Schuyler had "no comment."

Attorney Thomas B. Dyett said he "would have to see the lists first" as did Charles Bucannon, operator of the Savoy Ballroom.

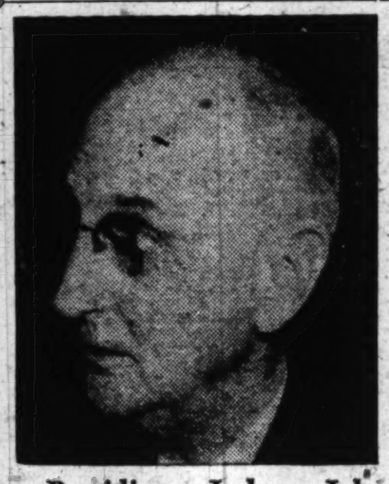
Clifford Alexander, manager of the Riverton Houses said he'd "rather not express an opinion."

Elizabeth Jones, 270 Convent Ave., one of the women listed, said, "sorry, I'm busy."

Roger Flood, manager of the Harlem River Houses in 1941 and now in the City Housing Authority, declared, "I definitely consider any form of such designations discriminatory."

Among other leading Negro citizens who were on the list but could not be reached for comment were Rev. Shelton Hale Bishop, Lionel Barrow, Dr. Charles Petioni, Maceo Thomas, George E. Voting, Alfred W. Tucker, Rev. John H. Johnson, Charles Collier and Nathaniel Burrell.

Judge Medina, as he indicated all during the six weeks defense challenge of the rigged juries, agrees wholeheartedly with Senior Judge John C. Knox who created the system. Judge Knox has time and again defended the system publicly, admitting that jurors are "handpicked" and "will continue to be. . . ."



Presiding Judge John Clark Knox, of the Southern New York Federal Court, who fathered the Jimcrow jury system.



Walter White, NAACP secretary, was on Judge Knox' "colored" list.

About Women

By Mary Lou Emory

THE FEW WARM days we had last week gave Harlem children the urge to go outdoors and play. But where???

How can they play ball or hop-skip-jump when the sidewalks are so crowded? What happens when the ball goes out in the street? Almost every week some child is hurt or killed chasing a ball among the speeding automobiles.

Isn't there something that can be done about this? Indeed there is!

• • •

LOOKING ABOUT US here in Harlem we see quite a few vacant lots that can easily be transformed into playgrounds. For example, within a range of two blocks there are three lots: one on Eighth Ave., between 126 and 127 Sts.; one on St. Nicholas Ave., between 126 St. and 127 St., and one on St. Nicholas Ave and 124 St.

How can this be done?

• • •

FIRST, WE MOTHERS should get together and see Mayor O'Dwyer. Only when the Mayor and his park-planners know that we mean business will we get action on safe playgrounds for our children. It's our business to make our business his business.

We should also let the Central Harlem Council for Community Planning know how we feel about this problem. Perhaps some of you mothers will keep in touch with me through this column and we can make real progress in this shamefully neglected field.

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THERE'S AT LEAST one mother who's already doing something about it. Mrs. Estelle Grimes, a widow who lives at 53 W. 131 St., has an 11-year-old son. She also helps care for her cousin's five children, who live with her. But she's not too busy to give a lot of thought to the question of safe play for her family. Says she:

"To keep the children out of the street I'm arranging a play and swimming group. I will be glad to help in any way I can to get better playgrounds for our children, so they may grow up healthy boys and girls."

Let's hear from you!

JURY BIAS RALLY SUNDAY TO HEAR GEORGIA NEGRO EDITOR

Larkin Marshall, 70-year-old militant Negro editor, of Macon Ga., will fly to New York Sunday, March, to address a Harlem protest meeting against Jimcrow juries and the current trial of the Communist leaders. The meeting will be held at Renaissance Casino, 137 St. and Seventh Ave., 2 p.m.

Marshall will arrive at Newark Airport 6:45 Sunday morning and will board a plane immediately after the meeting to appear in a Macon court Monday morning. The elderly editor, who is also a leader of the Georgia Progressive Party, has been charged with criminal libel for his opposition to the Ku Klux Klan. An all-white jury indicted Marshall without investigation of charges that he had published misleading information on the education of Negro veterans.

From Macon, Marshall declared:

"There is a strange and deadly similarity between what is happening in Macon, Ga., and in New York City. Here there is an attempt to suppress my newspaper. In New York there is the attempt to suppress political opinion through the trial of the Communist leaders. . . .

"I can't win unless the fight in New York is won. The Negro people can never achieve liberation until the Jimcrowing of ideas and political thought is wiped out. . . ."

Other featured speakers at Sunday's rally will be Councilman Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., one of the Communist leaders currently on trial in federal court, and Rep. Vito Marcantonio (ALP-NY).

The rally is sponsored by the Harlem Civil Rights Congress, whose parent organization has charge of the Communists' defense.

Around The Nation

THE AMERICAN RED CROSS got off to a fine Jimcrow start for 1949 with the first radio broadcast appeal for funds. The show originated Sunday from infamous Constitution Hall in Washington, the home of the DAR. The Red Cross, well versed in the art of segregation, must have felt right at home in the auditorium where Marian Anderson, Carol Brice and Paul Robeson are not permitted to display their talents.

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FRANKFORT, Ky.—The Kentucky Court of Appeals this week upheld laws barring Negroes from city golf courses and from the Louisville amphitheater. The laws had been protested by Dr. P. O. Sweeney, outstanding Louisville Negro leader.

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HOUSTON, Tex.—The Houston Youth Council of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People this week unanimously passed a resolution calling on the Department of Justice to kill the indictment of the 12 Communist leaders, 11 of whom are now on trial in New York. The resolution branded the trial as a violation of freedom of speech and freedom of political belief.

• • •

COLUMBUS, Ga.—Three Negro high school youths this week told police they had been beaten and threatened with pistols by five masked white men who abducted them in a car to Phenix City, Ala. All three were injured. They said the men questioned them about their activities with the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and about a Brotherhood Week meeting they had attended at school.

• • •

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—The president of Vassar College, one of America's leading women's colleges, today called for more applications from "well-qualified Negroes." The admission system at Vassar, she said, "makes no distinction as to race, creed or color."

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ALBANY, N. Y.—Since passage of the New York Sttae Education Practices Act, which went into effect last Sept. 15, 27 colleges have discontinued asking applicants their religion, but only three have ceased asking applicants their race or color, according to a report by Frederick W. Hoeing, administrator of the Act.

• • •

A DANCE at Theresea's Skyline Ballroom sponsored by Bea Stamper, Molly Hirschenson, June W. Simms, Herb Wheeldin, Horace Marshall and John Simms, was jammed to the rafters to raise money for "Defense of the 12."

Skilled Negroes Lose Jobs in RR Squeeze

By Robert Wood

The railroad industry, for 100 years a leading outlet for Negro skilled labor, is now being closed to Negro workers. This trend is being furthered by industry and government, aided by the jimcrow Railroad Brotherhoods. And many thousands who are now employed face expulsion from the industry.

These facts were brought to light by 10 Negro railroad labor leaders for 1,100 delegates who came together in Washington on Feb. 11 and 12 in the Legislative Assembly and Rally to End Segregation and Discrimination.

On the recommendation of these labor leaders, the delegates strongly endorsed a three-point program for beating down jimcrow on the railroads:

• Introduce a bill in Congress amending the Railway Labor Act to "prevent discrimination in hiring, promotion or assignment of employes on the basis of race, creed, color or national origin."

• Help set up a National Citizens Committee to publicize the discrimination which exists in the railroad industry and, in addition, help raise finances for the expensive court battles being waged today by small Negro railroad unions alone.

• Organize regional conferences to gain support of local labor and community leaders for winning the critical fight for job maintenance and equality.

The most startling example of what is happening in the railroad industry was provided by S. H. Clarke, of Roanoke, Va. Mr. Clarke, frozen to his job as yard brakeman for 36 years, revealed the following figures on Norfolk and Western Railroad employees: In 1908, 95 percent of the yard jobs were held by Negroes, today they retain 25 percent of the jobs. In 1908, Negro workers held 90 percent of the road service jobs, today they hold two percent. If present trends are not changed, he pointed out, no Negro workers will remain in those jobs.

The three-point program against railroad discrimination adopted by the conference was submitted by the Negro Railway Labor Executives Committee through the following delegates:

S. H. Clarke, president, Association of Colored Railway Trainmen and Locomotive Firemen, Roanoke, Va.; Jordan Jefferson, president, Colored Trainmen of America, Kingsville, Tex.; Arthur Lewis, president, International Association of Railway Employees, Memphis, Tenn., and Daniel Benjamin, Eastern Vice-President, Dining Car and Railroad Foodworkers Union, New York.

The comimttee also includes John D. Marshall, president, Southern Association of Colored Railway Trainmen, Savannah, Ga.

Half of Fund Goal Collected

Half the $325,000 goal of the national fund drive for the Daily Worker and the Communist Party national office was collected in two weeks, Jack Kling, treasurer, said yesterday in summing up the unprecedented success in the first two weeks of the fund drive.

The six-week drive was begun Feb. 15, setting a goal of $200,000 for the Communist press and $125,000 for public mass work of the National Committee in the trial of the 12 Communist leaders.

"We have collected one-half of the money in one-third of the time set for the drive," said Kling. "This magnificent response reflects the Party's mass work in rallying support in defense of the Communist leaders and in the fight against a host of reactionary measures now being considered by State Legislatures."

In addition to the press and public mass work goals, the Communist state organizations are engaged in raising funds for local struggles against reactionary groups.

State organizations which have done an excellent job of reaching their midway goals are New York, New Jersey, Western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Western Virginia, Wisconsin, Texas, Florida, North Carolina and New England States.

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EXAMPLES of the splendid response of Communists and progressives to the fund drive were provided in the testimonial dinner held for Gus Hall, one of the 12 defendants, where miners, steel and rubber workers came from leading Ohio cities, and contributed $1,400, one-third of the state's total quota.

Another happened in Boston after the Mayor tried to ban a Communist meeting. Some 1,200 persons gathered, nevertheless, and contributed $2,000.

Kling summed up the significance of the drive by noting that the Party was extremely active in rallying masses of people, especially in such states as Illinois, Maryland and North Carolina, to defeat attempts to illegalize the Party and other progressive groups on various government levels.

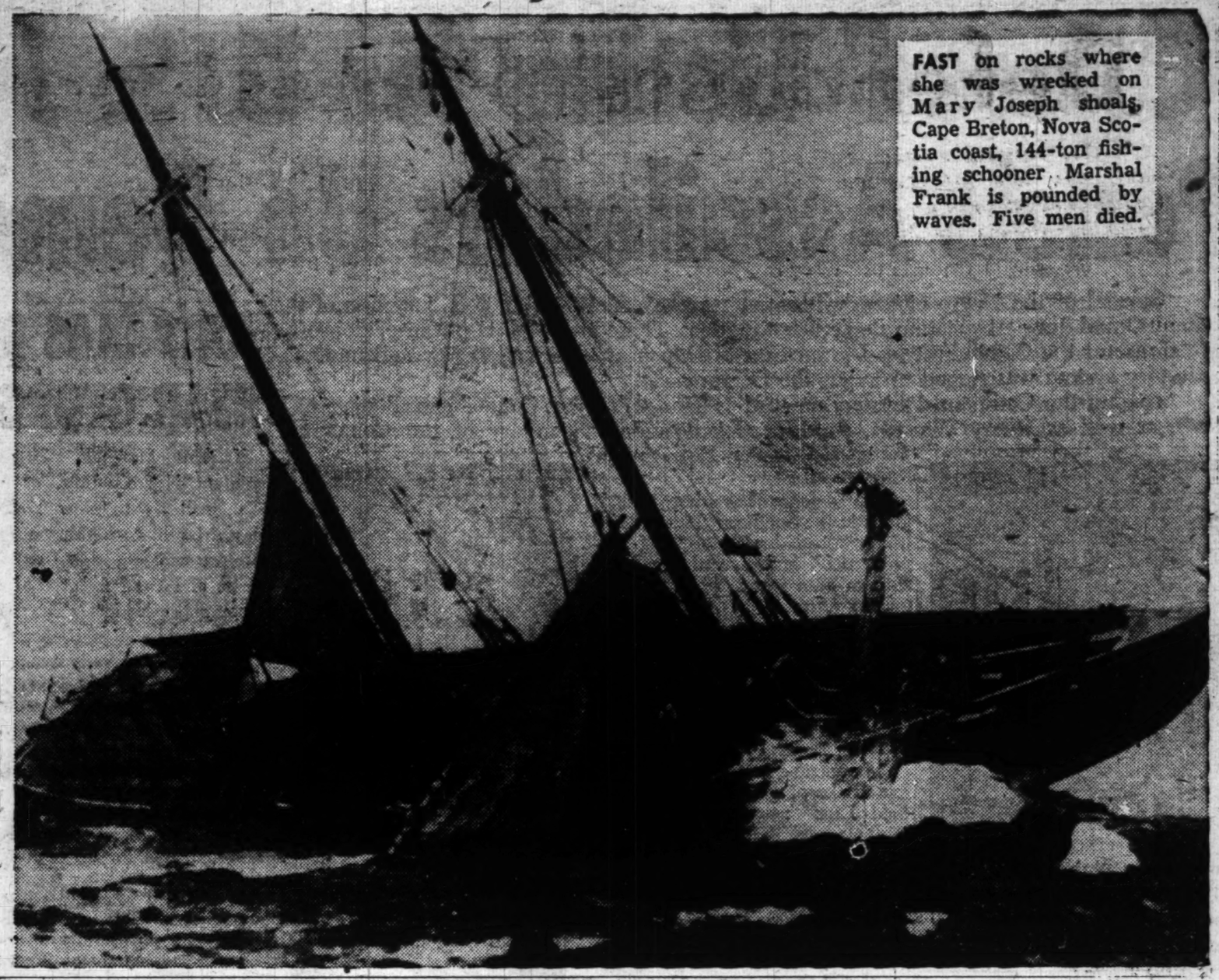
"As a part of this activity," he said, "we witness the growing interest among large numbers of masses in our position on questions of peace and better living standards. This response was also reflected in the unprecedented subscription drive just completed successfully."

Communist leaders, he said, wished to express appreciation to thousands of Communists, non-Communists and progressives who haev given to the fund drive—many of them a week's pay in spite of growing unemployment.

Kling called on all states to follow the examples set by the pace setter states, which have rushed funds to the national office to answer the attacks against the labor movement, the Negro people and the Communist Party. He asked that they complete their drives in record time.

Honor Czech Miners

PRAGUE (ALN).—Gold "Labor Hero" medals have been awarded posthumously to five miners who perished trying to rescue other men trapped by a coal shift explosion at Ostrava, early in February. A similar award was made to the surviving head of the Ostrava works council for his courage in the rescue attempt. A total of 25 men died in the mine disaster. The government made immediate payments to the widows and orphans of the miners, who will receive regular pensions from now on.



FAST on rocks where she was wrecked on Mary Joseph shoals, Cape Breton, Nova Scotia coast, 144-ton fishing schooner Marshal Frank is pounded by waves. Five men died.

Patterson Appeals to NAACP To Help Free 6 Trenton Negroes

In an open letter to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) William L. Patterson, executive secretary of the Civil Rights Congress, appealed for unity "without red-baiting" to help free the Trenton Six.

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Discussing the situation arising from the fight to save six innocent Negroes in Trenton, N. J., from execution on a framed-up murder conviction, Patterson said the case was part of the whole struggle for Negro rights today and that "the guarantee of success . . . lies in unity of all who are prepared to fight persistently and consistently."

Meanwhile the legal battle for the six Negroes entered a new phase last wek, when an appeal from the death sentence was filed on behalf of three of the defendants by O. John Rogge. Argument on the appeal is scheduled for some time in April. The appeal cited for grounds for freeing the defendants:

- **The alleged confessions of five of the defendants, later repudiated in open court, were extorted by coercion and used unconstitutionally by the prosecution.**
- **The court barred fingerprint evidence on the murder weapon, a bottle, which was subpenaed by the defense.**
- **The verdict was improper, the jury bringing in a simple verdict of guilty, instead of stating the degree.**
- **The verdict contradicted all the evidence in the case, which proved the men innocent.**

Patterson charged that the Trenton case was an outgrowth of the policy of Jimcrowism and terror.

"Jimcrowism and segregation segregation have become a policy of federal, state and municipal governments," he stated. "This policy is enforced by the terror of the Ku Klux Klan and unauthorized white individuals, winked at by the government, the police and the courts and the so-called law enforcement agencies of the government. North, East, West and



WILLIAM L. PATTERSON

South. It represents the national oppression of a people."

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ALL THE FEATURES of terror and persecution which are part of this governmental policy, Patterson continued, are present in the Trenton case.

The number of Negroes imprisoned in Trenton and the state of New Jersey as a whole, Patterson charged, was proof of "official terror, stark, naked terror, legal terror, terror by government."

Although the Negro population of Trenton is only four percent of the total, more than 50 percent of those in the workhouse are Negro. Although the Negro population of New Jersey is but five percent of the total more than 45 percent of those in state prison are Negro.

"This is worse than Scottsboro," Patterson went on, pointing out that a world war against fascism had occurred since 1931 and that the terror against the Negro people was on the increase.

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TURNING TO THE POLICY of the NAACP on the case, Patterson cited the fact that the first protest meetings on the Trenton Six Case, organized by the Civil Rights Congress (CRC) were attacked and red-baited by Trenton leaders of the NAACP.

"There is something terribly dangerous in this course," continued Patterson. "It plays directly into the hands of the worst enemies of the American people generally and the Negro people in particular.

Denying that his criticism would hurt the NAACP, Patterson said it would help that organization, which he said had "unlimited potentialities" in the fight for the Negro people.

"It (the NAACP) will cleanse itself of red-baiting or it will fail to serve Negro America and mankind," Patterson asserted. "The great mass of members of the NAACP are toiling men and women. These are the masses squeezed by high prices and higher rents, by all the abuses of ghetto life.

"Those who are responsible for these abuses are the inspirers of red-baiting, the inciters of extra-legal lynching, the perpetrators of legal lynchings, as has been shown so many times. There can be no unity where red-baiting exists."

The unity that is essential to win the fight for Negro rights, Patterson stressed, must be a "unity of struggle." The fight cannot be left to the courts, he emphasized, pointing out that the Trenton Six were as much the victims of a court as of a police frameup.

London Equity Bars Purge

LONDON (ALN).—Equity, the national union of British stage workers, refused to conduct any "anti-Communist purge" in its ranks following a membership meeting here. While voting for a 30 percent majority to uphold the right-wing policies of the British Trades Union Congress, Equity repudiated the idea of political tests for union membership or employment in the industry. "I'd rather play with a Communist who can act than with a Conservative who can't," one famous actress said, and this expressed the general attitude.

Ingram Family Wrecked by Dixie Justice

By Walter Lowenfels

A year has just passed since Rosa Lee Ingram and her two teen-age sons were to die, Feb. 27, 1948, for the self-defense slaying of a white farmer who attacked her honor and her life.

Today this Negro mother of 12 living children is working like any other prisoner at the Georgia prison camp near Augusta. Mass protests last year forced a Georgia judge to commute her death sentence to life imprisonment.

How Mrs. Ingram is enduring this life term is shown by a recent letter to her daughter, Mrs. Geneva Rushin. Mrs. Ingram wrote: "I'm not able to be working as my heart still bothers me. I'm afraid one of these days I'll just drop, but they make me work here every day."

Sammie Lee and Wallace are serving their life terms in different prison farms, near Reidsville, Georgia.

Eight other children, the youngest now two years old, are living with Mrs. Geneva Rushin in an abandoned sharecropper's hut near Leslie, Georgia. The 12th child, Charles, is going to school and working in Philadelphia.

It was on Nov. 4, 1947, that Mrs. Ingram committed the "crime" of defending her life from John E. Stratford. Stratford, a white neighbor, had been "after" Mrs. Ingram, her children have said, ever since her husband died in August.

Infuriated with her refusal to become his mistress, he beat her on Nov. 4. Her sons came to her aid and helped save her life. Stratford died last January.

An all-white jury found Mrs. Ingram and her two sons guilty of first degree murder, and the death sentence was imposed.

In a recent trip to Philadelphia, Mrs. Rushin told reporters:

"The people who saved my mother and brothers from the electric chair can free her today. . . . Ask Gov. Talmadge in Georgia, ask President Truman in Washington, to free the Ingram family now. Please, everybody help to free my mother. It will help to free everybody."

What Workers in Steel Are Saying--and Doing

By James H. Dolsen

PITTSBURGH.—How steel workers feel about speed-up is shown by what happened when the Crucible Steel Co. tried to get one worker to do the work of two at its Pittsburgh plant last week. The company is continually conducting timing tests in various departments for greater "efficiency," another name for speed-up. The "front office" pressures the foreman to get greater production for the same costs, and the foremen, in order to hold their jobs, attempt to oblige.

But when one foreman at the nine-inch No. 1 mill of the Crucible plant here tried to bulldoze one worker into doing the work of two, the worker wouldn't stand for it.

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THREATS LIKE, "If you won't turn out the production, we'll get someone who will!" brought the department's grievance committeeman to the scene.

Men in the mill and those in the adjoining one—about 50 in all—rallied to the worker's support.

The foreman cooled off. The threats were stopped.

All the workers returned to their jobs.

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THE REFUSAL of a white worker to go along with jimcrow in the conditioning department of the bar mill at the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Co.'s Duquesne plant recently taught workers there a fundamental lesson in working-class unity.

The company said it would have to demote a number of grinders on steel in that department because "expenses were too high." The foreman told six Negro grinders they would have to take jobs as common laborers, but assured other white workers, some of whom had lower seniority, they would be retained as grinders.

One white worker, with lesser seniority, however, immediately told the foreman he would not take unfair advantage of another worker darker-skinned than he.

He demanded the union seniority provisions be observed, although it meant he would be demoted to a lower-paid job.

The foreman was astounded. Having been put on the spot and aware of the union regulations, the boss decided not to insist on demoting Negroes.

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THE DEATH of 39-year-old Nicolas Perich, in the 38-inch rolling mill of the same Carnegie-Illinois plant brings to light once again workers' demands for improved safety and health conditions.

Fumes and iron dust continually befoul the air in the 38-inch mill. Perich died from accumulated effects of constant inhalation of this dust and fume-laden air.

Workers say such deaths could be prevented with little cost to the company.

They're also demanding the committee of three from the union and three from management provided for by the union contract to handle such matters, get on the ball and eliminate health hazards like the above.

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TWO LEADERS of the CIO United Steelworkers, Walter Grabowski and William Jacko, represented labor at an industrial engineering conference here of the Society for the Advancement of Management.

The papers reported that both agreed with the theory that labor should participate in setting time standards for production.

What rank and file steelworkers think of "labor-management collaboration" can be seen from the growing number of stoppages in widely-dispersed plants protesting speed-up.

One such labor-management love feast took place at a recent banquet when officials of the Allegheny-Ludlum Steel Co. and leaders of the steel union toasted each others' mutual future.

Allegheny-Ludlum steelworkers, however, have found what the future held in store for them.

They've been put on a reduced work-week schedule.

ISRAELI SOLDIERS RETURNED FROM ARAB PRISON



BACK IN THE JEWISH SECTION of Jerusalem are 150 Israeli soldiers, after internment in a Trans-Jordan prison camp. They were freed under terms of a recent prisoner-of-war exchange agreement between the two countries.

Right Wingers Lose In Lynn UE Local

LYNN, Mass.—Members of UE-CIO Local 201 twice slapped down right-wingers led by business agent Frederick Kelley at a meeting called to complete action on the local's new constitution. The local is the largest in the international union.

The ACTU-linked business agent was voted down in two separate clashes with progressive union leaders. The disputes came over the status of the Local's Educational Committee and the method of selecting delegates to the national convention.

Kelley opposed continuing the Education Committee, claiming that its job could be carried on "by other committees." Former Local Secretary Bob Goodwin, well-known Lynn Communist, rose to accuse Kelley of obstructing the Local's educational work.

After a heated debate the issue was brought to a vote. With progressives supporting Goodwin's stand, the Educational Committee was kept by a vote of 63 to 62.

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RIGHT-WINGERS also kicked up a fuss on the method of electing to the union's national convention. Kelley backed a move to elect all delegates, except the local president and business agent (himself), at large. The Constitution provides automatic selection for all International officers in the Local. Local 201 is the home Local of UE president Albert Fitzgerald.

After some more hot talk, Kelley's proposal was turned down uy a three-to-one vote.

Ted Tinsley Says appears Tuesday and Thursday and in the weekend Worker.

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Aim Welfare Probe At Detroit's Jobless

DETROIT.—With 245,000 receiving public aid in Michigan, Board of Commerce stooges in city and state government began "uncovering" what they termed "sensational exposures of chiseling by welfare recipients." In Detroit, where the welfare load is mounting 1,000 a week and unemployment compensation claims are pouring in at the rate of 10,000 each week, Mayor Eugene Van Antwerp set up a special committee to "investigate.



The Mayor's committee was not set up to investigate why mass layoffs are taking place, but to establish a "reason" for setting up rigorous rules and controls to cut welfare rolls and keep thousands off relief.

Significantly, the so-called investigation comes when the State Legislature and numerous cities, including Detroit, are preparing budget recommendations which include welfare budgets.

The Detroit investigation was under the control of Benjamin J. Tobin, a City Hall hack and Dr. Lent D. Upson, one time director of the Bureau of Government Research. The Bureau of Government Research is a Board of Commerce stooge outfit.

Among its trustees are Alvin Macaulay of the Packard Motor Car Co.; Clarence Avery of Murray Body; Harvey Fruehauf of Fruehauf Trailer; C. E. Wilson, of General Motors; Fred M. Zeder, Chrysler Corp.; Ernest Kenzler, Universal Credit Corp. and tied to Fords through marriage; Walter McLucas, National Bank of Detroit and Meyer L. Prentis of Michigan Bell Telephone.

The investigation of welfare cases was conducted by Tobin, who hired a credit company at city expense to send its investigators to homes of welfare recipients and have the people believe that they were being checked to see if they were eligible credit accounts. With thousands unemployed and little or no money, the people everywhere in Detroit are seeking credit in order to eat.

So, out of some 400 cases checked about 20 were found to have a telephone, several with television sets, some lived outside of Detroit (forced to go there to live with relatives or friends). The investigation claimed that workers working out their welfare paychecks were not putting out a day's work. The gripe of the employers stooges was that "they also get union wages, working on city work."

Tobin and Upson, the Board of Commerce snoopers, produced as evidence of "chiselers" an epileptic father of four children, an elderly couple whose son evicted them and a scrub woman who recently lost her furniture in a fire.

While this mass assault and smear is being thrown at unemployed families, most of whom are auto workers, complete silence prevails on the part of UAW president Walter P. Reuther, who told auto workers recently that the answer to layoffs is "more productivity."

Reuther's two puppets in public office, Detroit City Council president George Edwards and Governor "Soapy" Williams, heir to three million dollars of the Mennan Soap millions, remain mum.

Meanwhile, state legislature committee working on next fiscal year's welfare appropriation announces a cut already of $6,000,000.

HARLEM

Expose Slave Labor in Florida

Unbelievable conditions of slavery, forced labor and peonage in America, were revealed this week in an investigation.

Dr. C. Leroy Hacker, Methodist minister and former professor of Bethune-Cookman College, described conditions in Florida turpentine camps from which his cousin and a friend managed to escape a prison-like compound and flee the state pursued by posses and bloodhounds.

Thousands of Negroes and many white persons, said the witness, are victims of this feudal system of oppression, in which they are lured to work in the turpentine camps by the promise of good wages, only to find themselves herded into barbed-wire compounds, under constant guard. Forced to purchase food at inflated prices at the compound commissary all such labor recruits eventually are hopelessly in debt to the company, Dr. Hacker said.

MANY NEGRO laborers, said Dr. Hacker, having been picked up under vicious vagrancy laws, buy their freedom by promising to work in the turpentine camps. Many have worked from one to two and a half years to pay off bond debts of $20 or less. He said vagrancy arrests increase sharply when turpentine workers are scarce.

It is estimated that 20,000 families—mostly Negroes—are in peonage in Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Arkansas. Twenty cases of peonage were brought to trial in 1948, but there were only 10 convictions.

An affidavit of one Negro stated that he had been held in slavery on an Alabama farm for eight years with no pay, one meal a day, and forced to work 16 hours a day seven days a week. His mother's efforts to obtain his release through official action failed, and an attempt to rescue him was met with armed resistance.

Dodge Progressives Dent Discrimination

HAMTRAMCK.—Under the slogan, "All together, white and Negro workers," Dodge UAW-CIO Local 3 Progressives last week dented Jimcrow in restaurants near the plant. Led by UAW shop leaders John Zaromba, Walter Rogowski, Curtis Davis and Edith Van Horn, Negro and white workers were jointly served for the first time in the Gateway Restaurant and American Lunch.

The Chrysler Corp. was blasted for tolerating discrimination against employes in these lunch rooms. Before, during and since the local union elections, the progressives had conducted an "all together" campaign for a 30 cents raise, halting speedup and layoffs

A series of leaflets have been issued each carrying the symbol of a Negro and white worker united in struggle against the company.

"Chrysler is trying to boost the rates on spindle jobs in Dept. 106, gear case jobs, in Dept. 107, in 99, 76, 126, and in other departments," says the leaflet. "Unite with us against speedup and open the battle for the 30-hour week with 40 hours pay," it concludes.

The need for not only a 30 cents raise but the ending of wage inequities in the industry is indicated by the group because:

"Three hundred and thirty jobs transferred from the wire room at Dodge's in Detroit to the Chrysler Evansville plant are now being done by 100 workers at nine cents an hour less."

MINISTERS ASK SUPPORT OF 'FREE JENKINS DAY'

PHILADELPHIA.—Twenty-five ministers have called on Philadelphia's clergymen to join them in sponsoring a Free Jenkins Sunday, March 27. In a letter to hundreds of Philadelphia clergymen, the ministers declared, "A 19-year-old Negro youth, Bayard Jenkins, is facing death in the electric chair for a murder which he did not commit. Because we believe that this injustice would outrage the conscience of all Christian men and women, we the undersigned urge you as a minister of the gospel to join us in calling a "Free Jenkins Sunday" on March 27, 1949."

The letter stated that the "Free Jenkins Sunday" will be announced to the press over the expected signatures of 100 ministers.

Materials and information on the case will be mailed to 2,000 churches here asking them to devote a portion of their services on March 27 in the interest of freeing Jenkins.

The churches will also be asked to participate in the collection of 50,000 signatures on petitions demanding Jenkins' freedom, the letter said.

It was signed by: Rev. R. H. Stephens; Rev. J. M. Dawkins, Jr.; Rev. J. B. Boyd; Rev. W. P. Stevenson; Rev. Allen G. Youngblood; Rev. H. Williams; Rev. I. W. Parrish; Rev. Joseph E. W. Dyches; Rev. Calvin L. Jones; Rev. Allen T. Dixon; Rev. E. L. Parker; Rev. J. Lindsey Brown; Rev. D. L. Ridout; Rev. J. J. Jenkins; Rev. L. J. Staton; Rabbi Elias Charry; Rabbi Max L. Forman; Rev. J. Quinton Jackson; Bishop A. H. White; Rev. J. R. Groves; Rev. Thomas Wilson; Rev. J. E. Philpot; Rev. Eugene Patterson, and the Free Jenkins Committee, Rev. P. B. Bynum, chairman; Wm. H. Crawford, executive secretary.

Around The World

CAPETOWN.—Prime Minister Daniel Malan of South Africa this week announced his government's refusal to send further trusteeship reports to the United Nations on Southwest Africa. Under international agreement South Africa has a mandate over Southwst Africa which was taken from Germany after World War I. However, South Africa now desires outright title to Southwest Africa.

• • •

LONDON—The County of Somerset planned this week to dispatch 45 Negro children of British mothers to the United States for adoption by American Negro families. This situation arose as a result of the refusal of British families to afford the children normal social contact with the people of the town, despite the fact that the children—all five-year-olds—are British citizens supposedly possessing all rights and privileges.

• • •

BATAVIA, Java.—The undercover Republican radio stated this week that the Indonesian war of independence against Dutch domination continues unabated despite United Nations orders to cease fire. According to Republican

Wilson, Elks Leader, to Address Mich. Civil Rights Parley April 1

DETROIT.—A state-wide conference on civil rights will convene here April 1 and 2, with the keynoter U. S. Senator William Langer. Another prominent speaker will be J. Finley Wilson, Grand Exalted Ruler of the Elks, a leading Negro organization.

The CRC has a long and brilliant history of struggle for civil rights in this state. First organized in 1936 for the successful fight to defeat the fascist-like Dunckel-Baldwin bill, an early edition of the Mundt Nixon bill, hundreds of organizations and prominent citizens remained together as the Civil Rights Federation.

During the 1937 sitdown strikes the Civil Rights Federation organized a citizens' committee to defend the rights of the striking GM workers and thousands of others, victims of police terror and false arrest.

One militant campaign after another in defense of civil rights followed down through the years—for FEPC, struggle against anti-labor laws, against the infamous Callahan Act.

At the conference April 1 and 2, a resume will be given of the 12 years of struggle as a basis for charting the path ahead.

Several hundred delegates are expected to attend.

A NOTE OF SYMPATHY and a wish to recover quickly to local sports writer Leslie Matthews. An old injury resulted in the loss of Leslie's left eye last week.

Assail Jimcrow In 4 Groups

The Federal Housing Authority, the New York National Guard, the Queens-Brooklyn YMCA and the American Bowling Congress were named this week as the chief offenders in the establishment and maintenance of Jimcrow restrictions, in a report handed to Mayor O'Dwyer by the National Conference of Christians and Jews.

Carnegie Report Raps Textbook Bias

Not a single American elementary or secondary school textbook examined over a four-year period by educational experts was found to be free of racial or religious bias, according to a report this week by Dr. Howard E. Wilson of the Carnegie Foundation for International Peace.

The study embraced 267 elementary and high school texts, 24 introductory college texts, 25 college manuals and 100 children's library books.

Pointing out that American treatment of minorities has "tremendous effects on our influence abroad," Dr. Wilson added: "Our problem of race relations causes many groups in other lands—black, white and yellow—to view our protestation of democracy with skepticism."

Fan Mail

Jamestown, N. Y.

Dear Friend: I see by the last Worker you are starting a Harlem edition of that paper which looks to me like a good idea.

I am making an effort among some friends to create sentiment and get a movement here. I am therefore asking that you send $2 worth of the first edition to me at the above address.

Enclosed is a money order for the $2.

With best wishes, I am yours truly,

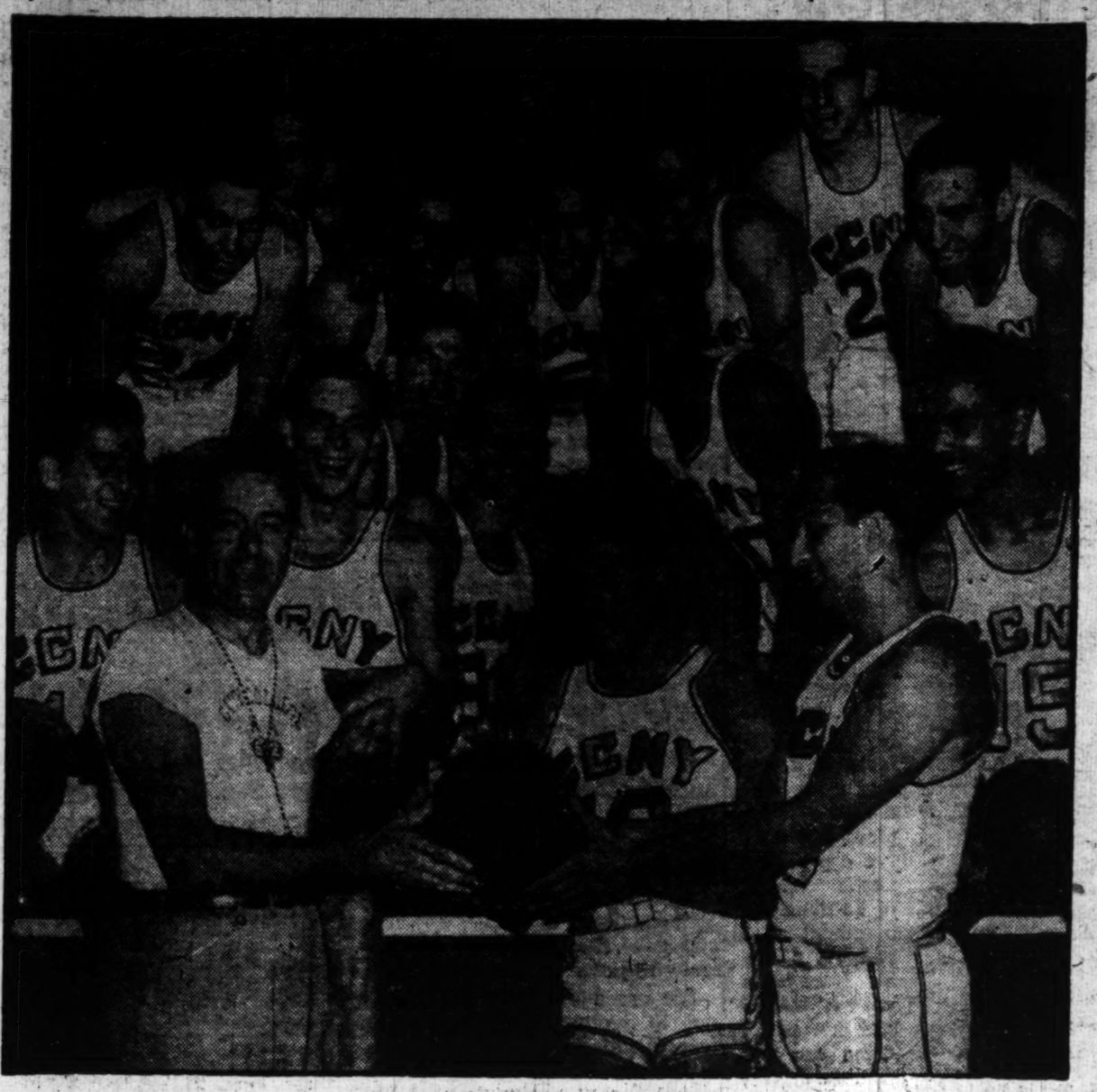
W. S. B.

P. S. I made the money order out direct to Mr. Berry as I wasn't just sure what is to be the name of the paper.

GREETINGS
from the
Lower West Side Region, Communist Party
to the
Harlem Edition of The Worker

A milestone in the struggle for Negro liberation. A milestone in cementing the alliance of the Negro people with the whole American working class.

READY FOR TOURNEY—KENTUCKY AND ALL!



THIS HAPPY BUNCH of young men compose the basketball squad of City College of New York. They have earned a bid to the National Invitation Tourney, starting next Saturday, and while lacking the height of Kentucky and defending champs, St. Louis, are rated a chance to knock off any team any given night. They specialize in a terrific fast break and short, dazzling passwork. Coach Nat Holman, once famed star of the Original Celtics, is holding the ball with co-captains Spencer Jameson and Hilty Shapiro.

We'll Repeat --Southworth

BRADENTON, Fla.—Billy Southworth has all the answers concerning his question-mark ball club and, if they are correct, he not only is a champion candidate for a quiz show, but his Boston Braves are fine candidates to repeat as National League champions.

On this official opening of the major league spring training season, the start of the 1949 pennant race still was 48 days away but Billy the Quiz Kid knew where he stood.

"Sure I am concerned about my club," he said. "But I am happy to be concerned. It is a good kind of concern because I can't say now who will play in each position. We've got such talent on hand that everybody is fighting for a job."

Southworth cleared up one big point by saying that he never saw outfielder Pete Reiser in good condition or with such pep and spirit. Reiser, who came from the Dodgers during the-off-season, had assorted aches and pains last year and was strictly a liability.

Southworth said Reiser would be the No. 1 candidate for the center field job, but that Jim Russell, who went out with a great ailment at midseason a year ago, "definitely intends to beat him out of it."

"Jim, who had permission to report a few days late, told me that 'I am coming into camp and am going to play against everybody, right handers and left handers, and that Reiser is going to have to beat me out if he wants the job.' That's the kind of spirit we have all over the club."

Southworth admitted outfielder Jeff Heath was a big "if" because he may still have to favor the ankle he broke late last season.

"But Eddie Stanky insists his broken ankle is as good as new and that he is set for a fine year at second base."

"There again I have a problem which happily concerns me, if you get what I mean. Sibby Sisti is going to give Eddie a real battle for that second base job."

Southworth praised Sisti's great all-around clutch work in the late stages of last year's race stating hat "if we hadn't had Sibby I don't know what we would have done. He was as much responsible for our winning the pennant as anybody on the ball club and don't forget it," he said.

The rest of the infield is set, he said, with Bob Elliott at third, Alvin Dark at shortstop, and Duke Torgeson and Ray Sanders battling it out for the first base job.

Sanders, he said, was a greatly improved ball player, a "much better hitter now than when I had him with the Cardinals."

As of now Southworth figures on five starting pitchers, one of whom will be the $75,000 bonus kid, Johnny Antonelli, who pitched only parts of four innings in four different ball games last year.

"Johnny is going to get his chance," he said. "I figure on using him with Vernon Bickford, Johnny Sain, Warren Spahn and Bill Voiselle."

The catching also was set, he said, with Phil Masi, Bill Salkeld and rookie Paul Burris, up from Milwaukee "and a great prospect" sharing the load.

Fear Bosox, Indians 3rd, Says Stengel

The prediction by Bill Veeck that the Indians would repeat in the American loop by 10 games is scoffed at by Casey Stengel, new manager of the New York Yankees. Ol' Case insists his Yanks would win.

"Joe McCarthy's Red Sox are likely to give us the most trouble," says Stengel.

The Red Sox' Joe McCarthy said his team would try to get rolling right away. "We certainly aren't going to get off to a slow start in the race this year like we did last," said McCarthy.

Connie Mack calls Cleveland the pennant favorite in the AL because "it definitely is a solid club." He said his Philadelphia A's would be dangerous because of good pitching but saw a three-way race against between Cleveland, New York and Boston.

Red Rolfe, rookie manager of the Detroit Tigers, didn't appear overloaded with hope as he admitted, "Gosh, my guys are painfully slow but we're going to speed up a little."

Joe Kuhel of the Washington Senators said, "We are going to hustle like the Dickens and we'll be a fast club with a little more hitting than last year."

The Browns' Zach Taylor said he has some "fine youngsters" and added his team might suprise everybody with how high they finish.

"YOU WERE THE GREATEST, JOE"

Since announcing his official retirement as heavyweight champion on Tuesday, Joe Louis has been swamped with letters of praise and congratulations from all over the country. "You were the greatest," the general tone goes, "Happy to see you step out as an unbeaten champion." Louis is entering the promotional field in Chicago in an attempt to break the monopoly on big fights held by two New York outfits, and plans to promote a June elimination between Ezzard Charles and Jersey Joe Walcott.

On the Score Board



By Lester Rodney

Ready for the Annual Barrage

DOWN IN THE land of sunshine sixteen big league clubs are going through their training while you and I get up in the middle of the night and shut the windows to keep from becoming March frostbite cases.

Spring training has been estimated many ways. I've heard cynics say the whole thing is a fraud to whip up the public interest in the coming season. I've heard players say that unless a man got hog fat during the winter, a couple of weeks of preparation right in the northern April weather without fuss or feathers is enough to put an athlete in shape, that the season is too long anyhow and why start fine and overtrained.

I've heard oldtimers say that they won't "put out" down South and risk injuries and pulled muscle on the oftime sandy or rocky turf, especially in those money making exhibitions in small towns. Before the threat of trade unionism won living expenses for family men during spring training, I heard loud and righteous beefs on that score. Best training and athletic authorities will privately tell you that at best the six weeks preparation is excessive.

There's a little truth in all of these observations and opinions, especially in the very first one.

No matter what you think of it, spring training is apparently here to stay a while, so I think you should be prepared for the following annual deathless statements. You may fill in the name of the manager:

"We are a much improved ball club. With one good 20-game winner and an outfielder who could hit a long ball consistently, we could go far."

"The main thing is that everybody is hustling this year."

"Every job on the club is open. Every man has to win his job on the field here. I don't care if he hit .378 last year."

"I never go overboard on rookies, but this young whats-his-name has the greatest pair of hands I have ever seen, the finest natural swing, the most magnificent arm . . ."

"I don't know where we'll finish, but we'll be in there fighting, you can be sure."

And finally Messrs. Ford Frick and William Harridge in chorus . . . "I have never seen such fine balance in the National (American) League. I look forward to the best race in the league's history. Any one of our eight clubs I sincerely believe has a chance."

So it goes. If I may be so presumptious as to advise a total newcomer, Jack Onslow of the Chicago White Sox, on a fitting quotation.

"Harrumph! As I see it, the teams to beat are the Indians, Red Sox, Yanks, A's, Tigers, Browns and Senators."

There'll Be One Vote for Him, Anyhow!

THE UNITED PRESS has sent out a ballot for a UP All American chosen by scribes of papers all over the land. It won't be compiled and announced for a while, but there's no harm in telling our readers how I voted.

First—I believe that All American teams are in a large sense kind of foolish for the good and sufficient reason that nobody voting can possibly have seen all the players and therefore is apt to plump for some he has seen in his own locality or some with more vigorous press agents than others. It is for just that reason, however, that I am sending along my ballot just the same, for listed on my first team is a player who will probably make the UP basketball editor say, "Who the devil is Wilson of Anderson?"

Wilson of Anderson is not listed on the "nominations for your guidance" sent along with the ballot, though it is an extensive and helpful listing. I've been hearing about his exploits regularly via mail and clippings from Indianapolis readers of The Worker. I made my own check with a few visiting basketball players from the area and find they confirm in every way what our readers say about Wilson, who went to the small Indianapolis school after starring in high school because the Big Nine still discriminated against Negro players on the court. **(Since then Bill Garrett of Indiana has broken the old anochronistic ban in a Conference where some of the greatest football teams have been traditionally inter-racial).**

So if Wilson only gets one vote for first team All American on the UP listing, you will know that The Worker cast the single vote. I hope he gets more than one of course, but to make sure that at least his name is thrown into the voting, I sent along a ballot. Here are the two teams I chose. Specifications were that centers could be moved to other positions.

FIRST TEAM	SECOND TEAM
Barnhorst, Notre Dame	Beard, Kentucky
Wilson, Anderson	Boryla, Denver
Groza, Kentucky	Cooper, Duquesne
Macauley, St. Louis	Gardner, Utah
D. McGuire, St. Johns, Bklyn.	Jones, Kentucky

Except for Wilson I have seen all these in action in the Garden. Hated to leave out such players I had seen as Lavelli of Yale, Cousy of Holy Cross, O'Brien of Butler, Harris of Oklahoma A&M, Unruh of Bradley, Kerris of Loyola, Vanderweghe of Colgate, Jameson of CCNY, and many more. And sight unseen, such evident stars as Eddleman of Illinois (whom I will see in the NCAA), Mikkelson of Hamline, Skoog of Minnesota. . . . However . . .

What's that? Is Kentucky going to win both tourneys? Maybe. But look out for my CCNY boys dumping someone's applecart.

NORFOLK TO SEE FIRST MIXED BASEBALL GAME

NORFOLK, Va.—Jimcrow in southern sports life took another setback with the announcement that the Newark Bears, top Yankee farm team, would play the Norfolk Tars an exhibition game on April 10. Since the Yankees have assigned their new Negro players to Newark, this will be the first inter-racial game in the history of professional baseball in Virginia's Tidewater area.

Councilman Davis Pledges Fast Action for Family In Home Overrun by Rats

By John Hudson Jones

Councilman Benjamin J. Davis was visibly shocked at what he saw this week in the basement home of Daniel and Mrs. Pecoria Lewis, 138 W. 112 St. Here was a family of 12, including a tiny baby, living in immediate danger of falling ceilings, a water-undermined floor and savage rats.

"I've seen bad conditions in many Harlem homes but this is the worst yet," The Communist Councilman declared.

Davis interviewed the family, and had pictures made of their home.

"I will personally take them to the Department of Housing and Building and the Health Department and insist that the violations be removed," Davis said.

CURRENTLY ON TRIAL with the other Communist leaders for teaching the science of Marxism-Leninism, Davis was up early Saturday morning to visit the Lewis family and offer his aid.

Davis came after Lewis and his 16 year old daughter, Gertrude, recently visited his office and told how a ceiling fell on Mrs. Lewis' head two weeks after the birth of her 12th child.

The Lewises are from Farmville, Va.

"I came up here looking for work," Lewis told Davis.

But for the past 10 months he's had only a few odd jobs.

THE THREE BASEMENT ROOMS of the house, operated by Nathaniel Sanders, defy detailed description. Decayed walls and floors have rat holes, and the floor sags. Yet, until two weeks ago Sanders exacted $15 a week rent.

On the intervention of the Department of Welfare he now gets only $10 per week, which is still too much.

"I never saw such big rats in all my life," said Mrs. Lewis. "In Virginia they're scared of people, but not these New York rats!"

AND THEN Mrs. Lewis told how a rat bit nine year old John on the ear, the night after the ceiling fell.

"A Department of Health inspectators came and told me 'It's not a rat bite; the boy must have been dreaming and scratched his ear.'"

But a doctor at Sydenham diagnosed it as a rat bite, Mrs. Lewis said.

"One ran me out of the kitchen," Gertrude told Davis. "He was sitting up looking at me. I hit at him with a broom and he started for me."

A few weeks ago, Gertrude caught her shoe in the sagging boards of the middle room floor and severely turned her ankle.

SHOWING COUNCILMAN Davis the cracked and hanging ceiling, Mrs. Lewis said, "We have to open the doors and duck."

LOOKS AT ROTTING FLOOR



—The Worker Photo by Pete

COUNCILMAN BENJAMIN J. DAVIS looks at a rotting floor and defective plumbing that keeps the Lewis family of 14 ill in the basement of 138 W. 112 St. Here he is with Joshua and Mollie, seven and five year olds. Davis, currently on trial with other Communist leaders, declared he would personally demand that the Department of Housing and Buildings act to have the dangerous violations removed from the Lewis home.

CALL RALLY ON STUYVESANT JIMCROW

A demonstration to demand the end of Jimcrow in Stuyvesant Town, vast housing development of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., has been called by the New York Communist Party for Thursday, March 10, at 4:30 p.m. at Madison Ave. and 23 St.

In a leaflet issued in 500,000 copies, the Communist Party charges a Jimcrow plot, in which "Metropolitan Life and Mayor O'Dwyer conspire against the Constitution and people of New York" to enforce unconstitutional and illegal Jimcrow restrictions in the tax-free housing project.

The leaflet, calling on all New Yorkers to help end Jimcrow in Stuyvesant Town, also urges support for Councilman Benjamin J. Davis' resolution, now in the City Council, aimed at ending the Jimcrow housing restrictions.

The demonstration will demand that the still unrented apartments be open to Negro tenants.

KISSIN' JIM KODDLES KLAN.

Kissin' Jim Folsom, the celebrated statesman who smootched himself into the Governorship of the State of Alabama, has taken up a new, and equally gentle, pastime. He now goes in for wrist-slapping, and, instead of showering his attentions on the ladies, devotes himself to the bed-sheet boys of the Ku Klux Klan.

Kissin' Jim, as he is quick to tell all who inquire, is a fearless liberal. If there's anything he hates worse than a girl who doesn't kiss back, it's a bigot. Or so he would have you believe.

The other day he was presented with a bright opportunity to prove himself a militant protector of minority rights. But he turned out to be a dud.

Here's what happened. Kissin' Jim was informed the KKK was reorganizing in his state. He was asked if he would take steps to revoke its charter. He shuddered, and then spoke words to this effect:

"I will not revoke their charter. But I have another plan. I understand the Klansmen cover their automobile license plates when they're out raiding. I shall therefore issue orders to arrest anyone whose license plates are covered. The culprits shall be charged with flagrant violation of traffic laws."

Couldn't you just kill him? Or slap his wrist?

Ives Aide Bids Tenants Keep Quiet on Jimcrow

Harlem tenant representatives who visited the Washington office of "liberal" Republican Sen. Irving Ives found him "too busy" to listen to their just complaints against discrimination in Federal Housing Projects.

Ives' legislative assistant, a Mr. Schugger, was available, however, and gave the delegates some typical pro-Jimcrow liberal advice.

He urged the indignant tenants not to protest discrimination for fear of antagonizing congressional Dixiecrats. If the Dixiecrats presided, the counselor pointed out, they will filibuster against the housing law.

ADELE ADAMS, chairman of the United Harlem Tenants and Consumers Organization, told Schugger:

"If we take your advice, we sacrifice both civil liberties and housing. The issue of discrimination is very important to Harlem and everyone else. Let them filibuster. We'll come right back and raise hell. Ives wants to sacrifice anti-discrimination measures to get a half-baked housing law."

Rep. Sol Bloom consented to see the group, but showed no sympathy for their demands for housing law reform. He said, "I'm a landlord and this law is all right with me."

Housing Expediter Tighe Woods joined Ives in refusing to see the delegation.

WHEREVER THEY WENT, the 300 crusaders left their four-point program:

- Elimination of the "hardship" and "comparability" clauses which landlords use to gouge tenants.
- Outlaw all forms of discrimination and expand the federal housing program.
- Remove tax exemptions from Jimcrow projects like Stuyvesant Town.
- Make the landlord prove he needs a rent boost.

Unemployment For Negroes Up in 4 Cities

PHILADELPHIA.—More than 600 Negro longshoremen were laid off here last week.

GARY, Ind.—About one-half of the workers at the Calumet Steel Co. plants here are jobless.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Labor leaders and others report that the number of unemployed rose to 19,000 in this southern steel center. Proportionate figures are reported from Mobile and Montgomery. About one-half the workers in these cities are Negroes. But due to Jimcrow hiring and firing the proportion of Negroes unemployed is higher.

DETROIT.—Negro workers, seeking jobs at the Michigan Unemployment Compensation Commission, accuse clerks of honoring only "white" requisitions for steel workers.

HARLEM Edition of The WORKER

Send all material and correspondence to 321 W. 125 St., Room 8, New York 27, N. Y. Phone MOnument 6-0083. Editor: Abner W. Berry

Blasts O'D Double Dealing on Stuyvesant Town Bias

Double dealing on Jimcrow was charged to Mayor O'Dwyer this week by George Blake, chairman of the New York County Communist Party. Blake called for a mass protest demonstration against segregation in Stuyvesant Town.

In an open letter to the Mayor, the Communist leader charged that while O'Dwyer was criticizing Jimcrow in housing, he simultaneously supported the "sanctity" of an illegal contract with the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., owner of the tax-empt Stuyvesant Town housing project, which bars Negroes as tenants.

Blake called for a mass turnout to a protest rally called by the Communist Party for March 10 at 4:30 p.m. at the Metropolitan offices, Madison Ave. and 23 St.

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THE OPEN LETTER followed a press report about a special fact-finding committee of the National Conference of Christians and Jews, appointed by Mayor O'Dwyer, on the issue of segregation.

The report, made public during Brotherhood Week, censured the Jimcrow policies in Stuyvesant Town. No mention was made in the press reports, Blake pointed out, about the fact "that the Mayor's corporation counsel sided with the powerful insurance trust in a court action brought by Negro veterans against the discriminatory ban in a tax-exempt housing project."

"Nor was any mention made," the Communist leader continued, "of Councilman Benjamin J. Davis' resolution aimed specifically at Jimcrow in Stuyvesant Town, which has been bottled up by Mayor O'Dwyer's Democratic majority in the City Council. For his efforts to end Jimcrow and maintain peace, Councilman Davis is on trial, while Metropolitan Life gets tax-exemption for its Jimcrow policy." The resolution on Stuyvesant Town is co-sponsored by Councilman Eugene Connolly.

★

THE REPORT ON segregation criticized discrimination by the Federal Housing Authority, the Brooklyn and Queens YMCA and the New York National Guard.

The newspaper stories, Blake added, contained "no criticism of the Mayor's responsibility for Jimcrow in Stuyvesant Town; no criticism of the Democratic Party's refusal to act in the City Council on the issue; no criticism of the Truman administration's responsibility for FHA Jimcrow policies; no criticism of the Republican-Democratic bipartisan policy in New York State which blocks the fight to end Jimcrow in the National Guard.

"Mayor O'Dwyer doesn't need a fact-finding committee to end Jimcrow in Stuyvesant Town," Blake said. "Instead of supporting the notorious insurance company in court to uphold Jimcrow, the city administration should get behind the efforts of Councilman Davis.

"That would end Jimcrow in Stuyvesant Town."

MEANWHILE the movement of tenants within Stuyvesant Town to break down the shameful Jimcrow barriers within the huge housing development continued to grow. More than 3,000 signatures of families living in the development have been obtained on petitions addressed to Mayor O'Dwyer demanding he use the power he has to end the discriminatory ban against Negroes. To date, however, the Mayor has not answered the request of the committee of tenants for a meeting with him.

It was learned that the tenants are now making plans for a city-wide conference to help support for the campaign to end Jimcrow in Stuyvesant Town.

The Worker

War Drive Grows More Dangerous

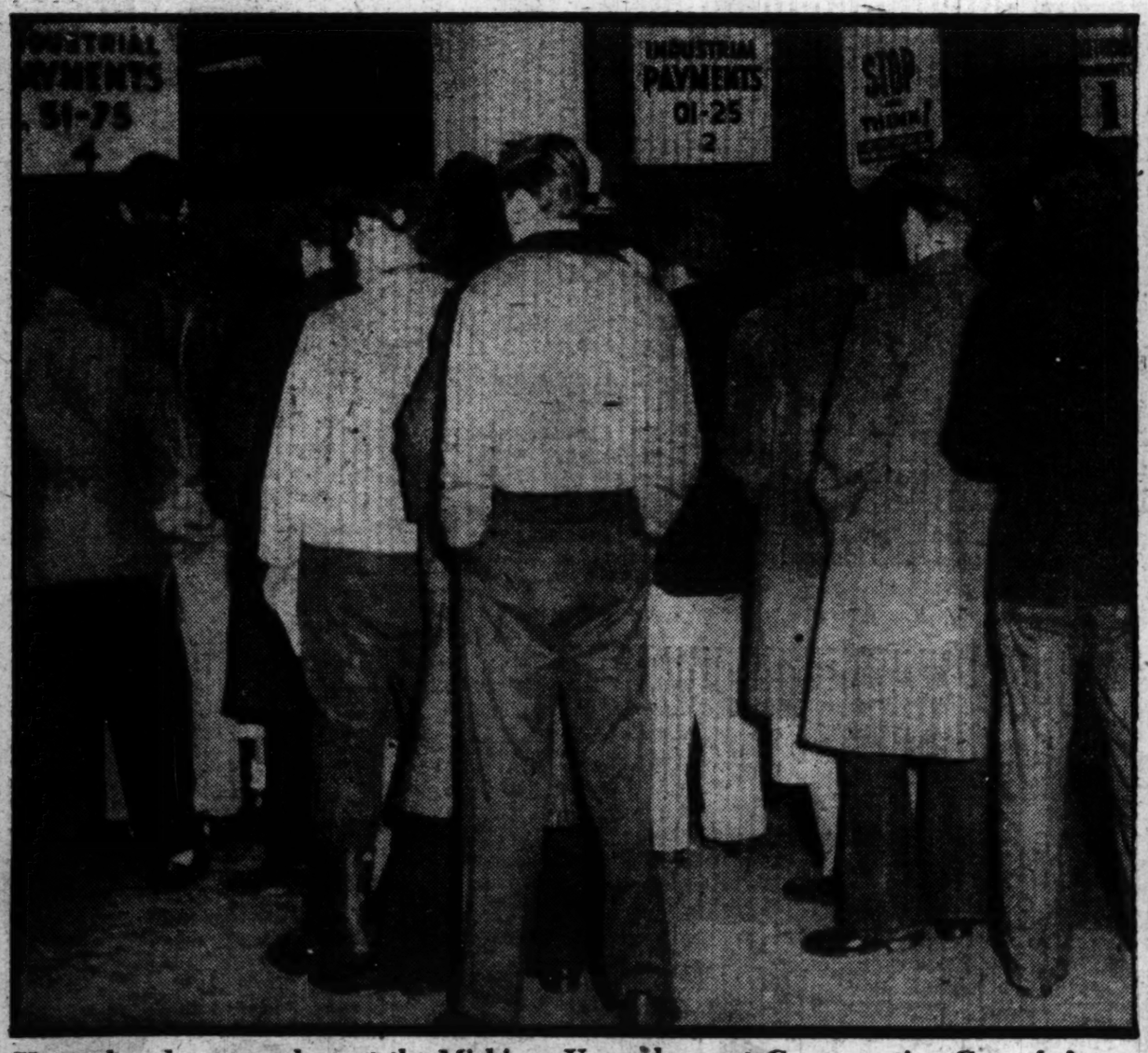
—An Article by Wiliam Z. Foster on Page 4

Vol. XIV, No. 10 • March 6, 1949 • In 2 Sections, Section 1 • 28 Pages, Price 10 Cents

JUDGE STOPS JURY EXPOSE

To Pick Panel; Communists Protest

—See Page 3—



Unemployed auto workers at the Michigan Unemployment Compensation Commission waiting for their social security payments.

How the "Cold War" Saps Jobless Payments

—Story on Page 5—

IN THE MAGAZINE SECTION

How's Your Health?

Most Americans would like a system of health care for all to be provided and guaranteed by the government. But big business prefers the cold war, and we can't have both.

Man With a Message for Labor

Pettis Perry, chairman of the Communist Party's national Negro commission, got his know-how in the school of struggle.

People's Songs' 3rd Birthday

Sidney Finkelstein writes about the organization that has brought back labor's fighting songs to help labor fight today.

Heroism of Li Ming-tsung

Story of a soldier in China's Liberation Armies, who helped forge a ring of steel around Pieping, by Alan Winnington.

Half of Fund Goal Collected

Half the $325,000 goal of the national fund drive for the Daily Worker and the Communist Party national office was collected in two weeks, Jack Kling, treasurer, said yesterday in summing up the unprecedented success in the first two weeks of the fund drive.

The six-week drive was begun Feb. 15, setting a goal of $200,000 for the Communist press and $125,000 for public mass work of the National Committee in the trial of the 12 Communist leaders.

"We have collected one-half of the money in one-third of the time set for the drive," said Kling. "This magnificent response reflects the Party's mass work in rallying support in defense of the Communist leaders and in the fight against a host of reactionary measures now being considered by State Legislatures."

In addition to the press and public mass work goals, the Communist state organizations are engaged in raising funds for local struggles against reactionary groups.

State organizations which have done an excellent job of reaching their midway goals are New York, New Jersey, Western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Western Virginia, Wisconsin, Texas, Florida, North Carolina and New England States.

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EXAMPLES of the splendid response of Communists and progressives to the fund drive were provided in the testimonial dinner held for Gus Hall, one of the 12 defendants, where miners, steel and rubber workers came from leading Ohio cities, and contributed $1,400, one-third of the state's total quota.

Another happened in Boston after the Mayor tried to ban a Communist meeting. Some 1,200 persons gathered, nevertheless, and contributed $2,000.

Kling summed up the significance of the drive by noting that the Party was extremely active in rallying masses of people, especially in such states as Illinois, Maryland and North Carolina, to defeat attempts to illegalize the Party and other progressive groups on various government levels.

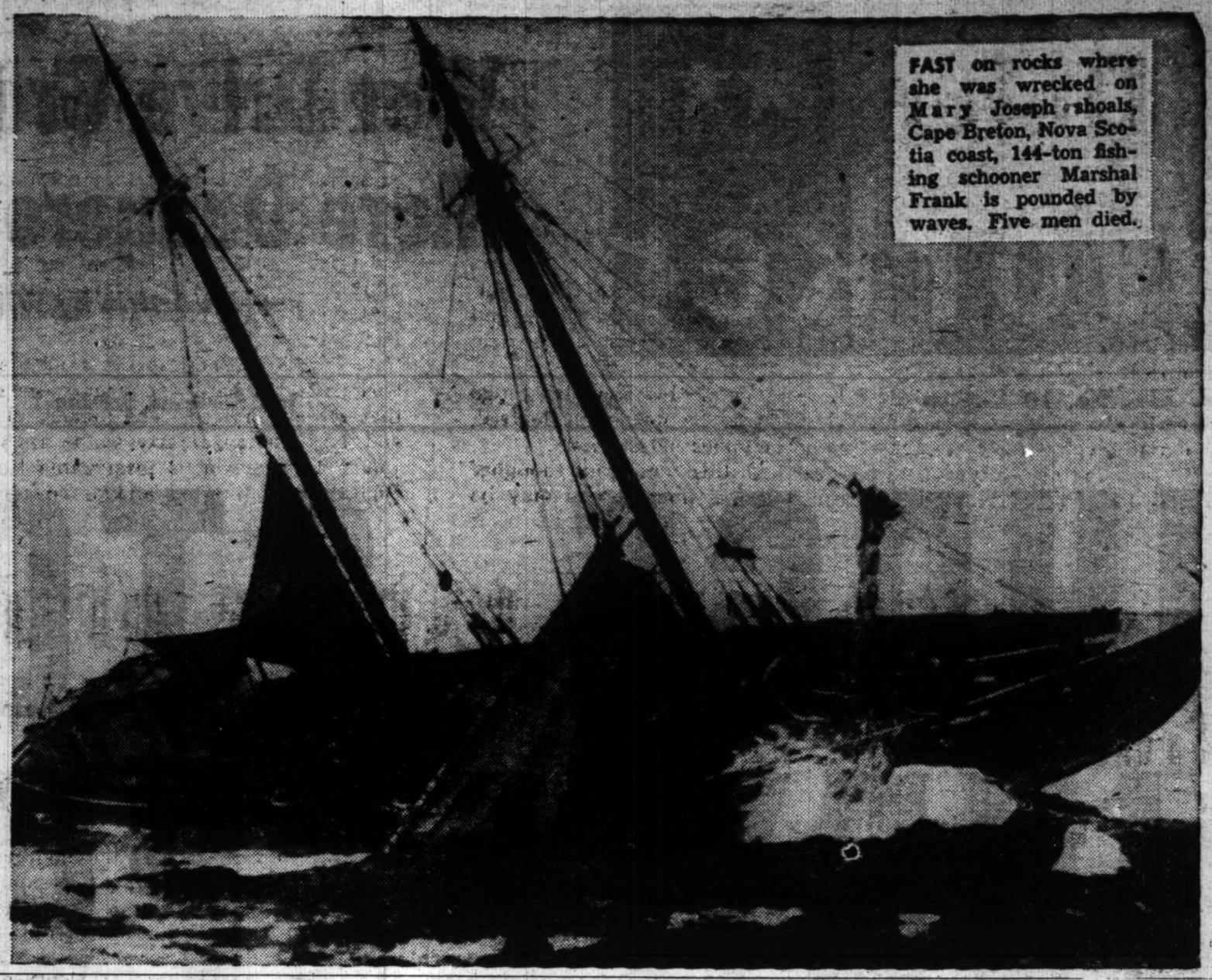
"As a part of this activity," he said, "we witness the growing interest among large numbers of masses in our position on questions of peace and better living standards. This response was also reflected in the unprecedented subscription drive just completed successfully."

Communist leaders, he said, wished to express appreciation to thousands of Communists, non-Communists and progressives who haev given to the fund drive—many of them a week's pay in spite of growing unemployment.

Kling called on all states to follow the examples set by the pace setter states, which have rushed funds to the national office to answer the attacks against the labor movement, the Negro people and the Communist Party. He asked that they complete their drives in record time.

Honor Czech Miners

PRAGUE (ALN).—Gold "Labor Hero" medals have been awarded posthumously to five miners who perished trying to rescue other men trapped by a coal shift explosion at Ostrava, early in February. A similar award was made to the surviving head of the Ostrava works council for his courage in the rescue attempt. A total of 25 men died in the mine disaster. The government made immediate payments to the widows and orphans of the miners, who will receive regular pensions from now on.



FAST on rocks where she was wrecked on Mary Joseph shoals, Cape Breton, Nova Scotia coast, 144-ton fishing schooner Marshal Frank is pounded by waves. Five men died.

Patterson Appeals to NAACP To Help Free 6 Trenton Negroes

In an open letter to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) William L. Patterson, executive secretary of the Civil Rights Congress, appealed for unity "without red-baiting" to help free the Trenton Six.

In an open letter to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) William L. Patterson, executive secretary of the Civil Rights Congress, appealed for unity "without red-baiting" to help free the Trenton Six.

Discussing the situation arising from the fight to save six innocent Negroes in Trenton, N. J., from execution on a framed-up murder conviction, Patterson said the case was part of the whole struggle for Negro rights today and that "the guarantee of success . . . lies in unity of all who are prepared to fight persistently and consistently."

Meanwhile the legal battle for the six Negroes entered a new phase last wek, when an appeal from the death sentence was filed on behalf of three of the defendants by O. John Rogge. Argument on the appeal is scheduled for some time in April. The appeal cited for grounds for freeing the defendants:

- **The alleged confessions of five of the defendants, later repudiated in open court, were extorted by coercion and used unconstitutionally by the prosecution.**
- **The court barred fingerprint evidence on the murder weapon, a bottle, which was subpenaed by the defense.**
- **The verdict was improper, the jury bringing in a simple verdict of guilty, instead of stating the degree.**
- **The verdict contradicted all the evidence in the case, which proved the men innocent.**

Patterson charged that the Trenton case was an outgrowth of the policy of Jimcrowism and terror.

"Jimcrowism and segregation segregation have become a policy of federal, state and municipal governments," he stated. "This policy is enforced by the terror of the Ku Klux Klan and unauthorized white individuals, winked at by the government, the police and the courts and the so-called law enforcement agencies of the government, North, East, West and South. It represents the national oppression of a people."



WILLIAM L. PATTERSON

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ALL THE FEATURES of terror and persecution which are part of this governmental policy, Patterson continued, are present in the Trenton case.

The number of Negroes imprisoned in Trenton and the state of New Jersey as a whole, Patterson charged, was proof of "official terror, stark, naked terror, legal terror, terror by government."

Although the Negro population of Trenton is only four percent of the total, more than 30 percent of those in the workhouse are Negro. Although the Negro population of New Jersey is but five percent of the total more than 45 percent of those in state prison are Negro.

"This is worse than Scottsboro," Patterson went on, pointing out that a world war against fascism had occurred since 1931 and that the terror against the Negro people was on the increase.

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TURNING TO THE POLICY of the NAACP on the case, Patterson cited the fact that the first protest meetings on the Trenton Six Case, organized by the Civil Rights Congress (CRC), were attacked and red-baited by Trenton leaders of the NAACP.

"There is something terribly dangerous in this course," continued Patterson. "It plays directly into the hands of the worst enemies of the American people generally and the Negro people in particular.

Denying that his criticism would hurt the NAACP, Patterson said it would help that organization, which he said had "unlimited potentialities" in the fight for the Negro people.

"It (the NAACP) will cleanse itself of red-baiting or it will fail to serve Negro America and mankind," Patterson asserted. "The great mass of members of the NAACP are toiling men and women. These are the masses squeezed by high prices and higher rents, by all the abuses of ghetto life.

"Those who are responsible for these abuses are the inspirers of red-baiting, the inciters of extra-legal lynching, the perpetrators of legal lynchings, as has been shown so many times. There can be no unity where red-baiting exists."

The unity that is essential to win the fight for Negro rights, Patterson stressed, must be a "unity of struggle." The fight cannot be left to the courts, he emphasized, pointing out that the Trenton Six were as much the victims of a court as of a police frameup.

London Equity Bars Purge

LONDON (ALN).—Equity, the national union of British stage workers, refused to conduct any "anti-Communist purge" in its ranks following a membership meeting here. While voting for a 30 percent majority to uphold the right-wing policies of the British Trades Union Congress, Equity repudiated the idea of political tests for union membership or employment in the industry. "I'd rather play with a Communist who can act than with a Conservative who can't," one famous actress said, and this expressed the general attitude.

Ingram Family Wrecked by Dixie Justice

By Walter Lowenfels

A year has just passed since Rosa Lee Ingram and her two teen-age sons were to die, Feb. 27, 1948, for the self-defense slaying of a white farmer who attacked her honor and her life.

Today this Negro mother of 12 living children is working like any other prisoner at the Georgia prison camp near Augusta. Mass protests last year forced a Georgia judge to commute her death sentence to life imprisonment.

How Mrs. Ingram is enduring this life term is shown by a recent letter to her daughter, Mrs. Geneva Rushin. Mrs. Ingram wrote: "I'm not able to be working as my heart still bothers me. I'm afraid one of these days I'll just drop, but they make me work here every day."

Sammie Lee and Wallace are serving their life terms in different prison farms, near Reidsville, Georgia.

Eight other children, the youngest now two years old, are living with Mrs. Geneva Rushin in an abandoned sharecropper's hut near Leslie, Georgia. The 12th child, Charles, is going to school and working in Philadelphia.

It was on Nov. 4, 1947, that Mrs. Ingram committed the "crime" of defending her life from John E. Stratford. Stratford, a white neighbor, had been "after" Mrs. Ingram, her children have said, ever since her husband died in August.

Infuriated with her refusal to become his mistress, he beat her on Nov. 4. Her sons came to her aid and helped save her life. Stratford died last January.

An all-white jury found Mrs. Ingram and her two sons guilty of first degree murder, and the death sentence was imposed.

In a recent trip to Philadelphia, Mrs. Rushin told reporters:

"The people who saved my mother and brothers from the electric chair can free her today. . . . Ask Gov. Talmadge in Georgia, ask President Truman in Washintgon, to free the Ingram family now. Please, everybody help to free my mother. It will help to free everybody."

Defendants' Protest on Ruling

The national Communist leaders now on trial in Federal Courthouse here for teaching and advocating the principles of Marxist-Leninist socialism, yesterday issued the following statement signed by Eugene Dennis, general secretary.

"We, the 11 Communist defendants, vigorously protest the outrageous ruling of the court, blocking our challenge to the rigged and unconstitutional jury system, which is loaded in favor of the rich, propertied and well-to-do.

"We further protest the prejudging of this issue by Judge Medina, in his arbitrary setting of Monday as the opening of the trial, a trial which history will record as an infamous heresy trial.

"The determination to proceed with this 'dangerous thoughts' trial and ride rough-shod over constitutional liberties can only be explained by the existence of a conspiracy to subvert the Bill of Rights and outlaw the Communist Party.

"This, in turn, is only a product of the Wall Street preparations for a new world war, in which the administration and its GOP allies hope to use the trial to inflame public opinion to create further war hysteria and jam through a huge military budget and the Atlantic Pact war alliance.

"Fellow Americans! It is not the Communists alone who are on trial; it is the hard-won democratic rights of the American people that are endangered. The defense of the rights of the Communists and the Communist Party, as the tragic lessons of Germany, Italy and Japan have shown, is inseparable from the defense of the Bill of Rights, social progress and peace."

Judge Stops Expose of Juries

Trusts Picked Names Of Juries to Try Communists

By Art Shields

The jury that will try the Communist leaders on charges of "conspiring" to advocate socialism will be selected this week from names supplied by the banking and insurance partners of the chief judge of the Federal Court, where the witchhunting trial is under way.

We will give the evidence to this.

This chief judge is John Clark Knox, who boasted in Uniontown, Pa., on Jan. 22 that the juries in his court are "handpicked" and "will continue to be handpicked."

The chief judge of the court where the Communists are being tried, and where injured workers sue insurance companies for damages, is openly and shamelessly listed as a director of the Equitable Life Assurance Co., with its $4,883,000,000 assets, while he sits on the bench.

And this judge, who assigned Judge Medina to handle the Communist trial, is openly and shamelessly advertised as a trustee of the $252,375,475 funds of the Union Dime Savings Bank, while he wears his black robes on Foley Square.

★

OTHER JUDGES have served Big Business—but none so openly and shamelessly as Judge Knox.

We have told before of Judge Knox's violent attacks on Socialism and on union labor and of the contemptuous attitude toward the Negro and Jewish peoples that pervades his two books.

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WHAT WE ARE emphasizing today, however, is the way the banker judge gets jurors from selected employes of the Rockefeller and Morgan men, who sit with him on his bank and insurance companies' governing boards.

Thus the president of Knox's bank and the president of his insurance company and several of his co-trustees and co-directors are influential figures on three big corporations, which furnish many of the jurors in the judge's court.

These three jury-furnishing corporations are:

The New York Telephone Co.

The Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.

The Consolidated Edison Co.

These three corporations furnished 40 percent of the clerical and manual workers on six typical big jury panels in Judge Knox's court recently. This fact was brought out in the testimony of Doxey Wilkerson, the defense expert witness, who analyzed the jury panels on the witness stand at the Communist trial.

The employers of these three corporations form only a tiny fraction of the immense population of the Southern District of New York, which Judge Knox represents.

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BUT THE OWNERS of these jury-furnishing companies loom big on Judge Knox's bank and insurance firm boards.

Thus the companies' reports show that the presidents of both of Knox's companies and two of Knox's other co-directors sit on the governing boards of the New York Telephone Co., or on the American Telephone & Telegraph Co., which owns the Telephone Co. outright.

President William L. DeBost of the Union Dime Savings Bank, for instance, is a director of the New York Telephone Co. And president Thomas Ignatius Parkinson of Equitable is a director of AT&T, the parent company.

Knox's co-director, Edwin P. Maynard of Equitable (better known as the chairman of the Brooklyn Trust Co. board), is also a Telephone Co. director. And Director Samuel A. Welldon of Equitable sits on the board of AT&T.

These four telephone barons have no trouble in furnishing their financial colleague, Judge Knox, with the kind of jurors he needs to punish working class leaders and give immunity to capitalists.

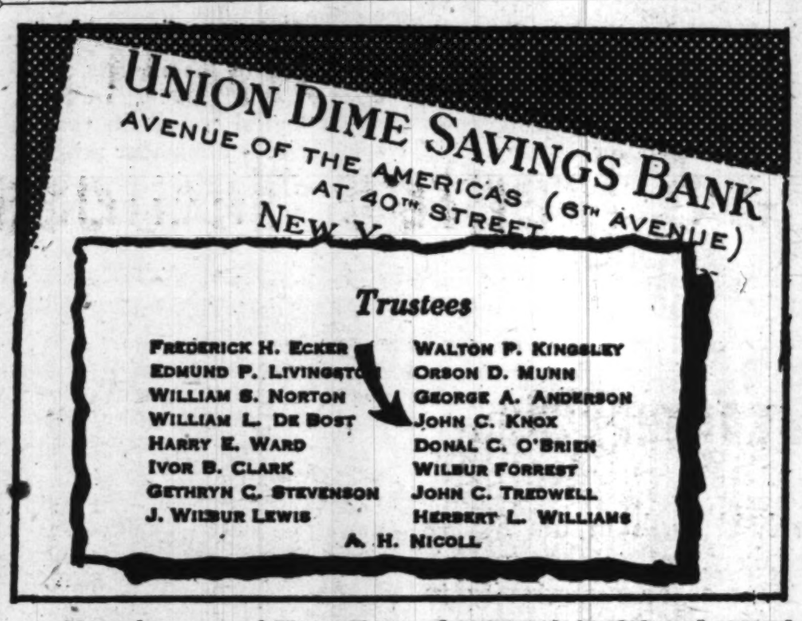
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KNOX ALSO gets many jurors from the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., which has three representatives on the board of trustees of the Judge's Union Dime Savings Bank.

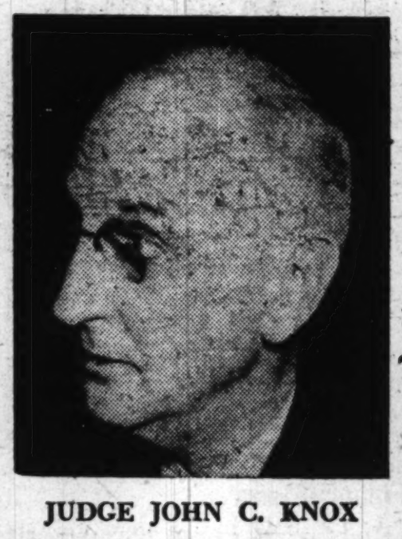
Thus President William L. DeBost of Union Dime, to whom we come back again, is also a trustee of Metropolitan Life.

Metropolitan's own chairman, the aged Frederick H. Ecker, who actively backs Metropolitan's jim-

(Continued on Page 12)



Note the name of Harry E. Ward on Knox's bank board. Ward is chairman of Irving Trust Co., which made millions of dollars when Judge Knox gave Ward a monopoly of federal receiverships and trusteeships in bankrupt cases during the depression.



JUDGE JOHN C. KNOX

Medina Orders Picking of Panel Monday to Try 12

By Joseph North

Alarmed by mounting evidence that the federal jury system in New York deliberately excludes workingmen, Negroes, and Jews on behalf of wealthy Anglo-Saxons, Federal Judge Harold C. Medina has ruled that further argument on this fundamental issue be discontinued by the Communists on trial at Foley Square, New York City.

He decreed that the trial of a political party begin March 7, the first time in American history this has happened.

Shortly after the trial opened, the Communists put the prosecution on the defense. They charged that the indictments were drawn illegally by a Grand Jury rigged against workingmen, and therefore this trial of American democracy should be thrown out of court.

They contended that the very existence of this case imperiled the nation's freedom. They challenged the jury system here, and have brought exhaustive evidence to prove their case.

The judge deliberately and frequently charged them with delay because thhey insisted upon their constitutional right to prove their case. For more than five weeks they have produced mountains of evidence to show that Big Business is carefully chosen to "dispense justice" in this federal area. No less an authority than Senior Judge John C. Knox has admitted that he ordered this system of "handpicking" juries.

The Communists have shown, for example, that the panel called for Jan. 17, 1949 from which the jury for their trial was picked, included 43 percent from the executive class and only 9 percent from the working class. They proved, simultaneously, that some 48 percent of the literate citizens of this area were working people, and only 10 percent executives—proprietors, including those even of small shops, managers, officials.

The judge has revealed himself flagrantly prejudiced against the defendants. He has overwhelmingly sustained the objections of the prosecution and overwhelmingly rejected the motions of the defendants.

When, for instance, the defendants got Jury Clerk Joseph McKenzie—a government witness—to admit he had sworn to a false affidavit last October, the judge outrageously clamored it was not false.

The press buried the truth, as it has on practically everything pertinent in this case.



JUDGE HAROLD R. MEDINA

In the past few days, another government witness—Court Clerk William J. Borman was caught in a lie. He was asked if he used as a guide an official government memorandum of 1941 which describes how juries are handpicked from directories of directors and other select lists. Borman's answer then was "No."

Defense counsel produced court records of Oct. 6, 1942 when a William Jacobs challenged the jury system. At that time Borman's answer was "Yes." Prosecutor John F. X. McGohey and the judge then contended that the court clerk had "qualified" his answer. When defense counsel handed up the trial record, the judge shame-facedly ascertained that the clerk had NOT qualified his reply.

All this damaging proof is ignored, and belittled, by the judge who clamors—with an eye for headlines—that the defense has "procrastinated," has failed to "prove" its case, even before it has completed its case. He has chided the lawyers for the Communists, sought to intimidate them, frequently warned that "a day of reckoning" was due them.

Thus he continues his travesty of

(Continued on Page 11)

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Point of Order

By ALAN MAX

ALONG with its 2-cent-an-hour wage cut, General Motors is shaving off a few dollars on the price of its cars. This will make it possible for GM workers to eat Chevrolets instead of meat.

War Drive Grows More Dangerous

Wall Street Sees War as Escape from Crisis—Task of Peace Forces Reviewed

By William Z. Foster

Behind the warlike drive of American imperialism for world control there is a whole complex of powerful causes.

First, American capitalism, seeing that the rest of the world is badly crippled as a result of the war, is impelled with its inevitable imperialist urge, to grab control of the world while the grabbing is good.

Second, fearing that weakened world capitalism is about to collapse, American big businessmen conveniently conclude that the only way to save it is for them to assume full charge of it themselves.

Third, these elements are also in deadly fear of rising Socialism and they believe that the sole manner to handle this thorny problem is to smash the USSR and the other democratic forces in a fascist-spirited war.

Fourth, they also realize that only on the basis of a warscare and an aggressive foreign policy can they build up the reactionary, militarized regime in this country and abroad which they so ardently crave and need.

And, fifth, seeing that their present economic, political and diplomatic policies of intimidation are not succeeding in cowing the world's democratic forces, there is the dangerous panic tendency among them to try to solve their baffling problems by war.

But the most decisive of all the reasons for this country's war policy are the capitalists' desperate endeavors to keep their over-expanded industrial system (and their profits) from collapsing into a devastating economic crisis.

During World II American industry became so swollen on war orders that in the present restricted conditions of the capitalist world markets there is no chance whatever for the capitalists to dispose of their huge surpluses of commodities, robbed from the workers, through "normal" trade channels. Therefore, on pain of immediate and overwhelming economic disaster, they keep feeding their bloated industries with armaments orders. And they know that to be able to get these orders from the government they must have the warscare and a perspective of inevitable war.

With the same ideas in mind, the American capitalists are also scouring the world for markets, and their insatiable hunger for more and more trade is also the economic motive behind the Marshall Plan and also is the motive force of Truman's scheme of industrializing backward areas of the world. But above all, the capitalists are seeking sky-high markets and profits through the production of munitions, and ever more munitions.

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THE DEEP CONVICTION among American capitalists that the only way they can keep their industries going and their huge profits rolling in is by building up a vast war economy in this country and Western Europe and by heading towards war, is the heart of American imperialist policies. It is this force that creates the realest danger of war.

The bourgeois economists freely state that without the present 20 billions yearly of government expenditures in so-called defense orders the bottom would fall out of industry instantly. This calamity would shatter capitalist policy on every front, and they are trying desperately to avoid it. Consequently, in an attempt to avert the economic crisis, the cold-blooded Keynes - minded economists and politicians at the head of our government and industrial system are driving ahead with their munitions production, aggressive imperialist policies, and war preparations.

The one thing these reactionaries dread most is peace. They know that a peace perspective for the world would destroy their munitions production and war economy schemes and would bring down about their ears their whole profit-rotten industrial structure. Consequently every move made by the USSR for a peaceful settlement of present international problems throws these people into a wild commotion and provokes from them fresh outbursts of warmongering. The "peace-scare," something new in world politics, has now become a veritable phrase of condemnation by American capitalists who, for imperative economic reasons, must have their war scare at any cost.

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IT IS VERY IMPORTANT, in explaining to the masses the complicated reasons for this country's warlike foreign policy, that we make clear the economic heart of this policy. We must, above all, show the sordid economic motor force behind American imperialism. This is especially necessary in view of the studied attempts of the warmakers to convince the people that their warlike policies are provoked by Soviet aggression.

With both the American and Soviet governments openly accusing each other of seeking world domination, many people in this country are honestly confused. But by pointing out the impelling economic motives and pressures behind the aggressive policies of American imperialism we can help materially to clear up a lot of this mass confusion and to expose the real warmongering force, Wall Street big business. We must drive home this vital economic point with full force.

It is not enough, however, to show the workers and the people generally that the capitalists are trying to keep their sick industrial system in operation, and thereby to guarantee their own gigantic profits, on the basis of wholesale munitions production. We must make two additional things very clear in this connection.

The first of them is that munitions production cannot prevent the economic crisis, as we can see by the fact that such a crisis is now rapidly in the making. And the second thing to make clear is that the logical end of the present wholesale re - armament program and the aggressive foreign policies that are inevitably linked up with it is war; an atomic war which, if the people do not prevent it, would bring death to tens of millions of our people and lay this country and the world in ruins.

★

MORE THAN THIS too, we must actively bring forward a people's economic program as an alternative to the present war economy of the capitalists, with its billions of dollars yearly in munitions orders and its deadly implications of war. Such an economic program must be tied right in with the fight for peace and against the economic crisis. We must especially show the workers how, short of Socialism, they can protect themselves against the coming economic crisis, through increased real wages, shortened work week, broadened social security, progressive tax systems, public works, democratically conditioned foreign loans, etc.

For if we do no provide them with such an economic program, and very effectively too, then we will have to reconcile ourselves to the tragic fact that, rather than to walk the streets in unemployed millions, great masses of the workers will accept the disastrous munitions-making program of the capitalist, the government, and the conservative labor leaders.

Our Party has a tremendous responsibility in this general respect and in the early future it will say and do some important things in the matter.

Southerners Try to Keep Power to Kill Civil Rights

By Rob F. Hall

WASHINGTON.—All week Southern Democrats have held forth in the Senate making endless speeches. Virtually no one listens and the speakers, rather than resenting interruptions, seize hungrily on any question thrown to them as an opportunity to set off another oratorical direction.

It is clear that the subject of their verbal flights is unimportant and that their only purpose is to kill time.

This is that famous American institution known as the filibuster. Foreign correspondents in the Senate press gallery look on slightly puzzled at the antics in what the senators call "the greatest deliberative body in the world."

Fact is the Southern senators have a purpose. Essentially it is to prevent Senate consideration of the civil rights bills demanded by labor, the Progressive Party and the Negro people and promised by President Truman and the Democratic Party. Their immediate object this week, however, was to prohibit the Senate from taking up a resolution to change Senate Rule XXII.

Rule XXII was adopted in 1917 as a means to impose cloture (limit debate) and thus put a stop to the practice of obstructing business by filibusters or talk marathons. It provides that when 16 senators sign a petition to apply cloture, the petition is voted upon by the Senate. If two-thirds of the senators present vote aye, cloture is in force and from then on out, each senator can speak only one hour on the subject.

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TIME and the filibusterers, however, discovered what they considered a loophole in the rule. They maintained that under Rule XXII, one could use the petition method to limit debate on the pending business, such as bills and resolutions. They insisted that this method could not be applied to motions to bring up a bill of resolution, or to such routine procedure as motions to approve the journal or dispense with the morning prayer. On these procedures they have been conducting their filibusters.

Last August when the Republican Senate leadership moved to take up the anti-poll tax bill, the Southerners filibustered. Then, when Sen. Robert Taft (R-O) submitted a cloture petition, the Dixie bloc challenged it on these grounds. Sen. Arthur Vandenberg (R-Mich) as president pro tem of the Senate supported the Southerners and ruled the petition out of order.

It has been clear for a long time that if civil rights bills are to pass the Senate, the power of the Southern planter crowd must be curbed. A change in Senate rules to permit a simple majority, rather than a two-thirds majority, to impose cloture, has been considered the most practical way of approaching the problem. When the 81st Congress convened, therefore, this proposal was put before the Senate Rules Committee, headed by Sen. Carl Hayden (D-Ariz).

It immediately developed that Hayden had no intention of adopting this approach. With the ranking Republican, Sen. Kenneth Wherry (R-Nebr), he secured from the committee a favorable vote for his plan to change Rule XXII only to the extent that it should henceforth cover all pending business before the Senate, motions as well as bills. Resolutions by Sens. Francis Myers (D-Pa) and Wayne Morse (R-Ore) to change the two-thirds majority to a simple majority, were rejected.

ONE WOULD THINK that this moderate change would not have alarmed the Southerners inasmuch as it left intact their power to obstruct, so long as they commanded the vote of 25 to 30 senators. But under the leadership of Sen. Richard Russell (D-Ga) who has succeeded the late Theodore G. Bilbo as the chief voice of white supremacy in the Senate, the Dixie bloc served notice they would filibuster this mild resolution.

When the majority leader, Sen. Scott Lucas (D-Ill) moved last Monday to proceed to the consideration of Senate Resolution 15 (which is the correct designation of the Hayden-Wherry resolution) the filibuster began.

As the CIO has pointed out, it has begun on a false issue, that is, on a rules change which would be almost meaningless. But the debate has revealed that the Southern bloc is disturbed by the fear that in the legislative process the resolution may be strengthened by the substitution of the word "majority" for "two-thirds majority."

In response to the demand of peoples' organizations, both Myers and Morse have introduced amendments to the Hayden-Wherry resolution which would do precisely that.

Tom Buchanan, national legislative director of the Civil Rights Congress, has urged all friends of civil rights legislation to wire their senators demanding that they vote for the Myers or Morse amendments.

He has also urged pressure to institute round the clock and night sessions as a means of breaking the filibuster and forcing a vote.

PLAN FILIBUSTER STRATEGY



AS SOUTHERN SENATORS continued their filibuster against the move to curb filibusters, Sen. Tom Connally (left), Democrat of Texas, discusses strategy in Washington with Sen. Richard Russell (D-Ga.), leader of the fight against anti-filibuster legislation.

U.S. Diplomacy Preparing Recognition of Franco Spain

PARIS (Telepress). — The long succession of visits by U.S. Senators and Congressmen, as well as generals and admirals, to Franco Spain, has caused a good deal of speculation here on when the United States will come out in full and open support for their fascist ally. Diplomatic circles consider that the act of openly flouting world democratic opinion will take place at the next general assembly of the United Nations.

It is expected that the United States' Latin American puppets or its Arab stooges will move in favor of restoring full diplomatic relations with Franco Spain, and that the move will then receive the open backing of the U.S. delegates.

In the meantime, the United States has no ambassador in Spain, but two embassies. In charge of the official embassy is U.S. charge d'affaires and personal friend of Franco, Paul Culbertson, while Captain Preston Mercer, Naval Attache, is in charge of 13 military, air and naval bases in Spain and in her colonies.

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THESE TWO MEN possess a great deal more authority in representing U.S. policy towards the Franco regime than any ambassador could have.

Those American politicians most vocal in their concern for the fate of the fascist dictatorship — and others behind the scenes—declare that Franco's economy will collapse within a few months unless given a substantial injection of dollars. The State Department, which is still propagating the full recognition of Franco in London, Paris and other European cities, has been asked to order the Export - Bank to guarantee private dollar loans to Spain.

War Budget Saps Funds For Jobless

By Bernard Burton

The cold war budget has increased the suffering of the unemployed, the total of which, according to conservative estimates, has already topped five million and continues to rise. For while in every state of the Union growing groups of workers find their means of livelihood dependent upon unemployment insurance, 6,000 government workers, whose job it is to service applicants for unemployment insurance have been laid off nationally.

Government employment office, whose services now are more pressing than ever, have been shut down and still more are being closed. Michigan, for example, which has been hard hit by the wave of layoffs in auto, has closed down 29 employment offices. Alabama has closed ten. Indiana has shut 71 out of 72 field offices.

In New York State, where insurance rolls have climbed by more than 100 percent in the past year, the staff of the State's Division of Placement and Unemployment Insurance has been cut by more than 20 percent. One thousand out of 4,500 workers in the Division have been dropped since last August.

More than 35 percent, or $70,000,000, of the $200,000,000 which was then on hand for administering the unemployment insurance fund was drained off for other purposes, primarily for Marshall Plan and cold war operations.

The result is that the funds for administering unemployment insurance is now short by at least $25,000,000.

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THIS IS THE FUND which is not raised through extra taxes but which comes from unemployment $200,000,000 represents the insurance payroll deductions. The amount which the states turned over to the Federal government and which was then supposed to be distributed back to the states for administration.

But Washington bipartisans just quietly took a huge chunk of this fund and used it to advance the objectives of the cold-war coalition. The result is that the unemployment service has broken down so badly that 30 states now take insurance applicants only every other week and in 21 states workers must fait two weks betwen checks.

In New York State, with well over 400,000 unemployment insurance claimants, this has meant such things as:

- **Waiting in lien two to four hours to sign for a check and even longer to get interviewed.**
- **Delays of anywhere from four days to a week in receiving checks.**
- **Waiting as long as six months to get a claim processed if an application is challenged.**
- **Closing down offices when there were not enough in the first place.**

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THE FUNDS for unemployment insurance are raised by a three percent payroll tax on employers with eight or more workers in the unemployment insurance fund. In New York, for example, employers with four to eight employes pay a 2.7 percent tax. For employers with fewer than four workers the tax is voluntary.

A portion of the yield from the three percent tax is turned over to the Federal government for administration. The State's share can be used only to build up the fund, not for administration.

It has been estimated that if the full amount were kept in New York State this year, it would yield $2,500,000 for administration, which would amply take care of needs in the Division of Placement and Unemployment Insurance.

Gov. Dewey has piously claimed that there is nothing he can do about the situation, and has demagogically passed the buck to Washington. But the fact is, as the CIO United Public Workers has disclosed, that Albany can, if necessary, retain the full 3 percent in addition to other revenues such as the penalty taxes levied on employers who try to renege on payments. Albany can also through legislation, extend compulsory coverage to small employers and thus raise additional funds.

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BUT THE REPUBLICANS are engaged in a cynical game of political buckpassing in the hope of placing the entire blame on the equally responsible Democrats, while leaving the unemployed out in the cold.

The sordid story was revealed by The Worker's Washington Bureau in a report on the discussion on the deficiency appropriation to meet part of the emergency situation.

The Federal Security Administration which has charge of unemployment insurance and placement, asked for a $14,000,000 deficiency appropriation. The Budget Director cut it down to $5,000,000, with the Administration's approval.

When the request got to the House Appropriations Committee, the Republicans suddenly asked for $15,000,000, knowing the issue was a hot potato and realizing that neither figure could make up for the laid-off workers and closed offices. A compromise was finally reached at $10,000,000.

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NOBODY suggested taking a slight slice out of cold war appropriations, part of which had been raised by muscling in on funds which should have gone for administering unemployment insurance in the first place.

The laid-off unemployment insurance workers, however, and their colleagues who are now working overtime at an impossible task to service the nation's more than 5,000,000 unemployed, are fighting back and calling on all workers to support them.

The CIO United Public Workers, to which the unemployment insurance and placement workers belong, have started a campaign for an appropriation of at least $25,000,000 to restore essential services. In New York, they will distribute leaflets this week to the long lines at the insurance offices explaining the reasons for the snafu and calling for letters to Senators Ives and Wagner to fight for the $25,000,000 appropriation.

The union is also calling upon Dewey and the State Legislature to take the emergency steps necessary to meet the needs of the workers in this state. Bert Loeb, district representative for UPW Local 2899, which represents workers in the division, declared on Friday that this fight would be taken to the entire labor movement.

NEW GAME FOR DAREDEVILS



GAME CALLED AUTO POLO is being revived by Romeo, Mich., hot-rod drivers. Photo shows participant bumping ball toward goal line. Game is played like soccer, but drivers must remain on "mounts" and use special bumper to "kick." Steel hoops protect players.

YONKERS CARPET WORKERS

LOCAL GIVES PHONY THE COLD TREATMENT

YONKERS, N. Y.—A class collaborationist union policy has backfired against Charles Hughes, business agent and boss of Local 122, Textile Workers Union, at Alexander Smith's Sons Carpet Co. here. After constant demands for a union meeting to discuss layoffs and wages had appeared in the Communist shop paper, **Contact**, Hughes called a meeting on Sunday, Feb. 27, and arrived with the penny extra of the Daily Worker and an issue of **Contact** containing a program for the workers.

Outside the hall, the Carpet Concentrators Branch of the Yonkers Communist Party was doing some brisk business selling copies of the pamphlet **What's Ahead for the Textile Worker?** by Blum and Figuerido.

These three publications contained the only program presented to the textile workers. But if the more than 1,500 workers that packed the hall had any hopes that this sound program would be adopted or discussed, these illusions were quickly dispelled. Holding the issue of **Contact** on high, Hughes exhorted the members to pay no attention to the paper "because it offers nothing but solutions."

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THE CARPET WORKERS were hoping to hear a solution to their problems of layoffs, speedup and low wages, yet their business agent was telling them the solutions were not good because Communists offered them. Continuing for an hour with his red-baiting line, Hughes was able to elicit no reaction from the workers. They were waiting for a discussion of their problems.

The union policy of cooperation with the boss hit another snag when Hughes attempted to laugh off the proposal for a 30 hour week with 40 hours pay as outlined in the Communist program.

Hughes dismissed the pressing problem of layoffs with the statement that, "there have only been about 100 layoffs." He admitted immediate layoffs are coming in Velvet and Axminster weaving. (Rumor has it that layoffs will be as high as a thousand.) When workers attempted to ask about the union program on layoffs from the floor, Hughes was forced to return to the subject and admit a complete lack of intention to fight for the workers.

Finding that the workers finally emerging from the carefully laid smoke screen of mis-leadership, Hughes, in desperation, demanded, "Do you want the Communists to take over our union?" It is safe to say that the members want no one to take over their own union, but, by giving Charles Hughes the silent treatment, the workers served notice that they will take over their own union if a militant program is not followed in wage negotiations as well as on layoffs, speed-up, work load and new machinery problems.

Workers who attended the meeting got nothing from it, but Charles Hughes received an education. The rank and file of at least one local of the Textile Workers Union has repudiated the do-nothing policy of Emil Rieve's Yonkers representative.

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Housing Chaos Laid to GOP, Mismanagement

By Louise Mitchell

Rent strikes, mass evictions and ruthless rent gouges mark the present chaotic state of tenant-landlord relations. In the Bronx, 723 families are in a rent strike against a "comparability" increase okayed by the regional Office of Rent Control. Throughout the city, mass evictions and threatened in Harlem, lower East Side and Middle Manhattan with the okay of the Temporary Rent Commission. General disrepair and decay are permitted by the city's Department of Housing and Buildings.

The federal government's weak rent control law, the state's partisan maneuvers and the city rent commission's maladministration are responsible for this mess, to which the courts add no small portion.

THIS WEEK a report was released by the subcommittee of New York Temporay Commission attacking the city commission for "profiteering and speculation." Shocking conditions, many known to the public, were exposed with considerable fanfare.

New York State Republicans are now coming forward with proposals to put the city rent commission out of business and throwing the complex problem of hotel rents and general evictions into the courts or a state body. Such a bill is being considered by the subcommittee of the State Rent Commission, headed by Assemblyman Samuel Rabin.

This subcommittee issued the report which charged that:

- The city rent commission failed to stabilize rents;
- It failed to prevent coercion of "unreasonable rents"; and it actually contributed to "profiteering and speculation in segments of the hotel industry";
- The commission's administration of the hotel rent law "substantially failed" to achieve the objectives of the law which established it in July 1947, after hotel rents were decontrolled on the federal level;
- The commission has been "ineffective, inefficient, wasteful instrument of rent control";
- Former Commissioners Toth and Finkelstein, both O'Dwyer appointees, "did not believe in rent control for the protection of tenants";
- The commission permitted rent increases in hotels amounting to $67,000,000 and a policy of swift decontrol.

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CHARGES of political interfeerance in the Commission's work by O'Dwyer and Democratic machines were made more than a year ago by persons close to the commission trying to keep it fair to tenants.

Paul Ross, first chairman of the Commission, and now chairman of the New York City Tenant Councils, received tacit praise in the report for his efforts to keep politics out of the commission. Ross resigned April 19, 1948, when he broke with the Mayor on ten-cent fare steal.

While the charges against the Commission during the regime of Commissioners Finkelstein and Toth are true, the Republicans cannot erase their responsibility for the Commission's failings. And certainly tenants will have nothing to gain if the commission is permitted to die and the courts or a state body to take over. The courts have not shown themselves to be friends of the tenants too often in eviction cases.

Tenants of commercial housing whose rents are determined by the courts under provisions of the state Commercial Rent law have been subjected to repeated increases.

THE COMMISSION was set up July 17, 1947, 17 days after the federal law nixed controls on hotel and rents were zooming.

During the several years of the rent law's existence, Gov. Dewey and his Republican Legislature never set up a state body to tackle rent problems. Even when the state's Commercial Rent laws were passed, its problems were sent to the courts.

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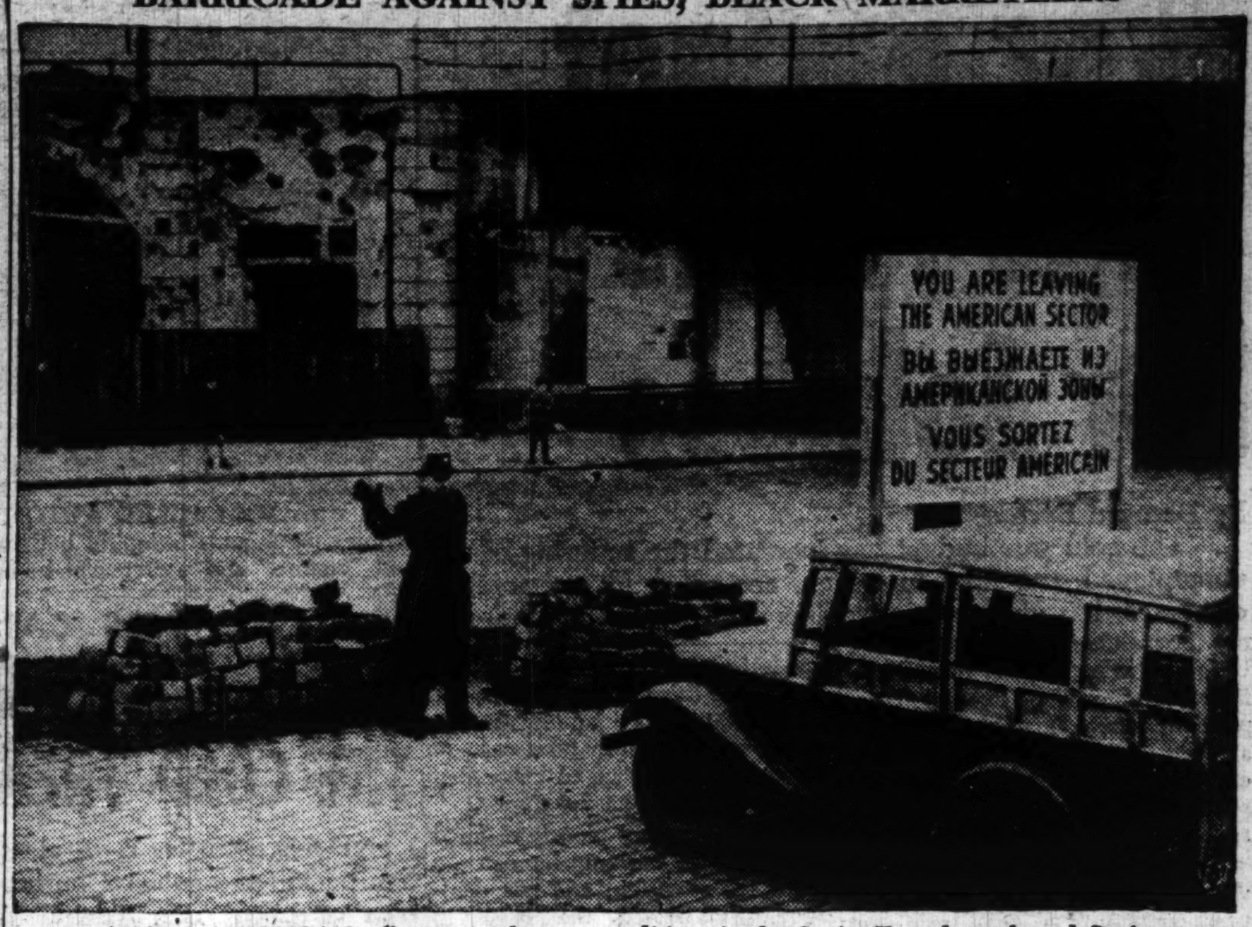
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BARRICADE AGAINST SPIES, BLACK MARKETEERS



ANGLO-AMERICAN efforts to sabotage conditions in the Soviet Zone have forced Soviet occupation authorities in Berlin to keep a strict watch at intersections leading into the Soviet sector. Here a German policeman stops an American station-wagon for inspection and questioning.

U.S. Communists Will Oppose Wall St. War, Say Foster, Dennis

William Z. Foster and Eugene Dennis, chairman and general secretary of the Communist Party, yesterday declared that, in the event Wall Street succeeded in starting a new world war, despite the efforts of peace forces to prevent it, American Communists would oppose such "an unjust, aggressive, imperialist war" and would work "with all democratic forces" to bring that war to an end.



FOSTER

Their statement came after requests by newspapers that they comment on the recent statements of Maurice Thorez of France and Palmiro Togliatti of Italy in respect to war and peace in Europe. Foster and Dennis hailed the Thorez and Togliatti statements, saying they "emphatically serve the cause of peace."

Six questions seeking elaboration on the statement were sent in by reporters to Dennis, who was engaged in a conference concerning the trial of the Communist Party leaders set to open next Monday. Dennis replied that he would seek to answer the questions in the course of the trial.



DENNIS

A seventh question, whether the Foster-Dennis statement came in response to "orders from Moscow," was termed "nonsense" by a spokesman for the Party.

Text of the Foster-Dennis statement follows:

"The Thorez and Togliatti statements emphatically serve the cause of universal peace.

"Only those who plot a third world war and seek to embroil France and Italy in aggressive military operations against our great ally of World War II, the Soviet Union, could read anything un-French or un-Italian in these statements.

"French and Italian sovereignty and independence are threatened today solely by Wall Street's schemes of world domination as expressed in the Marshall Plan and the proposed Atlantic war alliance. It is our military and those of the British who have established a General Headquarters at Fontainbleau. Not Russians but Americans have military bases and are intervening in the internal affairs of Greece, Turkey, Iran, China, Canada, Greenland, Brazil, as well as France and Italy.

"On Feb. 27 the 'New York Times' editorially termed the danger of an invasion of our shores wildly improbable. What the 'Times' failed to say, however, was that the threat of aggression against other nations is not wildly improbable — and that this threat emanates precisely from Wall Street and its cartel-connected trusts. It is this which explains the colossal peace-time military budget, the effort to stampede the nation into the Atlantic war alliance and plunge America and the world into an atomic war.

OPPOSE NEW WAR

"We Communists join with millions of other patriotic Americans in opposing those who seek a new world war. We strive for peace and friendship between the U. S. A., the USSR, the new democracies, the colonial and all other peoples. We do not regard a new world holocaust as inevitable. We hold the peaceful co-existence of two different social systems wholly possible. We believe that efforts of the peoples to achieve peace can check the war-makers and create new opportunities to achieve peace. The peace camp is infinitely stronger than the war camp.

"It is this which makes the war camp so reckless and ruthless. An atmosphere is rapidly being created in our nation that to work for peace and American-Soviet amity is considered equivalent to treason. The trial of the Communist leaders, the current witch-hunts and other attacks on civil liberties are indicative of today's political climate.

"If, despite the efforts of the peace forces of America and the world, Wall Street should succeed in plunging the world into war, we would oppose it as an unjust, aggressive, imperialist war, as an undemocratic and an anti-Socialist war, destructive of the deepest interests of the American people and all humanity. Even as Lincoln while a Congressman opposed the unjust, annexationist Mexican War and demanded its termination, so would we Communists cooperate with all democratic forces to defeat the predatory war aims of American imperialism and bring such a war to a speedy conclusion on the basis of a democratic peace.

"American security and American peace lie in world security and world peace — not in any Wall Street-Ueber-Alles policy decked out in the trappings of 'the American century.'

"For our part we will work with all those who seek peace, democracy and social progress. The American people, assuming their historic responsibility, must reject the war policies of the Wall Street-Churchill cartelists and their bi-partisan puppets and return our nation to the peace policies of Franklin D. Roosevelt, the 'Grand Design' and cornerstone of which is firm American-Soviet friendship."

U.S. Steel Kings And Nazis to Run Ruhr Arms Cartel

Proposals for a twelve-man board of trustees of the Ruhr steel industries have been made public and General Clay has announced his opinion that the proposals would be approved shortly. The list of men suggested for the job consisted of eight Germans, the majority of whom were former executive officers of the German steel industry.

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THE DECLINE of Walt Disney

Little publicity was given to this event, so The Worker asked the German anti-fascist, Gerhart Eisler, for his opinion about the meaning of these appointments.

Here are our questions and Mr. Eisler's answers.

Question: Were you surprised by this development, and what do you consider will be its practical result?

Answer: I was not at all surprised by this developemnt. The whole function of the occupation

Gerhart Eisler, Robert Thompson and Leon Josephson will address a mass meeting on American policy in Germany on Wednesday, March 9th at 8 p.m. at the Hotel Diplomat, 108 W. 43 rd St., NYC.

policies of the Western powers consists of re-nazification, re-cartellization and re-militarization of Germany. Every leading American politician knows this. General Lucius D. Clay, the major re-nazifier knows it. They wanted it, and they worked for it and to a great extent they have achieved the desired results.

People like Heinrich Dinkelbach, the former financial director of the Vereinigte Stahlwerke and a financial contributor to the SS; Herman J. Abs, the man whose job it was during the Hitler regime to exploit Nazi-occupied countries; Dr. Gerhard Schroeder, attorney for the Nazi regime; Gunther Henle, former director of the Kloeckner Steel Works; and the others—they are all people with whom the occupation authorities are cooperating and who are now named as trustees of the Western powers for the Ruhr iron and steel. It means that the German industrialists and bankers, the main base for German aggressive imperialism are being put back into power in western Germany. These German trustees will run the Ruhr industries under the supervision of a U. S. steel committee.

And who are the American members of this board? They are William J. Brinkerhoff, Werner P. Naumann, Ronald Clark and F. L. Elliott—all members of U. S. Steel, and Frederick M. Dillies of the Inland Steel Corp. So you get an American-German super steel cartel and the beginnings of an American-born super steel trust.

Question: And how will this steel trust affect German economy?

Answer: Now Ruhr industry has been taken away from the German people and is subjected to the control of the Western powers. The big international trust and cartel barons are making sure that the production of steel, coal and coke is under their control, in order to prevent the destruction of the German steel trusts by the German people. They want to be sure to prevent the building of peace industries instead of war industries and are determined to use the industrial capacity of the Ruhr as one of their main armament basis in the preparation of war and for the enslavement of all of Europe?

Question: How does this plan fit into the Marshall Plan?

Answer: The Marshall Plan is nothing but a name for a scheme to prevent the decartellization, demilitarization and democratization of Germany. Marshall Plan means martial law against democratic and peace loving people of Germany and all of Europe.

Question: What is the reaction of the German people to these developments?

Answer: There is a growing bitterness against the Ruhr policy of the Western powers, and not only in the Eastern Zone of Germany but also in the West. Despite all the confusing propaganda and lies spread by occupation authorities and American agents the German people are beginning to understand that the Ruhr statute and the occupation statute mean nothing but the colonization of Germany with industrialists and war criminals as taskmasters who share the spoils of the crime.

German Marxists, united in the Socialist Unity Party in the Eastern Zone and in the Communist Party in the West, are fighting in the front line against the reduction of western Germany to a colony of American imperialism. They demand a peace treaty for Germany and the withdrawal of all occupation troops one year after such a treaty has been signed. They ask for the unification of Germany and the restitution of German sovereignty, which includes the right and duty to destroy the power of German industrialists and war criminals.

The progressive forces of Germany will fight with all means at their disposal against any attempt to use Germany and the German people in a new war of aggression against the Soviet Union and the new democracies or any country in the world as is now being planned and prepared for by the western powers under the leadership of the United States.

Question: Except for the threat to peace which it constitutes, does American policy in Germany affect the American workers any other way?

Answer: American, British and German trusts will use the cheap steel and coal products—cheap because of the terrible exploitation of the German workers—as a means to depress the wages of American miners, steel workers and all other industries in which steel is used. This will become a particular threat in the coming economic crisis, when German steel and coal will undersell competitive prices, particularly since the Germans are forbidden to use their steel, coke and coal for production of manufactured goods or for trade with the tremendous market of the socialist societies of the world, the Soviet Union and the new democracies.

Question: Do you think that Americans are sufficiently aware of the dangers of U. S. policy?

Answer: No, how could they be? Their press tells them nothing but distorted facts and truths. Because of that many Americans still believe that American occupation troops are in Germany to prevent a new rise of nazism and militarism. They don't know yet that American occupation forces are now in Germany in order to prevent the rise of a peaceful, democratic Germany.

Question: What do you think of your chances to return to Germany?"

Answer: As far as it depends on the Department of Unjustice—on the sort of Medina justice which we all witness now—I would consider my chances not so good. Mr. Hitz, the Assistant U. S. Attorney, has expressed it quite cynically in Washington the other day that the aim of the frame-up against me is to keep me in this country so I can be watched. But of course Mr. Hitz does not represent the only forces in the U. S. and the world. There are the decent Americans and I rely upon their support to end my legal "kidnapping" inside U. S. A.

WISDOM FOR WALL STREET AND FORRESTAL



THE SPHINX has seen many a would-be conqueror of the world — Alexander, Caesar, Napoleon and the Afrika Korps of Hitler — and has endured to witness their destruction. If it could speak, what counsel might it not give to the would-be world conquerors in the Pentagon of Washington?

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COL. McCORMICK DECORATED BY FASCIST DICTATOR PERON

CHICAGO.—Col. Robert R. McCormick, publisher of the reactionary **Chicago Tribune**, was presented a medal in Buenos Aires, Argentina, last week by dictator Juan Peron for presenting "honest news about Argentina and Latin America."

Presentation came after the colonel, who is touring South America, had a leisurely four-hour luncheon with the destroyer of Argentine democracy.

The occasion was glowingly described in a Tribune dispatch published under the colonel's by-line.

According to star reporter McCormick, the medal, known as the Peronista medal is awarded only "to honest men."

Overcome by the glory of it all, reporter McCormick editorialized for a moment to remark that the meeting with Peron and the presentation of the medal were the high spots of his South American tour.

He quoted Peron as telling him that there were no differences of opinion between Argentina and the U. S. on foreign policy that we "both march side by side against Communism."

Peron also told the colonel that Communism is no problem in Argentina and complained that he had once been called a fascist in the United States just because he had advanced the theory that Nazi Germany should be allowed to defeat the Red army.

SOVIET RUSSIA TODAY

DOLLARS and DEFEAT
How our "containing communism" policy met defeat in China, told by Frederick V. Field in his article **China and World Peace.**

•

LONDON - BERLIN, '39
Berlin could have had a deal in 1939, Prof. Frederick L. Schuman points out, analyzing the second volume of Nazi secret documents, issued by the Soviet Union.

•

PENALTY of the LAW
That's what any expression of anti-Semitism brings in the land where **Anti-Semitism Is a Crime**; another revealing article by Ralph Parker.

•

"EVERYTHING I SAW"
in the Soviet Union was a complete refutation of what our radio and press had told me, writes Don Brown, member of an American trade union delegation to the USSR.

•

SOVIET COLLECTIVE BARGAINING
How it operates told by pattern maker Nikolai Titov of a Kiev machinery plant.

•

GORKY, CHALIAPIN
A remarkable episode told in **Orpheus in Hades** by the Soviet poet Bezymensky.

•

SKIS AND SCANDAL
How indignant Soviet sports enthusiasts got action from the negligent—a vivid sidelight on Soviet democracy and sports as told by Amy Schechter in **Skiing, Skating and Scathing Criticism.**

•

EXTRA SECTION
The full text of the Soviet White Paper on the North Atlantic Pact.

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Their Great Tradition

—An Editorial—

IT WAS 19 YEARS AGO, exactly—March 6, 1930. Herbert Hoover was President.

Millions of Americans were hungry. They had no jobs. It was not their fault, but the fault of the system which puts profits above men. Mighty Wall Street capitalism which looked so invincible in 1928 with stocks climbing to the sky had been struck by the biggest economic crisis in history.

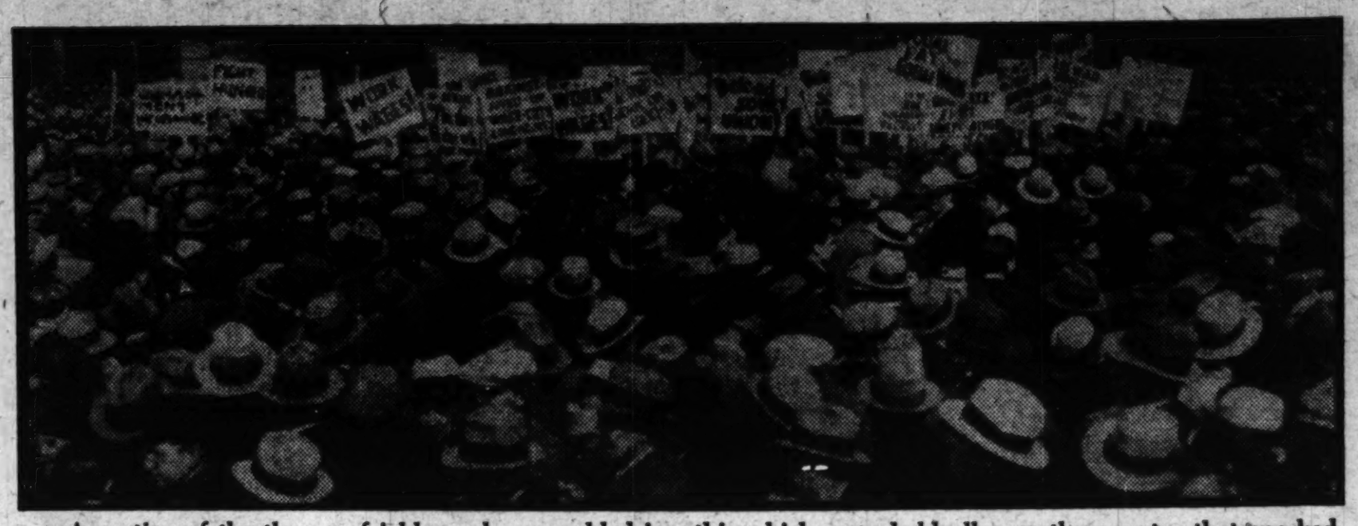
The Communists said that the American people should have **"Work or Wages."** They said that if the rich fire the poor, that the government must pay unemployment insurance.

On March 6, the Communists led unemployed demonstrations all over the country. The AFL leaders like William Green had sneered at the demand for unemployment insurance payments. The Big Business press had jerred that this would ruin a man's character. But the Communists challenged these lies and said that no American must go hungry. Some day, the Communists said, the workingmen would own the country's industries. Then, unemployment and poverty would be things of the past. But, today, every American must have work with wages adequate to care for his family, or Federal jobless payments.

In New York City, W. Z. Foster and Israel Amter led the huge Union Square demonstration. They were arrested and sent to jail for six months. With them was Harry Raymond, Daily Worker reporter. Other demonstrations were led by Eugene Dennis, who was arrested on the Pacific Coast, Jack Stachel, John Williamson, Carl Winter.

• • •

WALL STREET never forgot these men. Today, they are among the 12 Communist leaders who face 10 to 20 years in jail for preaching Socialism, decent wages, Negro rights, and peace.



A portion of the throng of jobless who assembled in New York's Union Square on March 6, 1930, to demand "work or wages." It was demonstrations such as this which were held all over the country that sparked the campaign for unemployment insurance.

Wall Street fears these Americans who are not afraid to stand up and fight for the things the people need. Wall Street knows that the days of unemployment are coming back again. More than 5,000,000 are jobless now. **Thanks to the courage of the Communists in the days of 1930 the unemployed today get at least some unemployment insurance payments.**

But, the spectre of unemployment is rising.

Once again, the Communists stand up to Big Business and say: Stop your armaments program. If you have lost the ability to keep the factories running, the Government must step in, as Henry Wallace urges, to provide peacetime public works. Not guns and cannon, but schools, homes, hospitals and roads should be built.

To fight unemployment, the Communists carry on their great traditions of March 6, 1930. They urge a shorter work week—30 hours—without any reduction in pay; higher social security benefits, and the inclusion of many more than now are eligible. The old payments cannot buy food these days; they should be raised by at least 100 percent.

The 12 Communists who face jail earned the hatred of the rich by fighting for the poor. Their fight is the fight of all labor. Hitler started with the Communists—then struck at the Jews, and then at every decent German who dared to speak for democracy and peace. Shall our America take this course? We are sure that the answer will be no. The great traditions of March 6, 1930, showed that the people can win their fight if they stand together and refuse to be robbed of their rights.

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GREETINGS TO HARLEM!

GREETINGS to Harlem on the newest addition to the growing family of special editions—the Harlem edition of The Worker!

Now alongside the two Harlem weeklies will be another voice swelling the tide against the Jimcrow ghetto. Harlem's citizens will have another spokesman against the slanders too often hurled at them by the boss press downtown.

But in addition to this there will be the positive addition of a journalistic stimulant to action against the system of oppression in every sphere of American life which produces Harlems all over the country.

The old way of life, in which a ruling few lived on the sweat and blood of the oppressed many, is now at bay. To the cry for freedom and impending action the ruling few hurl the threats of war and divisive red-baiting as their main weapons of defense.

Opposed to these broadsides hurled from a thousand rotten sources, the Harlem edition of The Worker is already presenting the real issues to the people. Its survey of unemployment; its housing stories; its emphasis on actions against the Jimcrow system—all indicate its service to the community.

We hope that each week the Harlem edition of The Worker will hit just as hard on the issues. We know that such journalism is bound to result in people's victories at one point and another. And we hope that the same support will be given toward keeping the paper well-circulated as was given to organizing its production.

Harlem, America, and the cause of democracy have much to gain from this step which has given the people of Harlem a workers' voice in a people's struggle for freedom.

SHORT STORIES WANTED

The Worker will pay a nominal fee for all short stories accepted for publication.

Address manuscripts to: The Worker Short Story Editor, 35 E. 12 St., New York 3, N. Y.

What Philadelphia Workers Learned in Transit Strike

By Phil Bart

PHILADELPHIA.

The Philadelphia transport and taxi strikes bring home to the whole labor movement the need of militant action as the only way to increase wages and living conditions and defeat the efforts to freeze wages while living costs rise. These two strikes, in vital industries, embracing some 14,000 workers were a clear answer to the Reuthers and Rieves whose current wage formula is accepting wage cuts.

On numerous occasions throughout the ten day strike. speakers at strike meetings and individual workers contrasted their strike for wage increases with that of other unions where the leadership signs contracts with "escalator" clauses, arbitration clauses and other devices which spell wage cuts.

It is a tribute to the solidarity and militancy of the transport workers that they forced the company to grant them an eight cents wage increase. The press clamored that the transport workers are already very highly paid. Aside from the fact that their top wage was $1.34 an hour, it is necessary to remember that during the war these workers were averaging under a dollar an hour. Their wages were frozen for a long time while living costs kept mounting. This is the second strike of Philadelphia transport workers in two years for wage increases.

★

SOME OF THE KEY ISSUES in the strike, including the speed-up, with its accompanying layoffs, and the swing shift were ignored by international president Michael Quill and his local supporters. This resulted in mass dissatisfaction among the men in ratifying the agreement.

The working conditions, or fringe demands, left unsettled in the strike, are tied directly to wages, and the workers are well aware of that. On the swing shift a man must work a split shift which keeps him fourteen hours on the job while he receives eight hours pay. The few hours between shifts do not belong to him and he must hang around waiting to start work again.

The forty hour week was another issue. Transport workers must work forty-four hours before overtime pay begins. Speed-up, acute in every industry, is felt here sharply, affecting the safety of both workers and riders. Here is an instance; on Route 65, there were 55 cars on the line. The company added one more car, and at the same time laid off half of the workers. These are some of the acute issues which were not settled in the strike.

Quill and the right wing leaders of the union used every trick to force through a contract without an improvement in working conditions. A special union meeting called for Saturday night, only through a radio announcement, without adequate notice, still found an excellent response among the men. But the contract could not be put over.

★

THIS MEETING as well as the following afternoon were broadcast in their entirety. This was to serve as a means of organizing public opinion against the strikers and forcing acceptance of the contract. But striker after striker, despite this trick, spoke over the air denouncing the contract.

Quill's attempts to demoralize the workers and discredit their local leaders were not enough for him. The little "labor dictator" was determined to send the men back even before they had an opportunity to vote on the agreement. He and his local supporters, therefore, decided to send the men back to work immediately and take a "secret vote" the next day when the men finished their shift. This was something new—first you go to work—then you vote on the agreement to end the strike. No wonder even the **Philadelphia Bulletin** referred to it as Quill's "coup".

The walk out of the taxi drivers four days after the transit strike reflected in even sharper form the militant mood of the workers. The taxi drivers had voted originally to strike on Tuesday, The teamsters' leaders postponed the date to Thursday, hoping to avert a walk-out.

When the men read the editorial in the early Tuesday issues of the **Philadelphia Inquirer**, they decided to walk out at once. Annberg had overshot his mark. He inadvertently helpel speed up the strike. The editorial stated that the men were out for more "gravy"; that they wanted to work while the transit strike was on. As one striker put it: "We are damned if we do and we are damned if we dont."

★

THE SOLIDARITY created in the brief period when the transit and taxi workers struck jointly had considerable effect on both groups. It gave added strength and militancy to the transport workers. It demonstrated, even if briefly, the power of labor uniting its forces in common struggle. This feeling of solidarity, however, never, never reached the stage of joint committees of strikers from the CIO and AFL unions working together.

In a strike such as this was directly affecting millions of people, public relations is most important. The press and radio, and every vehicle of disseminating anti-strike propaganda were used by the utility trust. Not a day passed with-

(Continued on Page 12)

World of Labor

Some 'Fair Deal' Signs On Labor Policy

By George Morris

CLOSE ON THE heels of Philip Murray's angry letter protesting congressional dilly-dallying, came William Green's opinion that it's "touch and go" whether the Taft-Hartley Law will be repealed. The AFL president said the AFL's survey finds that "only a few votes will mean the difference between repeal and no repeal."

Those opinions from the country's two top labor heads came four months after the great "miracle" that was supposed to start a "New Deal" rolling.



Every day brings new evidence that the "Fair Deal" is an effort to use the prestige and covering of Roosevelt's "New Deal," but in substance there is a big difference.

Business magazines, with much justification, are very boastful that they have already saved a good part of the Taft-Hartley Law even if the statute is formally repealed. But they are going farther. Retreats by the administration and splits in the ranks of the Democrats have encouraged the belief in business circles that a Morse-Ives bill, substituting for the Taft-Hartley and Wagner Act, could be passed. That bill would be a renamed, and partially altered T-H Law. Dan Tobin, head of the Teamsters, is also of the opinion that Truman won't deliver on his promise to repeal.

What we had been warning of has come to pass. In allowing the "one package" procedure and then retreating on one after another on the proposed amendments to the Wagner Act, the Administration undermined its own claimed desire to really kill the Taft-Hartley Law.

• • •

SIMILARLY on wages. Truman talks eloquently of the need of increased purchasing power for the workers to "cushion" a depression. But John D. Clark, of the President's Economic Council, explained to a congressional committee, the Administration's bill would tie price controls to a wage freeze. The formula would be somewhat like the wartime "Little Steel" formula, that would tie wage standards to the cost of living.

Also, the country is finding out more on the "philosophy" of the Administration's labor "expert," Secretary of Labor Maurice Tobin. It was he who on the day after election began working on a "compromise" labor bill, although the votes were cast for repeal. Now he has taken up Wall Street's anti-labor cry of "featherbedding."

The New York Sun reports him, in an exclusive interview, to have said that employers are to blame if they give in to so-called "featherbedding" rules by unions. Regarding the demand of the Brotherhoods of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen and Locomotive Engineers for extra crews for extra-powered Diesel engines, Tobin, according to the Sun, said he'd welcome a strike on that issue and felt confident that such a strike could be broken.

• • •

TRUMAN and Co. believe their labor supporters having thrown in their lot with the Administration are forced to stick with it. That view is not entirely unfounded. The AFL's and CIO's top leaders have so far relied entirely on Truman's helmsmen.

Why should Truman hesitate on calling for a wage freeze if a labor leader like Walter Reuther signs a contract with General Motors providing for an up or down revision of wages in line with the government's cost of living index? Why shouldn't the Administration, as Clark said, follow a policy of opposing wage raises, if a leader like Philip Murray makes pensions the No. 1 issue?

But Truman is exploiting something else that we inherited from the Roosevelt New Deal—the fetishism of government intervention and regulation as something progressive. True, under Roosevelt such intervention often gave some advantages to workers. But while many of us may be impressed with government influence in a progressive direction, let us not forget that there is also that other type of intervention—the fascist variant.

Government regulation could also be a weapon to hold up the cost of living; divert economy for militarization; freeze and reduce wages, and suppress balking unions. The thoughts leaking out of the Truman Administration indicate that the man who proposed drafting of strikers into the armed forces, is still of like mind.

Never before was the tieup of labor leaders to a political machine been as dangerous as the game labor's apologists for the Truman Administration are playing today. Unless the rank and file in the union takes initiative on its own, the workers may find themselves sliding into a full-blown depression disarmed and misled.



Gabriel, in the (London) Daily Worker



By BARNARD RUBIN

REWARD FOR SERVICE.

The following article appeared in recent issues of the St. Paul Dispatch, and the Minneapolis Tribune and Star Journal:

"William Moden, known as 'Mr. General Mills' to thousands of visitors to that company's executive office in Minneapolis, ended a long record today.



"He retired as information clerk with a record of 44 years of service, 42 of them without a day of absence from the job."

And what was the reward for Mr. Moden — who is a Negro — from the grateful giant General Mills corporation?

The article goes on to give us the answer, perfectly deadpan: "President Leslie N. Perrin and members of the board of directors presented him with an autographed picture of the board.". . .

• • •

Revival of **Charlie Chaplin's** oldie, **The Circus**, going over big in Paris. . . .

Cultural note: James Mason wanted by the National Broadcasting Company for the star role in a series of crime thrillers. . . .

The traveling salesman, according to H. Stein, called his branch manager long-distance from some remote spot in Iowa yelling: "I'm snowbound and I'll be marooned here for at least a week. What'll I do?" "Do?" rifled back the branch head, "you just started your summer vacation!". . . .

The Pittsburgh Bulletin-Index a weekly newsmagazine which had published for 73 consecutive years, has folded. . . .

John Wilson, former Broadway columnist of the late New York Star (PM) is now New York editorial representative for **Down Beat** magazine. . . .

Elsa Lanchester's book, **Hollywood Can Be Human,** will be published this fall by Harcourt Brace. . . .

Life Magazine — as if television wasn't bad enough — readying a half-hour television series. . . .

• • •

Chicagoans viewing television station **WBKB** telecasts have been amused by some odd conflicts that occur between ticker tape news and music that is played in the background. The other afternoon the novelty tune **I'll Be Glad When You're Dead, You Rascal You** was playing when across the screen came details of a gory, gangster North Side murder. On another occasion the ticker tape was describing a funeral procession when the background music happened to be **Merrily We Roll Along.** . . .

• • •

Newspapers have the biggest stake in television, with broadcasting second and picture producers and exhibitors third. Of 435 video stations in operation, under construction, and in application form, newspaper interests hold 128, radio stations 66 and the film industry 27.

Estimated construction costs of the 124 stations authorized as of Jan. 1 were given by the Federal Communications Commission at $30,300,000, with another $66,300,000 for pending applications for 311 stations.

Thirty cities now have television stations; there will be 71 with one or more outlets when all authorized stations are in operation. Another 94 cities will have video when pending applications are okayed. . . .

• • •

Roman Bohen, the distinguished stage and film actor, dropped dead last week while appearing in a play titled **Distant Isle** at the Actors Lab in Hollywood.

Bohen died of a heart attack shortly after the second act curtain. Dialogue preceding the tragedy had the actor speaking to Bohen declare, "You'll probably be dead in two hours." . . .

• • •

A kind-hearted lady noticed a shabby looking man lounging idly in front of a cigar store below her window. A couple of men, she observed, stopped to talk to him and give him a little money.

He seemed so cheered by these encounters that she impulsively put $2.00 in an envelope, wrote "Good Luck" on the outside, and threw it down to him.

The next day the man rapped loudly at her door. "Here's your $58," he said cheerily. "Good Luck won at 28 to 1.". . .

As We See It

The 'Golden Age' Bubble Of 'Free Enterprise'

By Milton Howard

ALL SIGNS point to the fact that the American workingman is coming to the end of one epoch and is entering a new one. This will affect his thinking and his actual living standard. The savings of the war period have practically disappeared. Even more significant, the post-war replacement of heavy industry is coming to a halt. Once again, as surely as the sun rises, the absurd, but deadly real menace of "overproduction" looms on the horizon of the richest capitalist nation in the world. The special position of American labor in relation to the workingclasses of Europe rests on a more and more precarious foundation. The scientific law established by Marxian Socialism—that with the development of productive power under capitalism the poverty, insecurity and suffering of the people increases—pushes through all illusions and lies.



Workers who have not known unemployment for more than a decade, for 12 and 15 years, now live in fear of losing their jobs.

The propagandists for capitalism boast that their system exalts the individual and individual freedom. What is left of their boast when the fate of every individual American who works for a living in a factory, mine or office depends upon outside economic forces, unknown and uncontrolled, which smash down upon him and his family regardless of his character, talents or diligence?

A textile worker in New England loses his job. Why? Anything wrong with him as an individual? No. Some distant market determines his fate. The rate of profit of the textile mill owners decides his life. If they don't rake in the profits they seek, the free individual American workers face hunger, evictions and pauperism. This is not genuine freedom. This is freedom from security, from happiness.

• • •

THE AMERICAN WORKING MAN won real gains in wages during the 1939-42 years. He got them by trade union organization and struggle, by strikes and pressure. He would not have won them if he had not organized to fight, even though these years were a golden market for Big Business corporations supplying Europe with armaments, and preparing the armaments for our own justified war against the fascist Axis. The 1939-49 boom was based mostly on armaments.

But, since 1942, the real wage of American labor has not advanced **even though this was a time of unprecedented upsurge of industrial production and record-breaking profits for the trusts.**

The inescapable law of capitalist production is to force wages down to the barest necessities. It is only when labor organizes to achieve a higher living standard, based on differing traditions and social standards in different countries, that this minimum is extended.

But capitalism's inner law is always to wipe out these gains if the working people do not fight back. There is no such thing as permanent, guaranteed progress for the working class under the present social system of private ownership. The minute labor lets up, it is pushed back.

This is even true of trade union rights and civil liberties, such as the Wagner Act, which the union leaders saw as a permanent social achievement which would not have to be defended any more. Yet, the Wagner Act was wiped out after little more than a decade of life.

• • •

THE GOLDEN AGE OF AMERICAN CAPITALISM is over. World markets have shrunk enormously with the liberation of the Soviet Union, the eastern democracies and now China. Capitalism boycotts these vast populations as a punishment for their abolition of private profit. The British Empire and other capitalist nations must compete ever more fiercely with American production for the shrunken market.

In this situation, the pro-capitalist trade union leaders, like Walter Reuther and Emil Rieve—violent anti-Communists all—begin to preach to labor the philosophy of submission to lower living standards, or reliance on an armaments economy. Or else, they preach childish illusions about how much better it would be for the trusts to increase wages "for their own good," that is, to provide customers. But capitalist production is not concerned with the welfare of the country.

As long as labor does not lead the entire country to a new social system of Socialist ownership, even its most successful struggles can never win more than a temporary halt in the relentless decline of its social position. The basic horror of this system reasserts itself.

THE OLD AND THE NEW IN AVIATION



SCALE MODEL of Wright brothers' first airplane, the Kittyhawk, is displayed alongside the model of a modern airliner in Washington, D. C., by Ken Boedecker, airplane engineer.

Peril to Farmers Seen in Signs of Economic Decline

BUTTE, Montana. — A group of livestock men, wheat growers and specialty farmers who constitute the State Farm Commission of the Montana Communist Party held a recent session to discuss the agricultural outlook in this area. They all were sensitive to the advance warnings of renewed farm depression.

Wheat growers have seen grain tumble three times during the past year, reaching at present a point about $1.50 below the high of last year. In spite of the heavy price drop, the outlook is for several million more acres of wheat this season.

Livestock men see current prices for cattle also tending to recede. Though the number of cattle on the range is down, and prices of meat to consumers still sky high, most of them are fearful of taking the long gamble of raising a few hundred head now. Should cattle prices go on slipping, breeders and feeders will encounter a heavy loss on their big investment.

★

THE COMMISSION agreed that grain growers and livestock men were in particular need for the protection of 100 percent parity, including the sliding scale favoring the smaller producers as proposed by the Progressive Party.

The members of the commission reported a widespread progressive outlook which is not much influenced by the present hysterical red-baiting campaign. The Progressive Party received enough votes to become an official party in the state and is running candidates in the current municipal campaign in Great Falls. One purely agricultural county, Sheridan County, whose county seat is Plentywood, cast a nine percent vote for Wallace. At one time there was over a hundred Young Communist League members in this county.

It was noted that the agricultural workers of the state are truly the forgotten men. Working seasonally in the sugar beet and potato fields, they are without organization or legal protection of any kind. It was decided that a study must be made of their numbers, the areas of main concentration, and some knowledge of their migrations in other states where an organization could keep in touch with them.

Finally, it was noticed that even in progressive farm and cooperative circles, there is a marked unwillingness to discuss foreign policy, the Truman war budget, even civil rights. It is in this respect that the current red-baiting hysteria is felt, for communism seems to have become the sensitive question in such circles. They hesitate to blast the Marshall Plan because that precipitates the question of whether a "red menace" exists or not.

★

ATTACKING the war budget brings up the same sensitive question. Even the popular demand for the great river project, the Missouri Valley Authority, is weakened by unwillingness to bring out forcefully that the war budget destroys any chance of getting this project under way full scale.

It was agreed that the outcome of the fight to repeal the Taft-Hartley Act and reenact the Wagner Labor Act was of direct concern to farmers. In fact, it will be especially effective for farmers and groups of farmers to speak up in behalf of labor, including the demand that the anti-Communist features of the Taft-Hartley Act must by all means be eliminated.

All these questions will be raised, and if this precipitates a discussion of the issue of communism, so much the better. Sidestepping these issues is the worst policy. It was believed that a frank, open policy will get a good response from most Montana people.

Goodrich Profits Back Wage Demand

AKRON, O.—Members of the United Rubber Workers, CIO, who have decided to negotiate for a 25-cent-an-hour wage increase, have received added evidence for their case.

Another of the Big Four made its annual report, the B. F. Goodrich Co., and figures showed the highest dollar sales volume in history.

Net income amounted to more than $23 million after around $8 had been tucked away in reserves. Dividends per share jumped about two dollars over the previous year.

Abandon Housing

CLEVELAND, O.—The city administration has decided to quit "worrying about housing for veterans." This was the declaration by Welfare Director Edward L. Worthington as the city closed its Veterans' Housing Center which has 5,000 applications for homes on file.

How's Your Refund?

AKRON, O.—The Firestone Tire & Rubber Co. pocketed the neat sum of $1,459,282 in tax refunds from the federal government for the year ending June, 1948.

You won't see "Oliver Twist," Fritz Kuhn, Ilse Koch, Hjalmar Schacht — you will hear about

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Ausp.: Bronx Council on Rents and Housing

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MANHATTAN CENTER

Foster Acknowledges Birthday Greetings

William Z. Foster, chairman of the Communist Party, this week acknowledged greetings from Party organizations and from individuals in honor of his sixty-eighth birthday and called the Foster recruiting drive a demonstration of the Party's fighting spirit. However, he warned that defense of the civil liberties of the people imposed increasingly bigger tasks on the Party, and urged that the trade unions and mass organizations be rallied in defense of the liberties at stake in the trial of the Communist leaders.

Foster's letter follows in full:

Feb. 27, 1949.

Editor, The Worker:

Dear Comrade:

Will you permit me to gratfully acknowledge through The Worker the many good-will greetings that I have received upon the occasion of my 68th birthday? These greetings came from the National Committee, from various State Committees, and from a large number of clubs and individual Party members. It makes me very happy to receive so many friendly expressions from the comrades.

It is especially a matter of great pleasure that the current Party membership recruiting campaign has been named in my honor. What could be a finer birthday present than to have 5,000 new worker members brought into the Party? I am sure that the membership will accomplish this very important task. The splendid achievement of the Party in securing almost 40,000 new readers for The Worker, as well as the raising of the huge sums necessary for the defense of our leaders now on trial, shows the good fighting spirit of our Party. All this demonstrates that our members are not intimidated by the unparalleled barrage of red-baiting by which the Party is now being persecuted.

These are most important days in the life of our Party and in the history of the working class. Organized reaction, which got a kick in the teeth from the workers in the Presidential elections, is up on its feet again and is pressing even more insolently than ever its plans of fascism and war. But it is a very alarmed reaction, for it sees not only that its foreign policy of aggression is not succeeding, but also that this economic system here in the United States is beginning to slip into a crisis. It faces difficulties in every direction from its own capitalism and from the awakened masses. The period ahead of us will be one of sharpened class struggles on every front.

Our Party must gird itself to play its proper vanguard role in these looming mass struggles. Especially must we beat reaction in its present attempt to jail our leaders and to outlaw the Communist Party as the preamble to a general offensive against the American working class and the peace of the world. So far in the trial, our Party has made a good fight, but much harder tasks now lie immediately ahead. And the biggest of all these tasks, so far as the general Party membership is concerned, is to rally the trade unions and other mass organizations in defense of the civil liberties that are so dangerously attacked by the Federal attack upon our Party. Inadequate attention by the workers to the basic issues at stake in the trial is the greatest weakness in our court fight and it should be overcome as quickly as possible.

WILLIAM Z. FOSTER.

JUDGE STOPS JURY EXPOSE

(Continued from Page 3)

"impartiality." His charges that the jury challenge constitutes delay must be contrasted to developments in Newark, N. J. There, workers of a CIO union — the United Electrical Workers—likewise had challenged the jury system of Union County, charging that workingmen and Negroes are systematically excluded. The Jersey court permitted the defendants to subpoena and bring to the stand some 630 witnesses. The process took over four months last year.

So—if the judge has his imperious way—the trial that starts next Monday, March 7, puts all America on trial. Not alone are the defendants in the dock—the Bill of Rights, your Constitutional freedoms—are on trial. Your right to speak, read, write, meet are imperiled.

Democracy is the defendant here—and to destroy it, the prosecution will bring a veritable night's court of stoolpigeons, renegades, paid liars to libel the true goals of the Communists.

That is why you—the average citizen—must speak up. And speak up fast.

They shout "Communist!" but the war-maker's gun is leveled at you.

Huge Housing Program Begun In Bulgaria

SOFIA (ALN).—The Bulgarian government has started a large-scale housing program which will give workers better living quarters than they ever had before in this country.

Every industrial area is to be provided with colonies of small houses, each containing four two-room apartments with all modern facilities. Each community will have its own restaurants, reading rooms, clubhouses, nurseries, playgrounds and vegetable gardens.

The scope of the program may be seen from the fact that it is planned to increase workers' family housing 500 percent within five years, while hostels for single workers will be increased threefold.

Summer schools for children, of which there were 800 throughout the country in 1944, number 2,493 today. Prewar Bulgaria had only 26 nurseries for children of working mothers. An additional 111 have ben built during the past two years and 126 more have now been authorized.

Jail India Rail Unionists

NEW DELHI (ALN).—A threatened railway strike in India has led to the arrest of over 400 workers by the Nehru government on a charge of being "Communists." The arrests were made at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and other cities. Armed police have been ordered to various points along the Indian railways to forestall strike action.

Win Mexico Strike

MEXICO CITY (ALN).—Mexico City telephone workers returned to their jobs Feb. 21 after a victorious 76-hour strike. The workers won a 23 percent wage increase. The Mexico City telephone company is a subsidiary of American Telephone & Telegraph.

SAT. NITE (8:30) — *MEET*
VITO MARCANTONIO
at a Gala Party and Dance
10th A.D., AMERICAN LABOR PARTY
1457 Third Avenue (at 81st St.)
DANCE TRIO
Entertainment • Refreshments
Contribution $1.00

NATIONAL COUNCIL of AMERICAN-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP
presents
WILLIAM S. GAILMOR
Radio Commentator - News Analyst
"LET'S USE OUR HEADS — NOT HEADLINES"
THURSDAY, MARCH 10 — 8 P.M.
FRATERNAL CLUBHOUSE, Grand Ballroom
110 West 48th Street, New York City
ENTERTAINMENT: "CARAVAN" Troupe
Admission 60¢ (tax included)

• Oscar Lange
• J. Alvarez del Vayo
• I. F. Stone
• Henry Wallace

RESERVE APRIL 4th
Manhattan Center
Auspices: Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, Room 1501, 192 Lexington Ave. — LE 2-3134
Admission $1.00 (tax incl.)

KEEP SPAIN OUT OF UN!

Sunday, March 6—8:30 P.M.
hungary today
eyewitness report
by
LOUIS WEINSTOCK
Noted Trade Union Leader
Dancing • Refreshments
jefferson forum
201 W. 72nd St., Room 216

BY POPULAR DEMAND!
THE JEFFERSON THEATRE WORKSHOP *presents*
"REHEARSAL"
by ALBERT MALTZ
A play about the struggles of the early '30s
Directed by AL SAXE
Adm. 90¢ tax incl.
FRI. and SAT. EVENINGS
March 4 and 5, at 8:30
Advance Sale of Tickets at School
Jefferson School Forums
6th Ave. and 16th St. — WA 9-1600

LECTURE AND DANCE
Beautiful Crystal Ballroom
HOTEL DIPLOMAT
108 W. 43rd St. Dancing 8:30 Lecture 9:00
SUNDAY, MARCH 6
DR. MURRAY BANKS
(Noted Psychologist and Lecturer)
will speak on
"THE PSYCHOLOGY OF FALLING IN AND OUT OF LOVE"
Dancing follows to David Herlick's Orch.
Our Social Forums Attract the Nicest People
ONLY $1.04 plus tax

Announcing . . .
JEFFERSON SCHOOL BAZAAR - APR. 8-9-10
Merchandise is needed!

What's On?

SATURDAY

Manhattan

"FOR CHILDREN ONLY." Progressive entertainment. New child-participation techniques in music, dancing, stories, folklore, etc. for 4-6ers and 6-9ers every Saturday at 2 P. M. March 5th, "Rhythm in Things" for 4-6ers. March 12th, "Johnny Appleseed" for 6-9ers. Theatre "For Children Only. Jefferson School, 575 6th Ave. Adm. 60c.

"REHEARSAL" by Maltz. Jefferson Theatre Workshop presents a play by Albert Maltz dealing with the early struggles of the 30's. Adm. 90c tax incl. Saturday, March 5, at 8:30 P. M. Tickets available in advance at School. Jefferson School Forums, 6th Ave. & 16th St., 8:30 P. M.

THE FURRIERS Social Club 12th AD, ALP invites you and friends to a Pre-Easter affair, Sat., Mar. 5th, 9 P. M. Music, refreshments. Donation 60c. 702 St. Nicholas Ave.

LET'S HAVE FUN AT A PARTY with FDR Club, YPA, 82 Second Ave. Dancing, entertainment, refreshments. Contri. 50c.

HOBO DANCE celebrating Harlem Edition Worker. 2315 7th Ave. Ben Davis Club. Dancing, entertainment, refreshments. Donation.

MEET CONGRESSMAN MARCANTONIO at gala party and dance. Featuring The Three Pipers Dance Trio, entertainment, refreshments. Sat., March 5, 8:30 P. M., 10th AD, ALP, 1437 Third Ave., (at 81st St.).

OFFERING THE 3 R's, Readin' our Ritin' plus Recreation at our new studio. Hear new stories, discuss, dance. Contemporary Writers, 350 E. 18th St. (at 1st Ave.). Fourth R, Rithmetic (75c).

JOIN OUR FUN members, friends. Surprise attractions; congenial atmosphere; folk, social dancing; Cultural Folk Dance Group, 128 E. 16th St.

INTERNATIONAL BAZAAR. Everything from everywhere. Real live tiny bears. Russian linens, Mexican jewelry, Greek pastry, French chocolates, Syrian Hamsters, American "Franks." Save money. Sat. & Sun., 269 W. 25th St., 3 P. M. until —. Adm. free. Benefit Chelsea CRC.

WESTWARD-HO Dance-A-Round. Hit the Wilderness Trail to the American Folksay Group's evening of square and national dancing. Hear folksingers, Bob Handleman and Walter Zvaleko. Plus "Crumbs" an original dramatic presentation. Sat. eve., 250 W. 26 St., Furriers Union Hall. Instruction fee, 50c.

JEAN LENTIER presents the Progressive Party Caravan in a brand new show. Featuring Juanita Griffin, Sheila Scott and Harold Bernardi at New Drama, 17 W. 24th St. Subs. 75c.

NO GHOULS ALOUD. Only nice live people admitted to Yorkville YP's "Seance" party. Replete with spooky salami, medium music and entertainment that's out of this world. Bring the body to Semaah's, 136 E. 96th St., from 8 P. M. on. Subs. 50c.

NOT AN ARTY PARTY but Chips will be there with free originals. Myra Gillman entertains; free food, fun. All this for 85c to help the "12." 108 E. 17th St. near Irving Pl. Ground floor. Eugene Debs Railroad Concentration Club.

KNITGOODS WORKERS CELEBRATION. Sat. eve., March 5th, 77 Fifth Ave. Bob Clayborne, singer guitarist. Dancing, refreshments.

FIESTA-FUN-Dance-Sing-Eat-Drink. Everyone has fun every time. Carlos Freytes Club, 261 2nd Ave.

SPIES, FINKS, UN-AMERICAN, subversives, stay the h---- away from the CP's Folk Lore Branch's party for the "12." But all the rest of you lovely people sashay down to 146 W. 23rd St. at 8:30 P. M. to hear Ernie Lieberman, Joe Jaffee and others. A sub of 75c lets you join in raising the roof and the dough for the "12."

Bronx

FRATERNAL MANDOLIN Symphony orchestra presents Mandolin Quartet, Concertina Duet, and piano solos. Dancing follows. Adm, 65c. At 909 Westchester Ave. near Prospect Ave. Station, IRT. Sat., March 5th, 8:30 P. M.

2ND ANNUAL Dance and Entertainment. Bronx Council on Rents and Housing. Hunts Point Palace, 163rd & Southern Blvd. $1.20 tax incl. See Box ad.

BANG UP PARTY, Guys, Gals. Refreshments, entertainment, dancing and games. Friendly atmosphere. Come all you YP'rs and friends. 868 E. 180th St., upstairs, 8:30 P. M. All for 50c. E. Tremont YPA.

Brooklyn

SOMETHING FOR EVERYONE. Bebop to a live band. Games, anything you choose. 1239 Atlantic Ave., Cor, Nostrand. Subs. 50c. Ausp. Clubs Kingston and Tubman, CP.

FAREWELL PARTY FOR HY. Welcome back to George, calling all friends of our two beloved comrades to another one of our bang-up affairs. Dancing, refreshments. Sat., 8:30 p. m., 190 Tompkins Ave., 6th AD Section.

SEND OFF A GOOD GUY. Farewell party for Sonny given by Pete Cacchione Youth Section. Sat. night, 3200 Coney Island Ave. Adm. 25c.

CAST OF CHARACTERS: Eligible bachelor, Harry; Cook, Phillis; bartender, Allan; hostess, Lydia; characters at large, you. In "A Gay Night in Napoli," Sat., March 5th, for address call SC 4-9225 bet. 5 and 9. Entertainment, dancing, spacious rooms, cozi corners, $1 including Neopolitan dinner. Benefit: Defense Fund.

SUNDAY

Manhattan

MR. AND MRS. TED TINSLEY request the pleasure of your company at a showing of the work of the eminent American Artist, Mr. Arch Farch, on Sunday afternoon, March 6th, from three to seven o'clock, 77 Fifth Avenue, subscription: one dollar.

STUDIO PARTY! Come all members, friends, congenial atmosphere, folk dancing, fun. Cultural Folk Dance Group, 128 East 16th Street.

BAZAAR-GIFTS, clothing, household items at terrific bargain prices. Sunday, March 6th, 2 p. m. to 7 p. m. Hank Forbes, section 201 Second Avenue. N.Y.C. Auspices Branch 7, Stuyvesant Section.

NEVER IN A MILLION years will there be another Jefferson School Anniversary Dance . . . so don't miss this one! Sunday evening, March 6, Manhattan Center, $1.25 in advance, $1.50 at door.

DAVID SELTZER, Literary Celebration. Sunday evening, March 6th, at the New School, 66 West 12th Street, program: Joseph Buloff, Mark Olf, Annabelle Gold. The Poet, Aaron Kramer and representatives of The Yiddish Poets Club of America, and the David Seltzer Book Committee.

Bronx

LIFE in the New Hungary, full length movie with commentary and talk by newly returned prominent newspaper correspondent. Free bagels and coffee. Social and folk dancing, Sunday, March 6, 8 p. m., 1530 Walton Avenue (nr. Mt. Eden). Contribution 65c.

REVEREND Richard Morford, executive Sec'y, American Soviet Friendship organization will speak on the "Mindszenty Case," 7 p. m. Coop Auditorium. Sub. 40c. Shule 1, JPFO.

ILONA ROLF SUES, Far Eastern Expert speaks on "What Next in China," at Burnside Forum, 7 West Burnside Avenue. Social refreshments. Subs. 65c. 8:30 p. m. Sun., March 6th.

Brooklyn

PROF. V. KAZAKEVICH, Prominent lecturer, speaks tonight, 8:30 at Brighton Center, 3200 Coney Island Ave. Topic "China Then and Now."

POPULAR REQUEST, Harold Collins, Jefferson School, Ambassador, and films, "Lonesome Train," plus, "Trenton Six," Sunday, 8 p. m., 190 Tompkins Avenue. 6th A.D. Section and Willie Milton Youth Club. Sub. 25c.

ARE WE De-Nazifying Germany? Gerhardt Eisler, guest speaker at 117 East 93rd St., Brooklyn, 7:30 p. m., on March 6th, 1949.

Coming

FRITZ KUHN—ILSA KOCH — "Oliver Twist," part of the Wall St. Program for Germany. Hear Robert Thompson, Gerhardt Eisler, Leon Josephson. Hotel Diplomat, 104 West 43rd St., Wed., March 9th. Adm. 50c. Tickets on sale. Workers Bookshop, 50 East 13th St., Jefferson School Bookshop, 475 Ave. of the Americas, Ausp. N. Y. State C.P.

ANNUAL SPRING DANCE for fighting south. Join the March with 143rd St. Group at Central Ballroom, 120 West 125th Street, March 11th. Admission $1.20. Hear Stetson Kennedy, who exposed K.K.K., Master of Ceremonies, Howard "Stretch" Johnson, and name entertainment. Tickets at Workers Bookshop and Jefferson School.

DEATH AWAITS six innocent men. Hear the facts about the Trenton Frame-up, at a Protest Rally, Friday, March 11th, 8 p. m. Hotel Beacon, 74th St., Broadway. Mrs. Bessie Mitchell, O. John Rogge, Ada B. Jackson, Rev. Spencer Kennard—speakers. Ray Lev, piano-soloist. Your presence will help save their lives. Tickets 50c. Auspices West Side Chapter, Civil Rights Congress.

COME SPEND a social evening with the fastest growing section in the Bronx. Chaplin film, entertainment, refreshments, dancing, loads of fun. Hungarian Hall, 809 Westchester Avenue, Saturday nite, March 12th, 8:30 (nr. Prospect Avenue Station).

RATES: 35 cents per line in the Daily Worker
40 cents per line in The (Weekend) Worker
6 words constitute a line
Minimum charge - 3 lines
PAYABLE IN ADVANCE
DEADLINES:
Daily Worker:
Previous day at noon
For Monday's issue
Friday at 4 p. m.
Weekend Worker:
Previous Wednesday at 4 p. m.

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* * *

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Rockefeller, Morgan, Mellon and duPont dynasties are represented on this Equitable Life board. Other directors are listed as representing steel companies, oil companies or banks. Judge Knox represents the Court.

Trusts Picked Names of Juries to Try Communists

(Continued from Page 3)

crow housing policy, is also a trustee of Knox's bank. And so is vice-president William L. Strange of Metropolitan, who is Ecker's right-hand man.

Metropolitan, a Rockefeller firm, is said in Wall Street circles to have the controlling interest in Knox's bank.

It is easy to see, therefore, why the chief judge of the Southern District Court of New York is eager to handpick the screened jury material that is sent his way by his banker friends on the Metropolitan board.

Knox's friend, Ecker, a multi-millionaire, is also a director of Consolidated Edison, where the judge gets a lot of selected jury material.

The judge's co-director on the Equitable board—George Vincent Maynard, the president of the Brooklyn Trust Co., and former police commissioner of New York—is also a Consolidated Edison director.

★

PRO-BANKER and anti-Communist jurors are easy to find when such men do the picking.

Judge Knox gets additional help in handpicking Consolidated men from John Stillwell and Robert Bragonier Grove, two Consolidated vice-presidents on the executive committee of the Federal Grand Jury Association.

Knox admitted on the witness stand Tuesday that he got names of potential jurors from business houses that were solicited at the Court's request.

Defense attorney Harry Sacher then pressed him for details in the following question and answer, taken from the Court record:

SACHER: Now can you give us more of an idea of the character of the business houses who submitted lists of names to you for jury service

KNOX: "I think the Consolidated Edison was one."

SACHER: How about the New York Telephone Co.?

KNOX: Possibly.

SACHER: And the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.

KNOX: I can't say.

The judge has said in his autobiography, **The Judge Comes of Age**, that he prefers Anglo-Saxon jurors in his trial courts.

His friends on the Equitable and Union Dime boards can be trusted to screen out Negroes and Jews and Italians and Germans and Poles and Croatians.

Knox also said in his book that he struck unemployed workers off his jury rosters after he caught them deciding cases against too many "employers."

He added in court last week, when called as a witness on the jury issue, that he didn't like unemployed jurors' ideas on "Government."

★

HIS FRIENDS on the Equitable and Union Dime boards can be depended upon to screen out any jury material that doesn't meet a banker's special "loyalty" tests.

The clerical and manual workers from the Telephone Co., Metropolitan Life and Consolidated Edison, who pass through the screen set by Knox's financial colleagues, are only a fraction of the men on the jury panels, of course.

The biggest proportion of the jurors, as Jury Commissioner J. Donald Duncan conceded, are drawn from the alumni rosters of the richer universities and from Poor's coporation directory of directors and other ruling class lists.

But every source used in selecting the juries is picked for the purpose of getting men who will vote the way the banker judge desires.

That's why the fight to prevent the ruling class from outlawing the Communist Party through this trial depends on mobilizing the masses outside the court, as well as—and even more than—what is done inside.

Nationalize Key Industries

PEIPING (ALN).—The Chinese Communists have declared public ownership of industries previously owned by the Kuomintang government or its leaders in North China. The industries include railways, municipal transport systems, post-office and telegraph, Central Bank, North China Iron & Steel Corp., Tangshan Steelworks, Lungyen ironworks, China Textile Corp. and others. Industries unconnected with the Kuomintang government remain in private hands.

Utah's Chief Justice Wolfe, Others Hit Trial of Twelve

By Elizabeth Gurley Flynn

Indignation and protest is rising in America and elsewhere against the frame-up of the twelve Communist leaders. A group of liberals released a statement last Monday stating: "Free speech itself is on trial," and denouncing the trial as "a most shocking exercise of state power."

These liberals have organized themselves into a "Committee for Free Political Advocacy." One of the signers is Chief Justice James H. Wolfe of Utah. Others are Paul Kern, former New York official; Earl Dickerson, leading Negro attorney in Illinois; Charles H. Houston, former dean of Howard University Law School. Many well-known social workers, professors, writers, artists, labor leaders, ministers and scientists are listed. (See Daily Worker, Feb. 28, 1949).

I was pleased to see some real veterans of former civil rights struggles, such as Dr. Alice Hamilton, Professor Vida Scudder, John Slean, Mary Van Kleeck, Max Weber, Scott Nearing, Louis Untermeyer, Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Arthur Garfield Hays, Corliss Lamont and Leo Gallagher. Last week the National Lawyers' Guild denounced the trial as "persecution," and called for a dismissal of the indictment.

★

MARCH 6TH, 1930, nineteen years ago, was a shameful day in American history, when jobless, hungry men were clubbed, and their demonstrations broken up by police force and violence, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Herbert Hoover was President of the U. S. A.

Do you remember who led those unemployed marches, in New York, Detroit, Chicago, Cleveland, Los Angeles, and other places? Boldly and fearlessly, it was the Communists who organized the jobless, under slogans of "Don't Starve—Fight," and "Work or Wages." Out of those demonstrations came organizations of unemployed, which secured relief, government work, and unemployment insurance, now written into the law of the land. Millions of dollars were won, by struggle, for the needs of unemployed America, in the terrible depression of '29 and '30.

★

BE SURE WALL ST. never forgot that **Wm. Z. Foster, Eugene Dennis, Jack Stachel, Carl Winter, John Williamson led some of those unemployed marches.** Today they are among the 12 Communist leaders on trial at Foley Square. **Harry Raymond,** arrested with Foster at Union Square, that day, is our "Daily Worker" reporter at the trial.

Israel Amter and Robert Minor, who were also arrested, are on the **"Communist Committee to Defend the 12."** Eugene Dennis was arrested leading a march in Los Angeles. Today 5 million Americans are unemployed. Wall St. is determined to prevent these men and their comrades giving militant leadership in '49 as they did in '30. Is this one reason they are threatened with prison? What do you think?

★

TOMORROW, March 7th, 1949, will be another such day of infamy. As they were arrested and jailed then for organizing jobless, homeless, hungry workers, so today they are threatened with prison, as leaders of a working class party. Tomorrow starts the first trial of an American political party for its views.

Thought control, like a deadly poison, threatens to choke democracy in our country. The Communists are accused of "delaying" and "obstructing justice." Their lawyers are threatened by Judge Medina with contempt and disbarment. As a matter of fact, the proceedings so far have taken, not six weeks, but exactly 24 days. The Judge is a firm believer in long week ends. Maybe he needs them because the corrupt, illegal, disgraceful jury system have been put on trial by Communists. That really jangled his nerves!

★

THE BLISTERING exposure made Room 210 pretty hot, even in freezing weather. One jury clerk admintted that his affidavit last fall, stating that jurors were picked at random, was perjury.

A jimcrow list, with "C" for colored, was revealed. The name of Walter White, Secretary of the N.A.A.C.P. and friend of President Truman was on this segregated list. The Judge ordered two days to finish; no oral arguments, only briefs and **the trial starts March 7th.** He cut off all further evidence and arguments on constitutional grounds. In other words, his mind is already made up, was before the case started apparently.

★

LETTERS pour in to American Embassies and to President Truman from other countries, where many workers are more alert than some are here, as yet. One man sends us a copy of a letter he wrote to the President from Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan, Canada, expressing his concern with **"the effect on the liberties of the Canadian people."**

Fifty citizens met at Ilford, Essex, England, and sent a resolution to the American Ambassador with copies to President Truman, their own Parliament members, and Eugene Dennis. They demanded that **"this trial be brought to an end at once and the charges be erased from the records."** That's telling them in plain English, from the English, isn't it?

★

OUR EMERGENCY APPEAL for $100,000 is coming along, but too slowly. It is $58,841.00, as I write. Approximately $90,000 is assured by state quotas, if they all come through. We congratulate Ohio, N. J., E. Pa., West Pa., Conn., New England, Wisconsin, Maryland, Florida, Texas, N. Carolina, Va., and Montana.

They all completed their quotas. Michigan did previously. New York, which pledges half the amount, has reached $37,000. To complete the full amount our **"Communist Committee to Defend the 12"** must raise nearly $10,000 outside the quotas. Many of you who read this paper are not Party members.

Have you contributed yet to guarantee that the legal rights of the men on trial and the Communist Party will be adequately battled for, every inch of the way?

I appeal to you to do so today. March 7th is Medina's deadline. Let's make it ours, to complete this emergency appeal. Send a contribution today, addressed to us at 35 E. 12th St., N. Y. 3, N. Y. Big or small, it all helps.

What Philadelphia Workers Learned in Transit Strike

(Continued from Page 8)

out vicious attacks against the strikers.

Answering these attacks would have required aggressive leadership by the Transport Workers' Union and solidarity actions by all other unions. This was lacking. It could only have been achieved through involvement of the strikers themselves. This, of course, Quill and his cohorts tried to prevent. The strikers were left to shift for themselves, and the most active participated in the picket lines.

As far as the rest of the labor movement is concerned, it did little to help the strike. Neither the CIO Council nor the Central Labor Union found it necessary to convene a special meeting to organize support for winning the strike.

STEPS IN THIS DIRECTION were taken by some trade unions, especially those under progressive leadership. Solidarity was expressed to the strikers. Small delegations of workers in areas were barns are located visited strikers. In some instances where steps were taken to raise funds, or give other support, this was discouraged by the top right wing leadership.

Pennsylvania has a law against strikes in public utilities. As soon as the strike was called an amendment to the state law hitting at transport workers was introduced by State Senator Kephart. This bill was first used as a threat while the strike was in progress. Now the aim is to rush it through this session of the Legislature.

A delegation of AFL and CIO railroad brotherhoods, and United Mine Workers, spoke out at a hearing against the Kephart bill. But this measure will not be defeated by small delegations of labor leaders — the developments around repeal of the Taft-Hartley Law proved this.

Only immediate mass action of labor can smash this anti-union attack.

The transport workers and the whole labor movement will learn from this strike as from every struggle. Among the lessons to be drawn are:

1—The need of developing a broad progressive force which will give leadership to the union. Such a group can and must be representative of all shades of opinion interested in uniting the union, extending democracy among the membership and in making the union a militant organization.

2—Solidarity of labor, always a key to victory, is most necessary today. The whole direction of the reactionary forces is to divide, weaken, and demoralize the labor movement. It is vital that this solidarity begin in every local union and extend it to a city, and national scale.

3—The workers cannot leave to any reactionary party of big business their political problems. This is true of the struggle against Taft-Hartley, and now in Pennsylvania, in the fight against the Kephart bill. Shop committees, and shop stewards must take the initiative in organizing delegations to Washington and Harrisburg against these measures.

THE STRIKE brings out in sharp relief once again; the urgent necessity of applying speedily the policy of concentration adopted by our Party.

To the extent that the Communist Party is built among transport workers; to the extent that our press is read among these and other industrial workers, to this extent are we contributing to to strengthen the trade unions in their struggles ahead. The present Foster recruiting drive is a challenge to us to bring scores of industrial workers into our ranks, many of them transport workers. In this way, the Communists will help build a strong progressive trade union movement which is the vital force in the fight against growing reaction in our country.

RADIO PROGRAMS

WMCA—570 Kc. WNBC—660 Kc. WOR—710 Kc. WJZ—770 Kc. WNYC—830 Kc. WINS—1000 Kc. WEVD—1130 Kc. WCBS—880 Kc. WNEW—1130 Kc. WLIB—1190 Kc. WBN—1050 Kc. WHNY—1480 Kc. WOV—1280 Kc. WQXR—1300 Kc.

SATURDAY

MORNING

11:30-WNBC—Smilin' Ed McConnell
WJZ—What's My Name
WCBS—Junior Miss
12:00-WNBC—News. Charles P. McCarthy
WOR—Great Music
WJZ—Girls' Corps
WNYC—Midday Symphony
WCBS—Theatre of Today

AFTERNOON

12:15-WNBC—Bach Festival Progra
12:30-WOR—News; The Answer Man
WJZ—American Farmer
WCBS—Grand Central Station
1:00-WNBC—Farm and Home Hour
WOR—Luncheon at Sardi's
WJZ—Home Gardener
WCBS—Stars Over Hollywood
WNYC—Music
WQXR—News; Midday Symphony
1:30-WNBC—RFD America
WJZ—Patt Barnes
WCBS—Give and Take
WOR—Official Detective
2:00-WJZ—Metropolitan Opera
WOR—John B. Kennedy
WNBC—Frank Merriwell
WCBS—Handy Man
WNYC—Brooklyn Museum Concert
2:30-WNBC—Edward Tomlinson—Talk
WOR—Family Theatre
WCBS—County Journal
WNYC—Great Masters
WQXR—Program Favorites
2:45-WNBC—The Buhns
3:00-WNBC—Buffalo Symph. Orchestra
WOR—Proudly We Hail
WCBS—Report from Overseas
WQXR—News; Recent Records
3:15-WCBS—Adventures in Science
3:30-WOR—The Clock
WCBS—Cross Section, U.S.A.
WQXR—Music of Our Time
4:00-WNBC—Ray McKinley Orchestra
WOR-Hobby Lobby
WCBS—Texas Rangers
WNYC—Jazz Concert
WQXR-News; Symphonic Matinee
4:30-WOR—Three's A Crowd
WCBS—Treasury Bandstand
5:00-WNBC—Lassie—Sketch
WOR—Russ Hodges
WJZ—Popular Music
WCBS—Philadelphia Orchestra
WQXR—News; Record Review
5:15-WNBC—Wormwood Forest
5:30-WNBC—Dr. I. Q., Jr.—Quiz
WOR—True or False
WQXR—Cocktail Time

EVENING

6:00-WNBC—Kenneth Banghart
WOR—Lyle Van
WJZ—Speaking of Songs
WQXR—News; Music to Remember
6:30-WNBC—NBC Symphony Orchestra
WCBS—Sports Review
WQXR—Dinner Concert
7:00-WOR—Guess Who
WJZ—Harry Wismer
WNYC—Masterwork Hour
WQXR—News; Music
7:30-WNBC—Vic Damone, Songs
WOR—H. R. Knickerbocker
WJZ—To Be Announced
WCBS—Vaughn Monroe Show
WQXR—Opera Excerpts
7:45-WOR—Answer Man
8:00-WNBC—Hollywood Star Theatre
WOR—Twenty Questions
WQXR—News, Symphony Hall
WJZ—Kay Starr Show
WCBS—Gene Autry Show
WNYC—Composers Forum
8:30-WNBC—Truth or Consequences
WOR—Take a Number
WJZ—Famous Jury Trials
WQXR—New York Times News
WCBS—Philip Marlowe
9:00-WNBC—Hit Parade
WOR—Life Begins at 80
WJZ—Little Herman
WCBS—Gangbusters
WQXR—News; Music
9:30-WNBC—Judy Canova Show
WOR—Guy Lombardo
WCBS—Basil Rathbone Show
WJZ—Amazing Mr. Malone
9:45-WNYC—Top Talk
WQXR—News; Record Album
10:00-WNBC—Dennis Day Show
WOR—Theatre of the Air
WJZ—USO Variety Show
WCBS—Sing It Again
WNYC—Municipal Concert Hall
WQXR—News; On Wings of Song
10:30-WNBC—Grand 'Ole Opry
WQXR—Pop Concert

SUNDAY

AFTERNOON

12:05-WQXR—Symphonic Varieties
12:15-WJZ—Foreign Reporter
WNEW—Vaudeville Isn't Dead
WMGM—Bing Crosby Records
12:30-WNBC—Eternal Light
WMCA—News Bulletins
WOR—News—Melvin Elliott
WJZ—Piano Playhouse
WCBS—Peoples Platform
WMGM—Hour of Champions
WNEW-News; Recorded Music
WQXR—Record Review
12:45-WOR—Rendezvous with Ross
WMCA—Jerry Baker
WQXR—Ocrhestral Melodies
1:00-WNBC—America United
WOR—William L. Shirer
WJZ—American Almanac
WCBS—Charles Collingwood
WMCA—Let's Talk Music

RADIO HIGHLIGHTS

P.M.
6:15—CBS Views Press. WCBS.
6:30—NBC Symphony. WNBC.
9:00—Hit Parade. WNBC.
9:00—Life Begins at 80. WOR.

TV

P.M.
7:00—Morey Amsterdam Show. WCBS-TV.
8:00—K of C Track Meet. WCBS-TV.
9:00—Basketball: New York-Boston. WJZ-TV.

RADIO HIGHLIGHTS

12:00 M.—Invitation to Learning. WCBS.

P.M.
1:15—Elmo Roper. WCBS.
1:30—Author Meets the Critics. WNBC.
2:00—Wm. S. Gailmor. WLIB.
2:00—B'klyn Museum Concert. WNYC.
2:30—University Theatre. WNBC
2:30—You Are There. WCBS.
3:00—N. Y. Philharmonic. WCBS
3:30—Juvenile Jury. WOR.
4:00—Quiz Kids. WNBC.
4:35—Living, 1949. WNBC.
6:00—Oscar Brand Song Festival. WNYC.
6:30—Adventures of Ozzie and Harriet. WNBC.
7:00—Jack Benny Show. WCBS.
8:30—NBC Theatre. WNBC.
9:00—Electric Theatre. WCBS.
9:30—Theatre Guild. WJZ.
9:30—Our Miss Brooks. WCBS.
10:15—Show Business. WNEW.

TV

P.M.
7:30—Grace and Paul Hartman. WNBT.
8:00—Author Meets the Critic. WNBT.
8:30—Actors Studio, WJZ-TV.
9:00—T-V Playhouse. WNBT.
9:00—T-V Players. WJZ-TV.

WNYC—Music for the connoisseur
WMGM—Yiddish Swing
WNEW—Hollywood Open House
WQXR—New York Times News; Midday Symphony
1:05-WQXR—Midday Symphony
1:15-WCBS—Elmo Roper
WJZ—Edward Weeks, Comment
WMGM-News; Jan Bart
WLIB—Estelle Sternberger
1:30-WNBC—Author Meets The Critics
WCBS—Tell It Again
WJZ—National Vespers
WOR—Songs by Great Singers
WMCA—J. Raymond Walsh, Forum
WLIB—Melody Playhouse
2:00-WOR—The Deems Taylor Concert
WCBS—Longines Symphonette
WNBC—It's All in the Family
WJZ—Week Around the World
WNYC—Brooklyn Museum Concert
WLIB—William S. Gailmor
WQXR—News
2:05-WQXR—Viennese Melodies
2:15-WLIB—Harriet Johnson, Interviews
2:30-WNBC—NBC University Theatre
WOR—Harry Hennessy
WJZ—Mr President
WCBS—You Are There
WQXR—Americana
2:45-WOR—Blackstone, the Magician
3:00-WOR—Cisco Kid
WJZ—Harrison Woods
WCBS—N. Y. Philharmonic Symphony
WLIB—News; Music
3:15-WJZ—Betty Clark, Songs
3:30-WNBC—One Man's Family
WOR—Juvenile Jury
WJZ—Treasury Band Show
4:00-WNBC—The Quiz Kids
WOR—House of Mystery
WJZ—Future of America
WMCA—Light Popular Music
WQXR—News
4:30-WNBC—Bob Trout
WOR—True Detective Mysteries
WJZ—Metropolitan Opera Auditions of the Air
WCBS—Skyway to the Stars
4:35-WNBC—Living 1948
4:55-WNYC—News
5:00-WNBC—Jane Pickens Show
WOR—The Shadow
WJZ—Sunday With You
WCBS—Wittnauer Choraliers
WQXR—News; Record Reviews
5:15-WCBS—Art Mooney
5:30-WOR—Quick as a Flash
WCBS—Broadway Is My Beat
WJZ—Quiet Please
WNBC—RCA Victor Show

EVENING

6:00-WNBC—Catholic Hour
WOR—Roy Rogers Show
WJZ—Drew Pearson
WNYC—Oscar Brand, Folk Songs
WCBS—Hour of Stars
WMGM—Old Fashioned Revival Hour
WMCA—My Best Records
WQXR—News
6:05-WQXR—String Quartet
6:15-WJZ—Don Gardner
6:30-WNBC—Ozzie and Harriet
WOR—Nick Carter
WCBS—Spike Jones Show
WJZ—Greatest Story Ever Told
WMCA—Popular Music
6:45-WNYC—Weather Report; News
7:00-WNBC—Horace Heidt Show
WOR—The Falcon
WJZ—Pat Novak
WCBS—Jack Benny Show
WMCA—Showtime
WNYC—Masterwork Hour
WQXR—News
7:05-WQXR—Collectors Items
7:30-WNBC—Phil Harris—Alice Faye
WOR—Mayor of the Town
WJZ—Carnegie Hall
WCBS—Amos 'N' Andy
WMCA—Adventures in Industry
WMGM—Voice of Prophecy
WNEW—News; Spirituals
8:00-WNBC—Fred Allen Show
WMCA—Echoes of Big Time
WOR—Alexander's Mediation Board
WJZ—Stop the Music
WCBS—Sam Spade
WMGM—Cavalry Baptist Church
WNEW—Piano Rhapsody
WEVD—Irish Variety Show
WQXR—News
8:05-WQXR—Symphony Hall
8:30-WNBC—NBC Theatre
WMCA—American Panorama
WOR—Melvin Elliott
WCBS—Lum 'N' Abner
WNEW—News; Piano Rhapsody
9:00-WNBC—To Be Announced
WMCA—News; Composers Notebook
WOR—Under Arrest
WJZ—Walter Winchell
WCBS—Electric Theatre
WEVD—Drama: Errand of Mercy
WQXR—News
9:05-WQXR—Sunday Evening Concert
9:15-WJZ—Louella Parsons Show
WEVD—Michael Young
9:30-WNBC—Familiar Music Album
WOR—Jimmy Fidler
WJZ—Theatre Guild
WCBS—Our Miss Brooks
WNEW—News; Music You Want
WEVD—Quiz—I Challenge You
9:45-WOR—Robert S. Allen
10:00-WNBC—Take It or Leave It
WMCA—Dinah Shore
WOR—Secret Missions
WCBS—Life with Luigi
WEVD—Forum
WQXR—News
10:05-WQXR—On Wings of Song
10:30-WNBC—Who Said That?
WOR—Alan Ladd Show
WJZ—Jimmy Fidler
WCBS—It Pays to Be Ignorant
WMCA—Algernon Black
WEVD—Eddie Duchin Show
WQXR—Pop Concert

MOVIES

London's Critics' Circle, opposite number to the N. Y. Critics' Circle, is starting a fighting fund to raise legal fees with which to fight MGM's attempt to stifle free criticism of motion pictures.

The case started in '46 when MGM wrote to the British Broadcasting Company complaining of Miss E. Arnot Robertson's broadcast film criticisms. In its letter, MGM questioned Miss Arnot Robertson's ability as a film critic. She sued for libel and won $6000 damages in the lower courts. In July, 1948, MGM appealed and won. Now, Miss Arnot Robertson is appealing to the House of Lords and, unless she wins, will be faced with costs totalling $32,000. In any case, she already owes $20,000. MGM now threatens libel action against five film critics who signed the Critics' Circle appeal for funds to fight the case. American donations may be sent to the fund's treasurer at 1 Garrick Mansions, Charing Cross Road, London WC2, England.

• • •

EMPLOYMENT NOTE: High point of Hollywood production was May, 1946. That month, 25,000 drew pay checks. In August, 1948, only 13,200 were employed. In November, the figure was up to 14,000, but research department of Security-First National Bank believes present employment figures are even lower than August's low point. In other words, 50 percent of industry workers are unemployed. Average monthly figure for entire 10-year period is 19,000. Lowest previous point was 14,200 in February, 1938, and 14,650 in March, 1945, at the start of the CSU strike.

Broadway Stars Aid Strikers In Memphis

Featured actors and members of companies of smash hits on Broadway endorse and contribute money to the strikers of the Memphis Furniture Co., Memphis, Tenn.

When presented with the facts of the miserable wages and disgraceful working conditions which forced the walk-out (over 90 per cent of the strikers are Negro workers including many women), members of Death of a Salesman including Lee Cobb, Mildred Dunnock, Arthur Kennedy, Cameron Mitchell and Alan Hewitt as well as the musicians and stage managers have expressed sympathy with the strikers. Jose Ferrer and other actors in The Silver Whistle, featured players in A Streetcar Named Desire and Lend An Ear have given their support to the strike.

"These strikers," the actors declared, "making 55 cents, 60 cents and 65 cents an hour and working under deplorable conditions deserve support of everyone who believes in human dignity and the right to a decent standard of living. The strikers, members of Local 282, United Furniture Workers of America, CIO, have our wholehearted endorsement until they win their demands."

Artie Shaw Plays For People's Songs

Artie Shaw, clarinetitst and band-leader, and Walter Hendl of the New York Philharmonic headline an array of musicians who will celebrate their home-town at Carnegie Hall on March 7, when People's Songs presents **New York: A Musical Tapestry**

The program, based on an original radio script by Norman Lorwin, make Mr. Shaw's first Carnegie Hall performance as a concert musician in the classics. The clarinetist will be featured as soloist in Finzi's **Five Bagatelles for Clarinet and String Orchestra** and **Rendezous for Clarinet and Strings** by Alan Shulman. Mr. Hendl will conduct the sixteen-piece string orchestra.

Pete Seeger, Lee Hays, Oscar Brand, Betty Sanders, Brownie McGhee, Laura Duncan, Ernie Lieberman and many others sing the folk songs and topical songs of New York on the Carnegie show.

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Read the Daily Worker's feature section for reviews of all the new movies, plays, radio and music events, books, art exhibits and Broadway and Hollywood trends.

RESCUE MISSION FIGHTS KING WINTER



WITH "OPERATION SNOWSHOE" continuing to save isolated groups of animals still without feed in the heavy snowdrifts, special snow grouser-equipped units with 36-inch "snowshoes" are rush-built and delivered to the stricken states. Ralph Hedrick of Newell, Neb., is shown driving one of the tractors that is hauling feed on toboggan-like sled.

Red-Baiting Causes Loss of Membership

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—While the membership drive staged by the Farmers Union in the northwestern sttaes has brought in thousands of new members, the Wisconsin Farmers Uion is the only one to encounter a catastrophic loss. While neighboring states were gaining, Wisconsin lost 40 percent of its members, dropping from 15,400 voting members in 1947, to 9,240 in 1948.

There is one clear reason for thris loss. Unlike the rest of the Farmers Union, the Wisconsin state leadership has succumbed to the national hysteria and indulged in all-out red-baiting. In violation of the National Constitutin of the Farmers Union, Wisconsin farmers who are members "or sympathizers" with the Communist Party are to be excluded from membership.

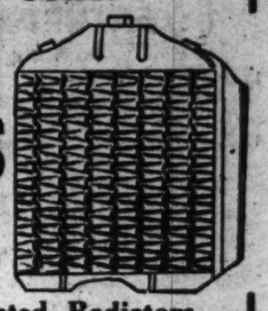
"CORN"

"How does it come," said one old farmer to his neighbor, "that all those poll takers and politicians were wrong about the election. Gosh, they've been around a lot and sure ought'a know."

"They've been around," replied the neighbor, "but mostly around home."

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Making Hay
by Lem Harris

Full Parity Is Now the Farmers' Chief Demand

DURING the past 12 months, farm prices dropped in three successive shocks. Every farmer fears this heralds the renewal of a general farm depression such as developed at the close of World War I and continued uninterrupted until World War II. This is why farmers are insisting on real floors under farm prices, guaranteed by the government. City people who recognize the need for farm and labor unity should acquaint themselves with the meaning of parity, including both fake and real versions.

Basically, parity is supposed to mean equality of farm purchasing power with the rest of America's producers. At present, there is a debate as to whether farmers are to get 100 percent, 90 percent, or even 60 percent of this equality. Wryly, farmers are asking if they are to be 100 percent, 90 percent or 60 percent citizens.



As would be expected, we find big farmers, and monopoly forces ranged behind fake parity. The unlamented 80th Congress, in its closing hours, enacted such a version, providing that starting in 1950, parity may be arbitrarily set at anywhere from 60 to 90 percent.

The very mention of a possible 60 percent parity sends icy shivers down the spine of every working farmer, because the bottom of the Hoover depression, when low prices precipitated a cataract of farm bankruptcies, only reached 55 percent of parity. Sixty percent or anything near it means absolute ruin for two-thirds of America's farmers.

★

YET this was the proposal of the Republican Congress, concurred in by most Democrats. Repudiation of the 80th Congress by the farmers in November was the natural result.

Yet, the American Farm Bureau Federation, notorious as the voice of big agriculture, continues to endorse the 60 to 90 percent formula of the 80th Congress. True, the Farm Bureau convention encountered some stiff opposition, but the post convention meeting of its board announced on Jan. 27 that it "remained firm in its support of the Agricultural Act of 1948."

The National Grange Convention shoved through its endorsement of 60-90 percent parity with a flourish. Its resolution read: "The National Grange wishes to express its great pleasure and appreciation at the successful incorporation in the Agricultural Act of 1948 of almost the exact modernized parity formula which the Grange has advocated for several years." Specifically, the resolution goes on to endorse "flexible" price supports which can be arbitrarily raised and lowered.

The leadership of the National Farmers Union nibbled at the 60-90 percent bait, giving it tacit endorsement before November. However, the various conventions of the Farmers Union and its affiliated cooperatives gave unmistakable evidence of a ground swell of rank and file reaction against the disastrous formula.

Impressive delegations of the most active Farmers Union members, each of whom organized 75 or more members, came into Washington by the busload to make their demands upon the new Congress. These dirt farmers and farm women, numbering 800, placed 100 percent of parity as their top demand. Many a Congressman and Senator was startled by the vehemance with which this demand was presented.

Now the leadership of the Farmers Union is reflecting its members' will by taking an all-out position for 100 percent parity. "I am going to fight with everything I have got to get full parity for farmers," says M. W. Thatcher, manager of the giant Farmers Union Grain Terminal Association. A similar all-out statement has been issued by President Patton, in which he referred to the "'march on Washington' as a clear-cut expression of how the 650,000 voting members of the Farmers Union stand. . . ."

Farm Income Subsidy Urged

SIOUX FALLS, S. D.—With the sharp drop of market prices, family type farmers of this area are struck by anxiety about growing signs of depression. The price crisis is revealing also to collapse of the administration's price support program.

While the Aitkin-Hope bill is supposed to guarantee farmers 90 percent of parity through 1949, Corn, barley, oats and eggs sell at less than 60 percent of parity. Cattle and hogs have slipped 40 percent, and milk is down 30 percent.

"This developing crisis arose with the 90 percent parity law in effect," observed Clarence Sharp. Speaking for the Communist Party he urged a program which would guarantee the income of family type farmers, without freezing prices at inflationary levels for the consumers.

"Experience shows that a price support program alone will not protect the farmers, even if it were energetically pursued by the administration," he said. "What the farmers need is a guarantee of their over-all income."

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Canada Metal Mine Union Fights Split

TORONTO (ALN).—Canadian director Robert Carlin of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, CIO, declared that his union intends to continue organizing Canadian workers "whether it is inside or outside the Canadian Congress of Labor" (parent body of CIO unions in Canada). Carlin's statement came after CCL officials called for "indefinite suspension" of the IUMMSW as a result of the union's refusal to abandon jurisdiction over north Ontario gold miners. The conflict between the IUMMSW and the CCL arose from the determination of the latter's right-wing leadership to destroy the power of all left-led labor organizations in the country.

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What Workers in Steel Are Saying--and Doing

By James H. Dolsen

PITTSBURGH.—How steel workers feel about speed-up is shown by what happened when the Crucible Steel Co. tried to get one worker to do the work of two at its Pittsburgh plant last week. The company is continually conducting timing tests in various departments for greater "efficiency," another name for speed-up. The "front office" pressures the foreman to get greater production for the same costs, and the foremen, in order to hold their jobs, attempt to oblige.

But when one foreman at the nine-inch No. 1 mill of the Crucible plant here tried to bulldoze one worker into doing the work of two, the worker wouldn't stand for it.

★

THREATS LIKE, "If you won't turn out the production, we'll get someone who will!" brought the department's grievance committeeman to the scene.

Men in the mill and those in the adjoining one—about 50 in all—rallied to the worker's support.

The foreman cooled off. The threats were stopped.

All the workers returned to their jobs.

★

THE REFUSAL of a white worker to go along with jimcrow in the conditioning department of the bar mill at the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Co.'s Duquesne plant recently taught workers there a fundamental lesson in working-class unity.

The company said it would have to demote a number of grinders on steel in that department because "expenses were too high." The foreman told six Negro grinders they would have to take jobs as common laborers, but assured other white workers, some of whom had lower seniority, they would be retained as grinders.

One white worker, with lesser seniority, however, immediately told the foreman he would not take unfair advantage of another worker darker-skinned than he.

He demanded the union seniority provisions be observed, although it meant he would be demoted to a lower-paid job.

The foreman was astounded. Having been put on the spot and aware of the union regulations, the boss decided not to insist on demoting Negroes.

★

THE DEATH of 39-year-old Nicolas Perich, in the 38-inch rolling mill of the same Carnegie-Illinois plant brings to light once again workers' demands for improved safety and health conditions.

Fumes and iron dust continually befoul the air in the 38-inch mill. Perich died from accumulated effects of constant inhalation of this dust and fume-laden air.

Workers say such deaths could be prevented with little cost to the company.

They're also demanding the committee of three from the union and three from management provided for by the union contract to handle such matters, get on the ball and eliminate health hazards like the above.

★

TWO LEADERS of the CIO United Steelworkers, Walter Grabowski and William Jacko, represented labor at an industrial engineering conference here of the Society for the Advancement of Management.

The papers reported that both agreed with the theory that labor should participate in setting time standards for production.

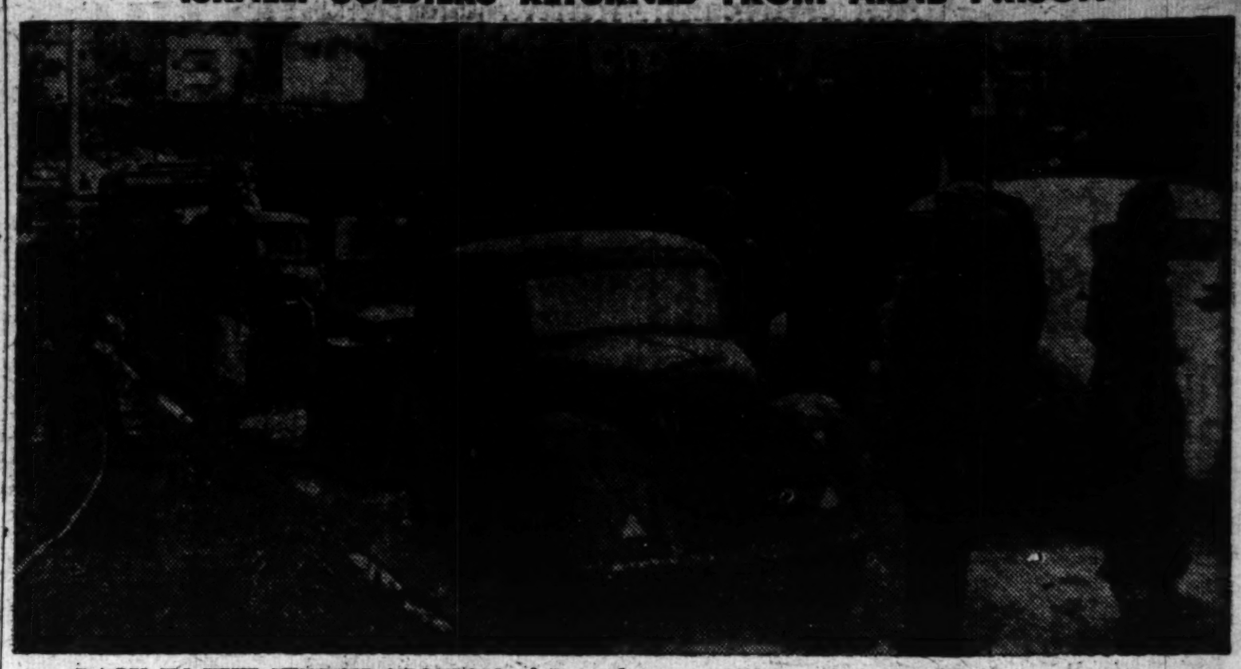
What rank and file steelworkers think of "labor-management collaboration" can be seen from the growing number of stoppages in widely-dispersed plants protesting speed-up.

One such labor-management love feast took place at a recent banquet when officials of the Allegheny-Ludlum Steel Co. and leaders of the steel union toasted each others' mutual future.

Allegheny-Ludlum steelworkers, however, have found what the future held in store for them.

They've been put on a reduced work-week schedule.

ISRAELI SOLDIERS RETURNED FROM ARAB PRISON



BACK IN THE JEWISH SECTION of Jerusalem are 150 Israeli soldiers, after internment in a Trans-Jordan prison camp. They were freed under terms of a recent prisoner-of-war exchange agreement between the two countries.

Right Wingers Lose In Lynn UE Local

LYNN, Mass.—Members of UE-CIO Local 201 twice slapped down right-wingers led by business agent Frederick Kelley at a meeting called to complete action on the local's new constitution. The local is the largest in the international union.

The ACTU-linked business agent was voted down in two separate clashes with progressive union leaders. The disputes came over the status of the Local's Educational Committee and the method of selecting delegates to the national convention.

Kelley opposed continuing the Education Committee, claiming that its job could be carried on "by other committees." Former Local Secretary Bob Goodwin, well-known Lynn Communist, rose to accuse Kelley of obstructing the Local's educational work.

After a heated debate the issue was brought to a vote. With progressives supporting Goodwin's stand, the Educational Committee was kept by a vote of 63 to 62.

★

RIGHT-WINGERS also kicked up a fuss on the method of electing to the union's national convention. Kelley backed a move to elect all delegates, except the local president and business agent (himself), at large. The Constitution provides automatic selection for all International officers in the Local. Local 201 is the home Local of UE president Albert Fitzgerald.

After some more hot talk, Kelley's proposal was turned down uy a three-to-one vote.

Ted Tinsley Says appears Tuesday and Thursday and in the weekend Worker.

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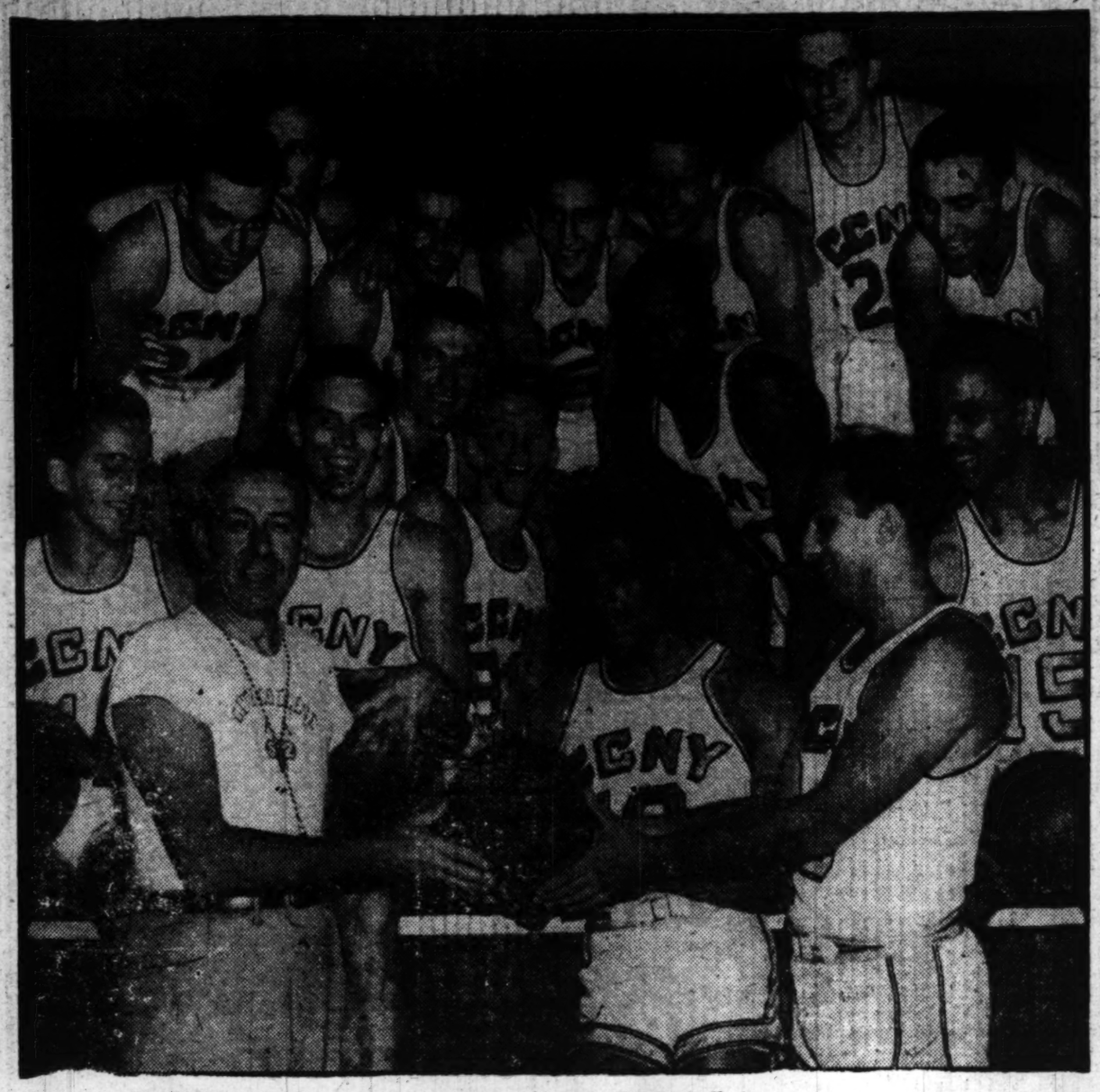
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READY FOR TOURNEY—KENTUCKY AND ALL!



THIS HAPPY BUNCH of young men compose the basketball squad of City College of New York. They have earned a bid to the National Invitation Tourney, starting next Saturday, and while lacking the height of Kentucky and defending champs, St. Louis, are rated a chance to knock off any team any given night. They specialize in a terrific fast break and short, dazzling passwork. Coach Nat Holman, once famed star of the Original Celtics, is holding the ball with co-captains Spencer Jameson and Hilty Shapiro.

We'll Repeat --Southworth

BRADENTON, Fla.—Billy Southworth has all the answers concerning his question-mark ball club and, if they are correct, he not only is a champion candidate for a quiz show, but his Boston Braves are fine candidates to repeat as National League champions.

On this official opening of the major league spring training season, the start of the 1949 pennant race still was 48 days away but Billy the Quiz Kid knew where he stood.

"Sure I am concerned about my club," he said. "But I am happy to be concerned. It is a good kind of concern because I can't say now who will play in each position. We've got such talent on hand that everybody is fighting for a job."

Southworth cleared up one big point by saying that he never saw outfielder Pete Reiser in good condition or with such pep and spirit. Reiser, who came from the Dodgers during the-off-season, had assorted aches and pains last year and was strictly a liability.

Southworth said Reiser would be the No. 1 candidate for the center field job, but that Jim Russell, who went out with a great ailment at midseason a year go, "definitely intends to beat him out of it."

"Jim, who had permission to report a few days late, told me that I am coming into camp and am going to play against everybody, right handers and left handers, and that Reiser is going to have to beat me out if he wants the job. That's the kind of spirit we have all over the club."

Southworth admitted outfielder Jeff Heath was a big "if" because he may still have to favor the ankle he broke late last season.

"But Eddie Stanky insists his broken ankle is as good as new and that he is set for a fine year at second base."

"There again I have a problem which happily concerns me, if you get what I mean. Sibby Sisti is going to give Eddie a real battle for that second base job."

Southworth praised Sisti's great all-around clutch work in the late stages of last year's race stating hat "if we hadn't had Sibby I don't know what we would have done. He was as much responsible for our winning the pennant as anybody on the ball club and don't forget it," he said.

The rest of the infield is set, he said, with Bob Elliott at third, Alvin Dark at shortstop, and Duke Torgeson and Ray Sanders battling it out for the first base job.

Sanders, he said, was a greatly improved ball player, a "much better hitter now than when I had him with the Cardinals."

As of now Southworth figures on five starting pitchers, one of whom will be the $75,000 bonus kid, Johnny Antonelli, who pitched only parts of four innings in four different ball games last year.

"Johnny is going to get his chance," he said. "I figure on using him with Vernon Bickford, Johnny Sain, Warren Spahn and Bill Voiselle."

The catching also was set, he said, with Phil Masi, Bill Salkeld and rookie Paul Burris, up from Milwaukee "and a great prospect" sharing the load.

Fear Bosox, Indians 3rd, Says Stengel

The prediction by Bill Veeck that the Indians would repeat in the American loop by 10 games is scoffed at by Casey Stengel, new manager of the New York Yankees. Ol' Case insists his Yanks would win.

"Joe McCarthy's Red Sox are likely to give us the most trouble," says Stengel.

The Red Sox' Joe McCarthy said his team would try to get rolling right away. "We certainly aren't going to get off to a slow start in the race this year like we did last," said McCarthy.

Connie Mack calls Cleveland the pennant favorite in the AL because "it definitely is a solid club." He said his Philadelphia A's would be dangerous because of good pitching but saw a three-way race against between Cleveland, New York and Boston.

Red Rolfe, rookie manager of the Detroit Tigers, didn't appear overloaded with hope as he admitted, "Gosh, my guys are painfully slow but we're going to speed up a little."

Joe Kuhel of the Washington Senators said, "We are going to hustle like the Dickens and we'll be a fast club with a little more hitting than last year."

The Browns' Zach Taylor said he has some "fine youngsters" and added his team might suprise everybody with how high they finish.

"YOU WERE THE GREATEST, JOE"

Since announcing his official retirement as heavyweight champion on Tuesday, Joe Louis has been swamped with letters of praise and congratulations from all over the country. "You were the greatest," the general tone goes, "Happy to see you step out as an unbeaten champion." Louis is entering the promotional field in Chicago in an attempt to break the monopoly on big fights held by two New York outfits, and plans to promote a June elimination between Ezzard Charles and Jersey Joe Walcott.

On the Score Board



By Lester Rodney

Ready for the Annual Barrage

DOWN IN THE land of sunshine sixteen big league clubs are going through their training while you and I get up in the middle of the night and shut the windows to keep from becoming March frostbite cases.

Spring training has been estimated many ways. I've heard cynics say the whole thing is a fraud to whip up the public interest in the coming season. I've heard players say that unless a man got hog fat during the winter, a couple of weeks of preparation right in the northern April weather without fuss or feathers is enough to put an athlete in shape, that the season is too long anyhow and why start fine and overtrained.

I've heard oldtimers say that they won't "put out" down South and risk injuries and pulled muscle on the oftime sandy or rocky turf, especially in those money making exhibitions in small towns. Before the threat of trade unionism won living expenses for family men during spring training, I heard loud and righteous beefs on that score. Best training and athletic authorities will privately tell you that at best the six weeks preparation is excessive.

There's a little truth in all of these observations and opinions, especially in the very first one.

No matter what you think of it, spring training is apparently here to stay a while, so I think you should be prepared for the following annual deathless statements. You may fill in the name of the manager:

"We are a much improved ball club. With one good 20-game winner and an outfielder who could hit a long ball consistently, we could go far."

"The main thing is that everybody is hustling this year."

"Every job on the club is open. Every man has to win his job on the field here. I don't care if he hit .378 last year."

"I never go overboard on rookies, but this young whats-his-name has the greatest pair of hands I have ever seen, the finest natural swing, the most magnificent arm . . ."

"I don't know where we'll finish, but we'll be in there fighting, you can be sure."

And finally Messrs. Ford Frick and William Harridge in chorus . . . "I have never seen such fine balance in the National (American) League. I look forward to the best race in the league's history. Any one of our eight clubs I sincerely believe has a chance."

So it goes. If I may be so presumptious as to advise a total newcomer, Jack Onslow of the Chicago White Sox, on a fitting quotation.

"Harrumph! As I see it, the teams to beat are the Indians, Red Sox, Yanks, A's, Tigers, Browns and Senators."

There'll Be One Vote for Him, Anyhow!

THE UNITED PRESS has sent out a ballot for a UP All American chosen by scribes of papers all over the land. It won't be compiled and announced for a while, but there's no harm in telling our readers how I voted.

First—I believe that All American teams are in a large sense kind of foolish for the good and sufficient reason that nobody voting can possibly have seen all the players and therefore is apt to plump for some he has seen in his own locality or some with more vigorous press agents than others. It is for just that reason, however, that I am sending along my ballot just the same, for listed on my first team is a player who will probably make the UP basketball editor say, "Who the devil is Wilson of Anderson?"

Wilson of Anderson is not listed on the "nominations for your guidance" sent along with the ballot, though it is an extensive and helpful listing. I've been hearing about his exploits regularly via mail and clippings from Indianapolis readers of The Worker. I made my own check with a few visiting basketball players from the area and find they confirm in every way what our readers say about Wilson, who went to the small Indianapolis school after starring in high school because the Big Nine still discriminated against Negro players on the court. **(Since then Bill Garrett of Indiana has broken the old anochronistic ban in a Conference where some of the greatest football teams have been traditionally inter-racial).**

So if Wilson only gets one vote for first team All American on the UP listing, you will know that The Worker cast the single vote. I hope he gets more than one of course, but to make sure that at least his name is thrown into the voting, I sent along a ballot. Here are the two teams I chose. Specifications were that centers could be moved to other positions.

FIRST TEAM	SECOND TEAM
Barnhorst, Notre Dame	Beard, Kentucky
Wilson, Anderson	Boryla, Denver
Groza, Kentucky	Cooper, Duquesne
Macauley, St. Louis	Gardner, Utah
D. McGuire, St. Johns, Bklyn.	Jones, Kentucky

Except for Wilson I have seen all these in action in the Garden. Hated to leave out such players I had seen as Lavelli of Yale, Cousy of Holy Cross, O'Brien of Butler, Harris of Oklahoma A&M, Unruh of Bradley, Kerris of Loyola, Vanderweghe of Colgate, Jameson of CCNY, and many more. And sight unseen, such evident stars as Eddleman of Illinois (whom I will see in the NCAA), Mikkelson of Hamline, Skoog of Minnesota. . . . However . . .

What's that? Is Kentucky going to win both tourneys? Maybe. But look out for my CCNY boys dumping someone's applecart.

NORFOLK TO SEE FIRST MIXED BASEBALL GAME

NORFOLK, Va.—Jimcrow in southern sports life took another setback with the announcement that the Newark Bears, top Yankee farm team, would play the Norfolk Tars an exhibition game on April 10. Since the Yankees have assigned their new Negro players to Newark, this will be the first inter-racial game in the history of professional baseball in Virginia's Tidewater area.

The Worker Magazine

SUNDAY MARCH 6, 1949 SECTION 2

HOW'S YOUR HEALTH?



The people want a government program of health care for all. The trusts prefer the cold war. But we can't have both.

By FRIEDA HALE

ALL of a sudden, your health is becoming a matter for high politics in Washington. President Truman's message to Congress talk solemnly about the need to improve the care of America's sick.

Are the profit-seeking men who run our country turning into kindly souls worried over your health? Don't be silly. Let us look into this and see what it is all about.

First, let us remember that the minority of wealthy men who own more than 80 percent of America's industrial production have only one interest—profit. They are interested in the workingman and his family only when they can extract profit out of their labor. They never hire a man unless they can get profit out of him. They will not hesitate to fire any American into the streets if they are not getting profit out of his labor. The history of capitalism is the history of the physical ruin of millions of workers and their families through undernourishment, overwork, terrific nervous strain and exhaustion, and lack of medical care or old age security. In the early days of capitalism, the owners never bothered about these things until they themselves began to face the danger of infection from the epidemics leaping out of the disease-ridden slums. Later, shrewd employers discovered that "it pays" to keep the laborer fit so he can be sweated all the harder.

The disastrous destruction of human beings resulting from the system of private ownership of the factories soon gave rise to "health movements." But, as we shall see in a moment, there are health movements and health movements. Some are aimed at turning the worker into a better truck horse or more efficient cannon fodder. Others are genuinely concerned with defending the health of the American worker and his family.

For the fact is that you fight most effectively for the worker's health when you know what the biggest enemy of his health is. And what is that? Nothing other than the exploitation he faces in the factories under a social system where these factories are run by a few for the benefit of the few and not for the welfare of the nation.

It is obvious that this approach to the problems of medical care, based on the realities of capitalist relationships, is far different from what now obtains in what is called the "health movement" in the United States.

Its ranks and subdivisions of labor, both political and economic, are many and varied. There are the sincere humanitarians, whose minds and emotions are appalled by human suffering and who cry to the heedless to come and help.

There are the progressives, not very many, from those in social service and the medical profession itself, who are convinced that their science requires a mass administrative apparatus through

(Continued on Magazine Page 4)



Pete Seeger and Betty Sanders perform at a People's Songs Hootenanny.

By
Sidney Finkelstein

In three years, a modest group of young musicians has dug up the songs of America's fighting past, and put them at the service of fighters for America's present and future. This is the story of People's Songs.



Fred Hellerman (left) and Bob Claiborne lead mass singing at Progressive Party convention.

the folk song's back to stay

IT COMES as an astonishing fact that People's Songs is celebrating its third anniversary. Only three years! One feels that People's Songs has been around much longer than that, and it seems so because this organization has become so much a part of American musical life that its absence would be unthinkable. It is also a part of America's political life, and it is in the fight against reaction and fascism that People's Songs has blossomed into an organization with branches in a dozen major cities, from New York to Los Angeles, stretching over the border into Canada.

What has been the accomplishment of People's Songs? It did not discover American folk song. That had been done by many people before, notably under the WPA. It made use of the work of many independent researchers, such as John and Alan Lomax, and Ben Botkin. It brought together many accomplished singers and song writers like Pete Seeger, Lee Hays, Woody Guthrie, Josh White, Earl Robinson, Bess Hawes and Millard Lampell. It discovered and fostered a number of new talents.

Above all, it rediscovered the militant singing history of labor, appeared on picket lines, helped publish union song books, wrote new songs for the labor movement and for specific unions.

Some of Its Accomplishments

One of the Gilbert and Sullivan ditties complained that "if everybody were somebody, nobody would be anybody." To People's Songs, which aims at making everybody a singer, everybody being somebody is first-class culture. It made the "hootenanny" a familiar word; a performance where people come to hear singing and end up singing themselves; where they also learn some essentials of brotherhood. For folk song is one of the ways through which we learn how much the Negro people and the other people who made up America, and the people of all countries, of the Soviet Union, England, Spain, Mexico, China, have in common, how much they have learned from one another, passed on to one another.

It teaches other important lessons. If Hollywood and Broadway musicals present us with a mythical picture of American history and the American people, made up of the stereotyped doll faces, folk song shows us the many strains of people, the varied humanity, who really did the work in America and built the country.

People's Songs accomplishment has been to emphasize the essential character of folk song. It never worried much about "pure folk music," because it discovered that a "pure folksong" was as much a myth as a "pure mongrel." The essential character it has discovered is that folk song is something that people do, not only listen to. Like everything else people use, they constantly change it to fit their needs. It discovered that folk song had a fighting history, and a fighting use. And so, at the same time that it constantly dug up wonderful forgotten songs, and old singers who knew hundreds of precious songs, it would encourage the writing of new songs, and the writing of new words to fit new struggles, union words, words against Jimcrow and red-baiting, words to fit the Progressive Party campaign.

It discovered, and re-created in song, some of the ways that people express their troubles, and fight them; not only through sorrow, but through laughter, the sharp blade of satire, shouts of hilarity and proud assertions of strength. It helped make the Progressive Party campaign a singing campaign, and many times its singers won the respect of audiences by reviving through song the memories of their old struggles. It issued records, song-sheets and song-books during the political campaign in the tens and hundreds of thousands.

It published the classic collection, "The People's Song Book," with words and music selling for a dollar. Its monthly People's Songs Bulletin is also now three years old, each issue full of new songs, articles, historical discoveries, and instruction material. At its office at 126 W. 21st Street, New York, it has a library of 20,000 songs, many of them unavailable elsewhere. It invaded Town Hall and Carnegie Hall in some hilarious Hootenanny evenings, and now is presenting a new Carnegie Hall show, "New York: A Musical Tapestry," for Monday, March 7th.

Shortcomings And Possibilities

People's Songs represents that part of the American musical genius which is neglected and ignored by Hollywood, Broadway, the concert hall, and most of the music schools. Out of this fact comes its strength, and out of this fact also comes its difficulties. It is heroically trying to do what the American people as a whole, through a democratic government alive to its cultural responsibilities, should be doing. It is open to criticism, in the healthy way that any organization doing solid work constantly opens up new avenues beckoning it to enter.

People's Songs has done fine work in this respect in its anti-Jimcrow songs, its encouragement of Negro singers, its powerful recent film strip with music dealing with the attempted legal lynching of six Negro workers in Trenton, New Jersey. Yet, the fact is that there are not enough Negro people among its audiences, its members, its performers.

Yet there is much more it can do. It can go further and provide a stage where poets and musicians, Negro and white, can work out musical and dramatic ideas both rooted in the people, and yet making use of advanced methods and ideas. It can employ more instruments.

All these are possibilities for People's Songs, which now is a lusty baby of three, and has a bright future.



A typical Hootenanny audience has a good time singing along with the performers on the stage.

FACTORY INCIDENT

A SHORT STORY — BY WALTER FRISBIE

LESLIE KELLEHER smoked his pipe too fast, biting nervously on the stem. The evening newspaper lay on the floor at his feet. He knew the story by heart almost. It was good. But he was dead tired tonight. In the kitchen Tillie was running water into the dishpan and he heard the clatters and tinny noises as she put the dishes into the water.

His pipe didn't comfort him much or soothe his nerves. It was too hot but he kept smoking it because it gave him something to busy himself enough to keep from thinking. He didn't want to think.

Pajamaed, pink and bubbling little Les ran in to kiss him good night and sit on his lap till Mildred got bathed and ready for bed. He patted the soft warm bottom, tousled the hair, squeezed the boy close, sniffed the soap scented cheeks. When Mildred came running in he shifted little Les to one knee to make room for the girl. He held them both until Tillie took them away.

He tried to sleep in the chair, wanting to black out, untangle his nerves and straighten himself out.

• • •

EYES closed, he was back on the line inspecting carburetors. He told the pusher again, "Too damned many rejects. . . . Tell the sons of bee's to slow down. . . . What the hell's the point in my working my tail off when half the stuff coming through is no good?"

The pusher shrugged, spat out part of his chew, told him, "you take care of your job. I'll take care of mine. . . . They'll level off tomorrow. They're hopped up today."

Lunch was wrong too. The cafeteria help had done themselves proud and somebody had dug up a couple of small flags and stuck one on each end of the counter, but he thought the effect was cheap and he couldn't find anything he wanted to eat. He finally bought a meal and ate part of it because you have to eat lunch. It lay heavy on his stomach all afternoon and spoiled his supper.

During lunch everybody carefully talked about things nobody gave a damn about. The lunch room seemed subdued. It was a lot like being in church.

The newspaper made a front page feature of the incident with pictures and an editorial. The paper picked him up for a while, seemed to have the same effect on the men ringing out with him.

He heard loud comments:

"That's me . . . back there, third from the right. . . . I didn't break the camera after all."

"Christ, Woody, you look like something dead a week and dug up . . . not cleaned off either."

"Aw, shut up. . . . You don't look so hot yourself with that silly grin on your mug."

"They're giving us some credit now. It's about time."

"Wait'll we have to strike again. . . . Then see what the goddamn peper has to say."

"We showed 'em today, boy. . . . We sure as hell showed 'em."

"Should have done it a long time ago."

"I don't know. . . ."

When he got home, Tillie had already heard about it on the radio. She grabbed the newspaper, located him almost at once. "It's not a good picture," she said. "You're a lot better looking. . . . Father Milligan called. He wants to talk to you."

"What about?"

"I don't know, dear. I didn't ask him. . . . And you don't have to snap my head off."

Les kissed her and apologized. "I had a hard day. . . . I'm pretty tired. . . . Off my feed I guess."

Tillie made him sit down and take it easy till supper; she was worried when he ate little and shooed him out of the kitchen when he offered dutifully to help her with dishes. He dreaded the questions he knew she was going to ask about the incident after she got the children to bed.

"Want a can of beer, darling?" Tillie called from the kitchen.

Les thought about it a couple of seconds, shouted he thought he did and she brought it. He held the sweaty cold can away from him. Tillie settled herself on the chair arm, ran her hand softly over his head. "Poor dear," she said. "I thought you'd be all peppy and proud tonight. . . . Now that you've got the union cleaned up."

"Huh!" Les was startled for a moment, didn't even understand what she was talking about, then got it. "Oh . . . no, I'm just so damned tired. . . . And I didn't work hard either. Guess I'm getting old."

"Not too old, I hope!" Tillie flirted with him.

He pulled her onto his lap and kissed her till she broke away with a little squeal. "No, you're not too old, dear. . . . Not too old . . . yet!" She squirmed around till she was comfortable. He wrapped an arm about her and stroked her shoulder.

"You're still kind of pretty, Tillie," he said softly, "for an old married woman with a flock of children."

"I like that," she laughed. "Flock indeed' . . . And who gave me those children, Mr. Kelleher?"

"A man's never sure of a thing like that."

"Leslie!" She slapped him playfully. Then settled back. "Come on, daddy, tell mama all about it. . . . What happened at the plant today?"

Les picked his can of beer from the ash stand, sipped it slowly. He had known she would want to know about it and had wondered what to tell her and wondered why he had any doubts about what he should say. He set the can down on the ash stand, hauled out his pouch, upsetting Tillie who protested and wrinkled her nose at him. He methodically tapped his pipe empty, loaded it again and set it down.

"You're awfully sweet tonight," Les said.

"Thank you, sir, she said," Tillie spoke primly.

"Now," she said, after a moment. "Give me the inside dope. . . . Tell me how did that stuffy O'Connor fellow ever get to be such a big brave leader?"

"What do you mean?" Les asked knowing very well what she meant.

"O'Connor's never been anything out there, has he?" Tillie said. "You always used to call him the red apple boy from the shanty."

Les fumbled with his pipe.

"I was burned up," Tillie said. "Here you build the union and are assistant chief steward and on the negotiating committee . . . practically make me a widow and the kids orphans. And this rumpot woman chaser gets his picture in the paper and his name on the radio and in the editorial and is recommended for an Americanism award as a great patriotic union leader. . . . How come?"

"O'Connor isn't a woman chaser," Les said.

"Humph!" Tillie said. "Why he even made a half way pass at me. . . . Now, don't get excited. . . . It was after mass one morning when you were in Chicago in negotiations. . . . He didn't say anything. I met him and he looked at me. That was all but I felt . . . dirty."

"O'Connor never was much good," Les admitted.

"What really happened out there. . . . You can't tell me that O'Connor just up and threw this guy out. . . , Not unless he was a midget."

Leslie lighted his pipe again. He didn't want to talk about it. The thing made him feel dirty, too.

"I don't know," he said slowly. "We just decided we weren't going to work with guys like that . . . and told him to get out. He started to say something and O'Connor slugged him. . . . Then the other guys got around him and we walked him out. . . . That was all. . . . It's about a quarter mile to the gate from our department and when we got outside there were reporters and photographers there."

"How did they know about it?" Tillie asked.

Les shook his head. He didn't know.

"That's all?" Tillie asked.

"Just like that," he said.

Tillie was obstinate; she was not satisfied.

"Are you going to call Father Milligan?" she asked.

"Not tonight," he said. "I'm not feeling up to it. . . . Be a sweet wife and get us a couple more beers."

Tillie kissed him and went to the kitchen. He picked up his pipe again, tried his teeth on it. His nerves were as tight as they had been this morning. He tried to reason out his feelings. The incident at the aircraft plant was popular. According to the newspapers within an hour it had been repeated with variations in the tire factory, the washing machine factory, the tractor plant and the steel mill. In one of them they made the guys kiss the flag. But his department was the pioneer, the leader;; he ought to feel good but he felt like hell. He wondered a little too now that Tillie had mentioned it how the news got around. None of the men had left the plant and they weren't allowed to use the company telephones. You'd almost think the thing was organized the way it broke out all over all at once.

Tillie came back with the beer, set-

(Continued on Magazine Page 12)



The lunch room seemed subdued,



". . . you'll wake the baby," Tillie said.

The Worker Crossword Puzzle

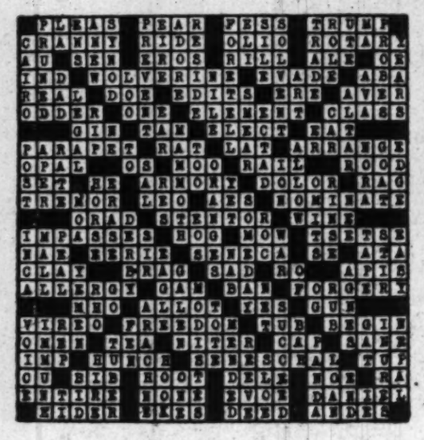
HORIZONTAL

1-Pacific Islands group
6-Short-billed bird
10-Feat
14-Wife of Menelaus
19-Self-possession
20-Precious stone
21-Besides
22-Abode of Morgan le Fay
24-Colloquial: mother
25-Child's napkin
26-To scold
27-Girl
28-Color
29-Note of scale
30-To annoy
32-Palatable
35-Anaesthetic
37-To tilt
38-Commotion
40-Prefix: three
41-Eaglestone
43-Beverage made from sugar cane
44-To encircle
45-The devil
47-Wager
49-Former secretary of War
51-Plant with large flowers
52-Edible seed
54-Wise saying
56-At the present time
57-Inlet
58-All-encompassing
62-Chum
64-Pen point
65-Drama set to music
69-Regretted
70-What?
72-Ocean
74-Temporarily brilliant star
76-to slide
77-Greek letter
78-While
80-Science of light and vision
83-Giant
86-Malt beverage
87-Sofa
89-To prohibit
90-Size of writing paper
92-Tunes
94-Protection
96-Withdraws
99-Repetition
100-Fishes of the herring family.
104-To cut off
105-To soak
107-English poet
111-Yale
112-To drive back
114-Condition of affairs
116-Paid notice
117-Part of "to be"
118-Charts
120-On the summmit of
122-Pronoun
123-Butterfly
125-Continent
126-To infuse
129-To be able
131-Constellation
133-Small cake
136-Eggs
137-Large cart
139-Title of respect
141-Cloth measure
142-Transportation by boat
145-Expands
147-Honey
149-Capital of Afghanistan
153-First man
154-Vast age
155-Hubs
157-Dance step
159-National
160-To agitate
161-Oathin
165-Newly married men
166-Faint
167-By
168-Central point of activity
169-Spoken
171-Soon
172-Dawn goddess
174-Toward
175-To contribute
177-Telegraph cable
178-Rent
179-Football team
181-Revolving part of a dynamo
182-Drunkards
183-Epochs
184-Propelled by oars

VERTICAL

1-Ancient rival of Athens
2-Mulberry
3-Rabble
4-To leave out
5-Head of an abbey
6-Sallies
7-Brilliant-colored fish
8-To elevate
9-Apportions
10-Removal
11-High note
12-Existence
13-To lay waste
14-Seraglio
15-Always
16-Youth
17-Colloqual: elevated railway
18-Idea
19-Wrong
23-Keen
31-Small violin
33-Globe
34-Ball player's glove
36-Vandal
37-Also
39-Swift
42-Prussian seaport
44-Warms
46-Born
48-Faucet
50-Wooden shoe
51-To fasten
52-Article
55-Spendthrift
57-Sun god
58-Son of Zeus and Hera
59-Silent
60-Pulsation
61-Symbol for tellurium
63-Garland
65-To provide entertainment
66-Turkish regiment
67-Thin slab of baked clay
68-Mimics
71-Attachment for a lathe
72-Receives
73-Energy
75-Teutonic sea god
79-Fishing net
81-Golf term
82-Downhearted
84-Hawiian greeting
85-Observed
88-To spread for drying
91-Troubles
93-Lair
95-Floral leaf
97-Variety of lettuce
98-French coin
100-Prefix: half
101-Man's name
102-Rushes at top speed
103-To place
106-Greek letter
108-Final
109-One of the Great Lakes
110-Period of time
113-Not widespread
115-Exclamation of triumph
119-Gale
121-Heathen
124-About
125-African mountain range
127-Climbing plant
128-Note of scale
130-Prominent persons
132-Object
134-Concerning
135-Each (Scot.)
137-Sifts
138-Glacial snow
140-Complains
142-Unit of electrical capacity
143-Person in charge of a publication
158-To guide
144-Remnant
145-Female deer
146-Council of legislators
150-Wicked
151-In accord
152-Citrus fruit
154-Glowing coal
156-Spanish gentleman
161-Vehicle
163-Musical composition
164-Girl's name
165-Aria
168-Head covering
170-Skill
173-To stitch
176-Negative
180-Brother of Odin

(Last week's solution)



How's Your Health?

(*Continued from Magazine Page* 1)

social security legislation to make medical care a social right.

Opposed to them stand the vast bulk of their colleagues, bedeviled by Big Business propaganda, reactionary in politics, ignorant of the social aspects of medicine, and fearful of any change in the status quo, which makes the practicing physician the beneficiary of illness.

There are other businessmen, sharper than their competitors, who play benevolent capitalist and provide medical care as a brake on union organization and for greater efficiency in the plant.

Fighting federal health care are the medical supply houses, with a vested interest in certain techniques; the big insurance companies, quietly appreciative of government funds for reducing mortality rates in communcable diseases, but boycotting the movement for better medical care; the drug corporations with their monopoly tie-ups, wanting no possible government restrictions on costs of medicines; the food companies, spending money on research and expert advertising to prove that there are more vitamins in oranges than iron in spinach; and the meat industry, proclaiming the high vitamin B content of red meat, while knowing full well that its exorbitant cost will produce malnutrition.

As the spokesman of open reaction in the field, embodying all these assorted interests and the anti-social morality of capitalism, stands the American Medical Association, resting on past laurels when it raised standards of teaching and practice. Now it looks under every sick bed for a health plan disguised as a "Red menace," misleading its membership with wild tales of regimentation by government bureaucrats, and applying subtle and coercive methods of reprisal, ostracism and fear to that small band of progressive doctors within its ranks who believe that medical care must become social in form and therefore must be the concern of the government.

Moving over, ostensibly to the left, we find Social-Democratic trade union leaders, who taking a leaf from the work of the militant unions in this field, are today preparing to present part of the doctor bills of their members to the employers as part of the union contract. They sell this to Big Business as being cheaper than a new round of wage increases, which they rule out "in favor" of health and pension plans. Why not both wage increases and health protection?

We find the Social Democrats developing and administering medical care plans on a large scale, and pleading that the Truman Administration of the bi-partisan coalition butter-up its cold war on the American working class by providing some medical care and some token units of public housing and extended social security. They are prepared in advance to settle for a "moderate" program after the cold war generals grab off their exorbitant chunk of the national income for war preparations.

Communist Viewpoint

The 12,000,000 workers in America's factories are subject today to greater speedup. They carry the burden of 60 percent of the world's industrial production. They are only a small part of a total working population of 60 million. And, with their families the victims of a housing crisis and mounting prices; with the ever-growing nervous tensions of anti-Communist and war hysteria; with nearly 15 million Negroes relegated to pauperism and an earlier death rate through discrimination and neglect; with immigration by the millions no longer available to inject new vitality into the mainstream of American labor, the gaps are beginning to show in declining health.

The more poorly paid the worker, the more he gets sick, and the less he can pay for medical care. The greater the tension, the greater the rise in industrial accidents. The greater the malnutrition, the less efficient the worker. The greater the worry, the higher the incidence of ulcers, heart trouble, suicide and mental disturbances.

Today the nation's health is beginning to emerge as a political issue.

Here is the reason:

If the Marshall Plan and the war of nerves against the American working class can be sweetened by doses of medical care it may well be so ordered, especially if the working class can be induced to foot half the bill through Social Security payments, as envisaged by the Wagner-Murray-Dingell Bill

Then what must be the position of the progressives and the Communists in this arena? Obviously, for the protection of the health of the working class, they favor a system of health protection that not only makes people better when they are sick, but keeps them well.

The cost of such a system of care must be placed where it belongs as a tax on the profits created by American labor. Every worker has contributed more than his share in this ever-mounting accumulation of surplus value. He has paid for it already many times over in malnutrition, illness and premature physical old age. The precedent already established by the pioneers in this field, the Clothing Workers, the Fur Workers, the Miners, whereby the employers pay for medical care administered by the unions, as some slight reimbursement out of their profits for the wearing away of the energies of their workers, must be maintained and extended to their families and the rest of the working class.

How to Test Plans

In the consideration of Congressional legislation for a system of national health insurance, or State legislation when introduced, the working class has certain standards by which to judge it. How wide is its coverage? Does it provide medical care for all workers, farmers and their families? Does it take in the unemployed? These are the people who need it.

What kind of care does it propose? Is it still the same old song-and-dance about maintaining the individual doctor-patient relationship, or does it allow for modern medical practice through physicians operating in groups to bring their combined techniques to bear on the problem?

And who is to pay for this system? The workers, through increased payroll deductions which lower the take-home pay that must meet high prices? Or the employers out of profits swollen by speed-up, intensification of labor and exorbitant prices?

Does it provide for incorporation of the gains won by the unions who have secured such care through the union contract, and cover their dependents? Or does it omit such union members and leave them to worry privately over the doctor bills for their wives and children?

These are pertinent questions for every union and every worker interested in this question.

Judging the official plan of the AMA, what do we get? A fraud on the public. This is no program for medical care for the working people. It means juggling of already existing services, and for the states to handle all federal funds devoted to health.

How does Truman's plan shape up? It is the old Wagner-Murray-Dingell Bill—good as far as it goes, but way behind the needs. It needs amendments to make it really worthwhile.

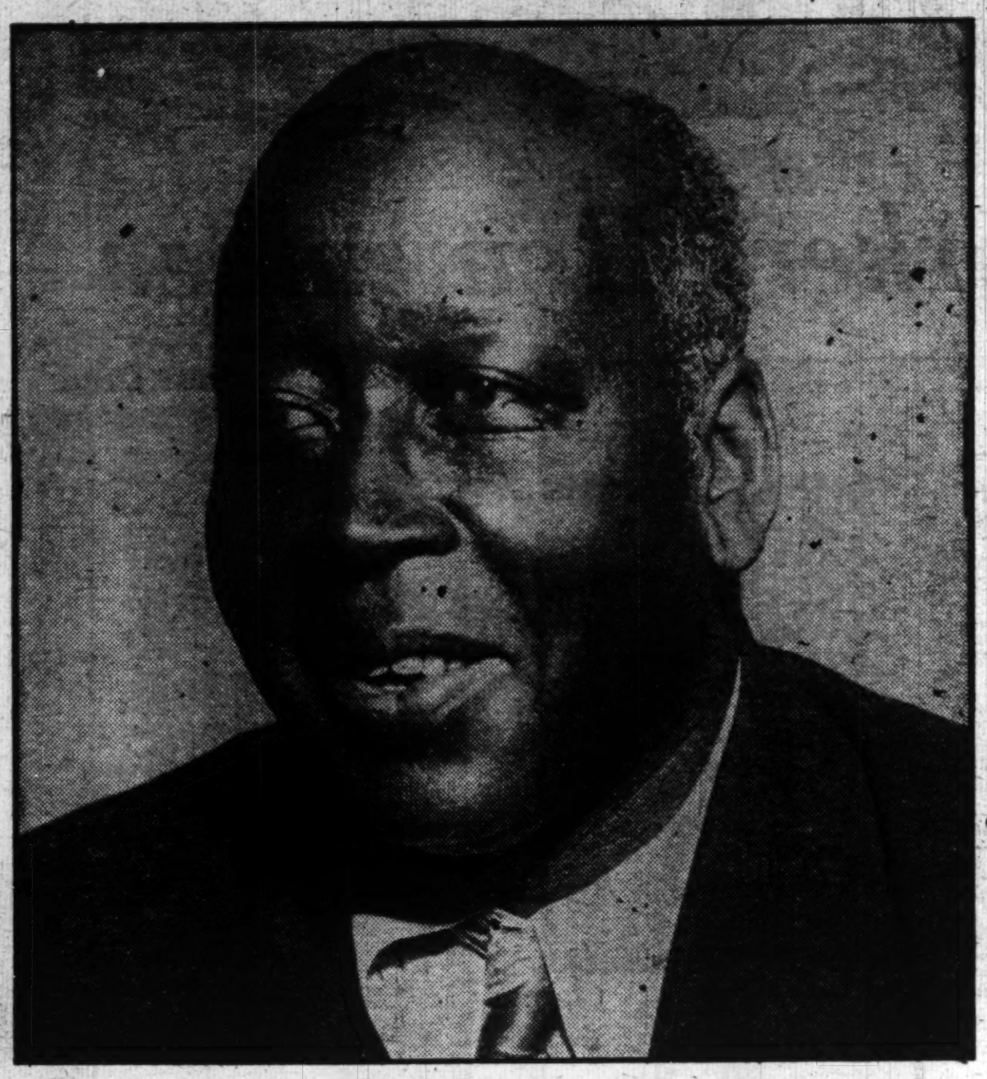
In the fight to turn such proposed legislation into law on the floor of Congress it is obvious that proposals to curb profits some small degree to pay the working class for the loss of its life-energy on the production line will bring forward loud screams of outraged indignation on the part of the Big Business boys. There will be cries of "Bolshevism" this is supposed to be bad, from the American Medical Association. This is a firmly established habit, and is to be expected early in the game. But a people's lobby drawing its strength from the unions, farm organizations and progressives, can do wonders when backed by the continued interest of the electorate. Especially when the electorate writes letters and sends telegrams of support to those recalcitrants in Congress who can get their medical care free at the Naval Hospital in Bethesda, Maryland.

Billions for the war drive preclude billions for health protection, unless the working class can be misled into paying for its own protection by agreeing to further taxation on its own wages. The battle for a capital levy on monopoly profits to establish health protection for the American working class is part of the fight against the drive towards war. The two are inseparably connected. Peace and health are part of the same fight.

American capitalism cannot be permitted to direct the fight for better health into paths useful to a war economy for the destruction of the bodies of the international working class.

A healthy working class efficiently producing cannon and bombs is not the goal of the progressive movement in the United States. International peace, for the realization of the advance of medical science is the only guarantee of less illness and a lower death rate. Who wants to be a healthy corpse?

He Has a Lesson For All Labor



PETTIS PERRY

It's the right job for the national chairman of the Negro Commission of the Communist Party. For Pettis Perry learned from Marx what American working men and women are painfully learning from experience: that "labor in a white skin cannot be free while labor in a black skin is branded."

A NEGRO lad, 10 years old, was walking down a highway near Marion, Ala., in the year 1907. A chain gang of Negro prisoners was at work on the highway as the lad approached.

For the first time in his young life this lad watched men in chains—men of his own race—backs bent to the man-killing work of repairing Alabama's roads.

One prisoner seemingly was not working hard enough to suit the guard. The guard ordered the trusty to strip the prisoner's clothes off.

The boss of the chain gang went to a box, pulled out a strap eight feet long, one inch thick, with holes in it. He started to beat the Negro prisoner. The first cruel lash raised a blister and from then on bloody gashes appeared on the prisoner's body.

The Negro lad stood by and watched this bestial attack and then before his horrified eyes he saw salt rubbed in the wounds that were pouring blood like a stream.

One year later this same lad saw his first lynching victim, a Negro who had dared to run away from a plantation owner.

When he was 11 years old in Hamburg, Alabama, with other childhen he was playing in the country store when a Negro minister entered and asked the white owner's 15-year-old son where his father was. Receiving no reply he repeated the question several times. The owner's son picked up a plough pick and demanded the Negro minister 'call me Mister, you black ———.'

The Negro left, saying that he would talk to the boy's father. Within an hour he was facing a posse of armed men who pumped a score of bullets into his body, despite pleas that "if you are going to shoot me, at least wait till my wife is out of sight and hearing."

When the high sheriff came to the small town to see the body his comment to the storekeeper was, "Why didn't you kill him yourself?"

Scottsboro Case Brought Him in

This Negro lad, witness to such barbarism practiced against his people in the year of 1908, today, 30 years later, is the National Secretary of the Negro Commission of the Communist Party of the United States. His name is Pettis Perry.

He was born in 1897 in Marion, Ala. His father was a tenant farmer. During the off season his mother worked as a domestic worker for $1.50 a week.

Perry joined his first union when he was 19 years of age. He was a building laborer. Like thousands of American workers he traveled from state to state, working at trade and industry, wherever jobs were to be had.

The young migratory worker finally landed in California seeking employment, and here Pettis Perry met the Communist Party.

"I was first cognizant of the work of the Communists because of the Scottsboro case," he said. "Here I saw a fight like I had never dreamed of. I had to get into it. All the scenes of brutality, lynching and murder of my people that I remembered from my boyhood, I saw again being repeated with nine Negro boys."

In 1932 he joined the Party. From that time on he never ceased activity.

With pride, Pettis Perry tells how with only 15 months of schooling when he was a boy, the Party provided comrades to assist him in mastering the three R's. Today he is known as one of the most fluent speakers and writers in the Party. When people congratulate Perry on being self-educated he quickly corrects them and lets them know that the Party educated him.

Answer to Slanders

A member of the State Committee of the Party in California since 1934, Pettis Perry brings years of training and struggle into his new job as National Secretary of the Party's Negro Commission.

In a recent visit to Detroit he answered questions from newsmen on a number of current topics. In a recent visit and speech here, Walter White, National Secretary of the NAACP, had delivered a torrent of vicious red-baiting and anti-Soviet slanders. Perry, asked about progressives' attitude toward the NAACP, said:

"The NAACP merits all the support that the entire progressive movement can give it, and that includes members of the Communist Party. No one should confuse the present day role of Walter White with that of the program of the membership of the NAACP."

"We are far from the program of the NAACP—the Negro people and others are for it. The fact that Walter White is attempting to sell out the Negro people to Truman and the whole imperialist class should make us fight all the harder for the carrying out and fulfillment of the program of the NAACP."

Asked why the Negro people should join in the defense of the 12 Communist leaders now on trial, Perry replied: "The Negro people themselves realize that if the reactionary forces succeed in outlawing the Communist Party, the Negro people would undoubtedly suffer the same fate as the Jewish people suffered under Hitler. The fight for full citizenship for the Negro people would be ended for some time to come. Even such groups as the Urban League, NAACP, churches would find it difficult to exist much less carry on any struggle against Jimcrow, lynch terror or mob violence!

"Secondly, the Communist Pary is the most consistent champion for the rights of the Negro people. There is no organization in America that has a program of complete liberataion for Negro people except the Communist Party.

"The program of the CP goes far beyond the simple proposition of Negro representation in government in the South. We maintain that the South can never be democratic until the Negroes have the right of self-government, especially in the Black Belt.

"That means there must be Negro Congressmen, Governors and Lt. Governors, Judges, in states like Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, to name only a few."

Cites Backwardness Of Labor Movement

Asked about labor's recognition of the Negro people as a decisive ally in this period, Perry said:

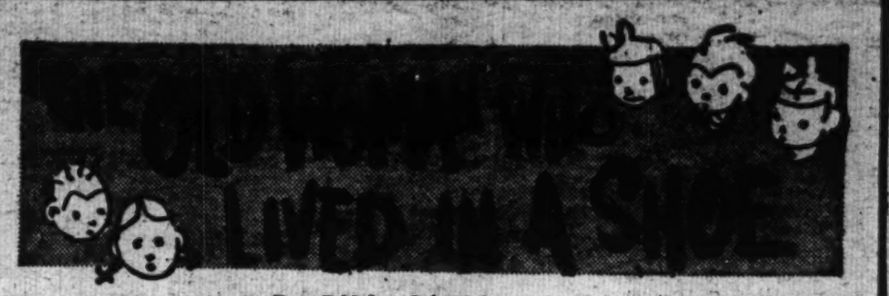
"The labor movement does not understand yet that the Negro people is the most decisive ally of labor. If they understood this correctly there would be a more courageous fight on the part of labor against the present day policies of monopoly capitalism and their offensive against the American people."

Perry pointed to what is happening right here in Michigan as an example of a similar situation nationwide. That is the mass laffoys of Negro workers, men and women.

"Here again we have the story of Negroes, last to be hired and first to be fired. Around the country no industry today is hiring Negro women. Labor remains mainly passive on this.

"Or take the field of civil rights, where Negro people are the first victims of police killings, 17 killings of Negroes by police in Birmingham, Ala., in the last three months, have gone by without sufficient protest or demands for justice by labor.

"Only when labor fights on issues will they win the support of the Negro people." —WILLIAM ALLAN.



By BILL CAHN

There was an old woman
Who lived in a shoe,
She had so many children
She didn't know what to do.

She put ads in the papers,
She asked those she met
Where she could discover
An apartment to let.

She wrote to her Congressman,
"More homes!" was her slogan.
"You can't raise kids right
In a broken-down brogan."

She went to her landlord
To ask for a new place;
But he even refused her
A new shoe lace.

Then one day she received—
Ah, to tell it is a pity!—
Not a low-cost dwelling
From a Congressional Committee,

Not a house, not a home,
But an investigation into
Why the old woman
Lived in a Left shoe!





Candidates Speak Up

WHEN the Ford workers assembled in 1932 to voice their demands to King Henry, jobs and reduction of speed-up were the top issues.

Today, 17 years later, jobs and the fight against speed-up are still the number one issue. But the sacrifice of lives, and the years of heroic efforts which went into the building of a militant union, are all so much "commie talk" in the minds of some of the leaders currently running the union.

Yet the Ford workers are today showing the same good, common sense they showed when they defied Bennett, the Dearborn police, Ford Service and King Henry himself. They are showing it by their fight on the job against speed-up. They are showing it by their fight for pensions, for a 30-hour week, and for higher wages. . . .

And they are showing their old militancy by an unprecedented campaign behind Progressive candidates in the election scheduled for March 21. The leaders who first dared defy Ford to organize Local 600 are now united in a slate and program to restore the local "to the path of struggle," to the fighting spirit of 1941.

Percy Llewellyn, first President, is now running for Vice-President. W. G. Grant, the first Financial Secretary and also a former President of the local, is running for his old post of financial-secretary.

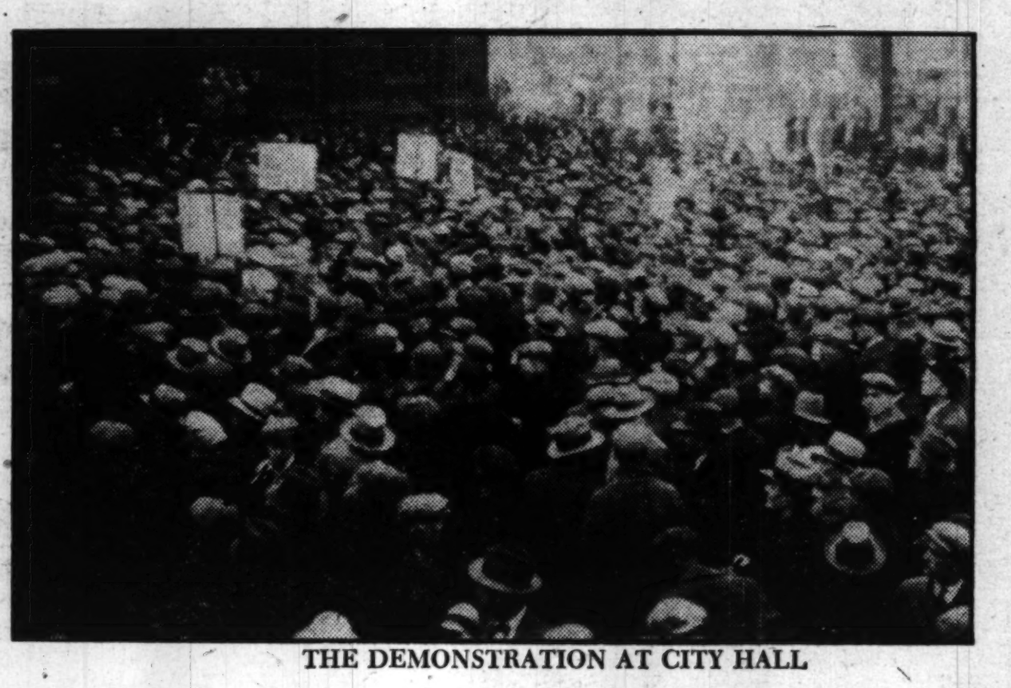
Shelton Tappes, one of the leading Negro trade unionists in America, is running for Recording-Secretary. When Tappes first ran for this office, back in 1941, his courageous leadership broke the Ford standard technique of piting Negro against white. Tappes' candidacy in 1941 showed both whites and Negroes that the thousands of Negro workers at the Rouge were a solid bulwark in the union's campaign. Tappes got the highest vote of all candidates—white and Negro.

"Today, as in 1941, we can't let red-baiting or any other diversion keep up from uniting to save the union. I am proud to be in this fight," said Tappes.

Candidate for President of Local 600 on the Progressive ticket is tough, shrewd, Virgil Lacey, for four terms a President of the Tool and Die building. Lacey has won the hearts of all factions as well as the great majority of unaffiliated workers by his constant success in winning their day-to-day grievances in the plant.

Referring to the issues of the election Lacey said: "As a tool and die man I get all over the Rouge. The speed-up is getting worse and worse. I was here in '32. I know that there are still the same Ford officials who want to revive the old speed-up and add to it. They want no part of an honest union. They still try to divide us. My purpose in running is to weld the Ford workers together to win our immediate demand for a 30c wage increase, company-paid pensions, a new contract that will avoid speed-up, and once again to unite so we can throw back any company attack on our ranks."

Ford Workers Remember



THE DEMONSTRATION AT CITY HALL

Four Communists murdered by Ford's gunmen on March 7, 1932, led the demand for jobs and an end to speedup. They died fighting the unemployment and hunger of capitalism—today's unemployment and speedup again find the Communists in the fore.

By WILLIAM ALLAN

DETROIT.

MARCH 7 each year is one day at the River Rouge plant that the Ford Motor Co. is always glad to see come to an end.

March 7, 1932. is a never-to-be-forgotten day in auto workers history. Four men were shot to death by company gunmen that day as they led thousands of jobless Ford workers to the company's gates demanding jobs. Their names will always be remembered by Ford workers.

They were Joe York, organizer of the Young Communist League; George Bussell; Joe DeBlasio, Daily Worker salesman; and Coleman Lenz. Others died from after effects of bullet wounds, including a Negro worker.

Ford workers each year bow their heads in reverence and respect to the four Communists who died on Miller Road in front of the plant gates as they marched in the front ranks of the thousands of unemployed coming to demand jobs from Henry Ford.

As the workers in the world's largest plant bow their heads in a moment of silence this year, their thoughts will be dark and grim. They will think of the fast-approaching layoffs that may soon engulf them and which today are flooding relief stations here with unemployed.

Just as in the bitter cold winter of 1932, a year deep in the belly of the depression, when all rights and demands of the unemployed were brutally smashed to smithereens by policemen's clubs, so again they see workers rights being wiped out.

Twelve men of the same political party as York, DeBlasio, Lenz and Bussell, the Communist Party, are being tried in a courtroom in New York City because they have ideas that run counter to that of Henry Ford II and his Wall Street colleagues.

For that, these 12 men, leaders of the American Communist Party are being prosecuted as criminals and their rights are violated and trampled just as were the unemployed back in 1932.

Many Other Things To Recall the Period

As Ford workers this year of 1949 stand in reverence they will remember the hated service department, that crew of thugs, gunmen and paroled criminals whose blazing guns that day in '32 killed York, DeBlasio, Bussell and Lenz.

Today a new type of service department browbeats, terrorizes the Ford workers into greater production. That is the hated Labor Relations Office whose technique of "handling" workers is moulded by former officials of the F3I. Workers in Ford's call Labor Relations, the Gestapo.

These Ford workers this year, as they look back to the days of 1932, see many other things that recall that period and its struggles.

For many of them, as they pour in thousands onto Miller Road, the scene of the brutal murderous attack, March 7, 1932, memories will flood back to the hundreds of waving banners. Banners that called for:

Jobs for all laid off workers! Six hour day at full pay! Slow down the mankilling speedup! No discrimination against Negroes! Against imperialist war! Protect the rights of the foreign born! A moratorium on evictions and adequate relief for all unemployed!

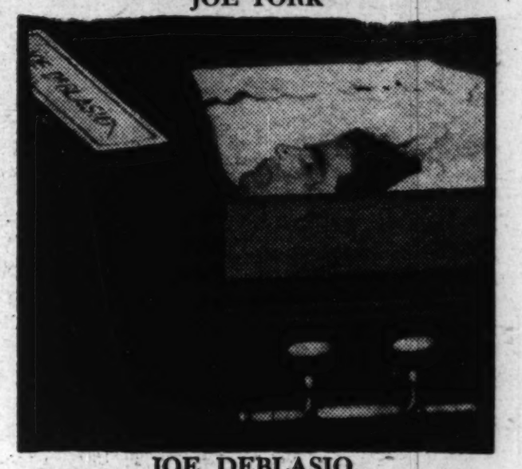
These banners were carried by members of the Auto Workers Union, the Unemployed Councils and the Communist Party.

Around many of these slogans today the Communists of Ford, stronger than ever before, give leadership to the hundreds of progressive union men and women, Negro and white, native born and foreign born, who are uniting the thousands of Ford workers to maintain and carry forward the great militant fighting traditions for which York, DeBlasio, Bussell and Lenz gave their lives.

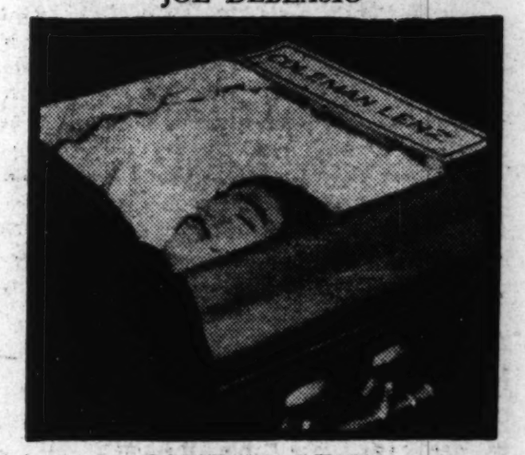
The Communist Dead



JOE YORK



JOE DEBLASIO



COLEMAN LENZ



JOE BUSSELL

The day that York, DeBlasio, Bussell and Lenz were killed, hundreds of workers walked through the bitter zero weather to the assembly point of the unemployed march to Ford's.

By two o'clock a solid mass of men, women and children, a mile long, began to march. Singing militant workers' songs and holding their placards high, they came to the dividing line between Detroit and Dearborn.

There the Dearborn police, owned body and soul by Henry Ford, awaited the marchers. The police let loose a blast of tear gas, after telling the marchers they could not pass into Ford's territory.

But tear gas did not hold back these desperate, hungry, jobless workers.

(*Continued on Magazine Page* 12)



Strong Soldiers, Fat Horses

—by Hsu Fei

a true story of liberated China----

How Li Ming-tsung Became a hero....



Warrior

—by Chang Ch'i-yai

By ALAN WINNINGTON

PEIPING, China.

LI MING-TSUNG is one of the People's Heroes who drew an iron ring around Chiang Kai-shek's troops in Peiping and freed China's ancient capital for the people. His story is typical of the transformation that is taking place in China today.

Li was a Kuomintang conscript whose division was forced to surrender near Mukden to the People's Liberation Army. He was one of thousands who immediately joined the People's forces and set off on the great march south to liberate Peiping. He had only been in the People's forces four weeks when his company was picked to form part of a spearhead to penetrate the western defenses of Peiping at night and strike at Fengtai, key rail junction of the city.

On the march from Manchuria, Li had only one thought—to overthrow the Kuomintang warlords who had press-ganged him into the army four years before, leaving his family to starve in their Szechuan village.

The company commander spoke to them as they approached Peiping. "The big problem," he had said, "is the Sunghankou Pass, near the Summer Palace. The Kuomintang has four strong positions on hilltops there. We must crack this line whatever it costs and once we are through it will be a clear road to Fengtai."

How He Captured The Block House

At the pass, Li's company came under heavy fire from the main hilltop fortress. To take it, by assault, without artillery preparation, would cost the lives of most of the company. Li took his American tommy gun and hand grenades and stole away from his comrades, working round the hill. He thought he could see a way to take the strongpoints from the rear.

Almost at once he was faced by two enemy soldiers. He disposed of them with a burst of fire from his machine-gun. Cautiously he worked his way along, with only luck to keep him clear of mines, until he heard voices—more Kuomintang soldiers. "The People's Liberation Army is here already," he heard them saying before he leapt into their position and ordered them to surrender.

"They were afraid," Li told me, "because they had been told that our army buries prisoners alive. But I told them I was a Kuomintang soldier only a month before and had volunteered for the People's Liberation Army. I told them that the stories they had heard were the usual Kuomintang lies." He ordered them to stay where they were to look after their arms and he would guarantee their lives and good treatment. Then he went on up the hill.

Further on he met a Kuomintang liaison officer who challenged him. He replied, in his southern accent: "I am one of us." When he got close enough he disarmed the astonished Kuomintang officer and told him: "The Liberation Army is here and nothing can stop us. I was in the Kuomintang army a month ago. Help me to take this position and you will be very welcome in our army."

The liaison men agreed, but Li made him go on ahead and kept him covered.

Nearing the top of the hill they met another liaison man, unarmed. Li recruited him and sent the two of them on in front.

They led him through the mines and barbed-wire entanglements to the back of a blockhouse from which a hail of heavy machinegun bullets pouring downhill, kept the attackers at bay.

Li left his two captives, ran round to an aperture, thrust in his arm and clamped his hand over the mechanism of one of the guns. "Stop firing," he shouted. "Surrender, or you will be wiped out." They stopped firing and he went in. At this point he felt very nervous, for, with the two liaison men, it was 21 against him.

But what they said was: "Can you tell us how to escape?" Instead, he told them of his own experiences as a liberated soldier and, as he chatted, took away their arms. Li's next problem was how to get the arms back to his unit because the Kuomintang soldiers still wanted to run away.

Typical of thousands in China's great Liberation Armies, Li was a Kuomintang conscript until his capture. The Communists "kept their word, trusted me, gave me a new tommy-gun," he said. So he turned it on Chiang's men and helped to capture China's ancient capital.

Why He Joined The People's Army

He explained that if they ran away, the Kuomintang would conscript them again, whereas if they took their arms to the People's Liberation Army they would win great merit. In the end he persuaded them to elect representatives to carry the weapons and to roll up their bedding and go with him. "Please be careful with the arms," he warned, "you will soon be using them to fight the Kuomintang." He led them back down the hill to where his other eight prisoners were quietly waiting and took the whole party back to his unit.

Li's 15 minutes of personal heroism broke the Kuomintang line. He had taken the main bastion and thrown the other three strong points into confusion. It was all over in another 15 minutes.

Li told me how he came to join the People's Army. All the rank and file of his division were pressed into Chiang Kai-shek's army. They were robbed of their rations by corrupt officers and beaten if they complained.

"They were hotel generals," he said contemptuously. "When they thought they were on the offensive in 1946, they took a lot of cities but lost millions of troops. They lost every battle really. The people hate the Kuomintang. They always give them wrong intelligence reports."

When Chiang Kai-shek flew to Mukden and ordered Chinchow to be held at all costs, Li's was one of the divisions sent to reinforce that city. But every way they turned they were opposed by the People's Army and in the end were surrounded, with all their new equipment. But by this time all the common soldiers in his division had reached the conclusion that nothing could be worse than the Kuomintang army and the best thing to do was surrender and see what happened.

An officer of the Liberation Army made a speech to them about democracy and setting China free and there being no corruption in the New China but he had heard similar things from the Kuomintang officers. Then he said, with his eyebrows raised as though he was still astonished, "I found that what this officer told us was carried out to the letter."

At another meeting he himself spoke about how badly he had been used by the Kuomintang. Some one said: "What are you going to do about it?" So he applied to join the People's Army, not expecting to be admitted. "But they trusted me," he said, "and gave me a new tommy-gun. So I came to Peiping on the march from Manchuria."

He still had some doubts about the People's Liberation Army then, but these disappeared on the march. The old fighters tried to help the newly liberated soldiers and would carry their weapons or packs for them because they were less used to long marches. All the officers took an interest in every man's comfort, discussed all problems with the rank and file and carried out every point decided.

Li was very moved, he said, and nearly wept because no one had been so kind to him since that night, four years ago, when he was dragged from his widowed mother's house, cursing the Kuomintang and swearing to be revenged.

"I feel better now," he told me, looking proudly down at the two medals he won in his first battle, "but I plan to do much better next time I fight."

Li Ming-tsung is no exception in this army: half the men of his division were previously in the Kuomintang army. One of his roommates was nine years in the Kuomintang army without promotion. Now he has the highest award of the People's Army, the Mao Tse-tung Medal for consistent bravery and initiative.



Prayer

—by Tsi Ti-chih

Movies:

'Knock On Any Door' Soft At The Center

By JOSE YGLESIAS

KNOCK ON ANY DOOR, the movie of Willard Motley's novel, received a mixed welcome when it opened a week and a half ago. The New York Times film critic angrily protested that movies about "the responsibilities of society" makes "tragic heroes out of the corrupted criminals themselves." The New York Post critic found that the familiarity of the story wasn't helped by being given the old crime picture treatment. In the same paper Albert Deutsch said in his column that the picture is a "valuable contribution to public understanding of juvenile delinquency."

Knock On Any Door, as everyone must know, is the story of a Chicago slum boy, from early youth to the electric chair. Its theme—the social conditioning of a criminal—is, of course, an old one. But it isn't a dead issue nor an unremunerative one. The questions that it arouses have to do with the conflict of values and opportunities in American society. It affords the writer a stage from which he can have a broad view of society and a dramatic form for speaking his mind.

BUT TO TELL this story and keep it on other than the sensational level that tabloids make of the real-life cases, more than compassion is needed. A knowledge of our society, its economic relationships, the class sources of its values, is necessary; for it is society which is the story's subject. After all, the values that make a millionaire are those that make a criminal, and to say solely, as the movie does, society is to blame is, as some of the reviewers were quick to point out, old hat. This vagueness cuts down the story to an accidental miscarriage of an individual nature and keeps from it its socially significant and tragic stature. Those who do not in any case want society to be blamed for anything can easily disavow its generalities.

The makers of the movie **Knock On Any Door** are not, however, ingenuous people. The novel's incidents are made to yield at every turn only the narrowest personal significance. Because the lawyer was once lax, the boy's father goes to jail unjustly and the boy, Nick Romano, turns to petty thievery. Because a boss mentions his reform school record, Nick leaves the job and returns to crime. The incidents are all believable, yet they appear to have relevance only to Nick.

THE REFORM SCHOOL he had gone to was brutal, but the lawyer carefully mentions that all reform schools are not like that. The prosecuting attorney uses methods of intimidation that are familiar but as he self-consciously strokes an ugly facial scar again and again the audience is shown that his actions are caused by hatred of Nick's good looks. When the judge acknowledges the defense attorney's eloquence and says that it is, nevertheless, clearly his duty to send Nick to the chair, it sounds like a reasonable pronouncement and only mildly tragic.

For when the lawyer says society is responsible, with that pointed finger of the advertisements, he does not even then say what the movie should have begun to say from the start. Society is you and you and you, he says. And, as we said in our review, if there was a capitalist in that courtroom, he was well hidden. It is only the capitalist nature of our society and the values it engenders that can explain the existence of slums, the brutal reform schools, the class persecution of the laws, and the judge himself, so sacrosanct and above reproach in the film. It is the only thing that can explain too the actual use that the ruling class has for criminals.

SHOWN IN THE INTRICATE fabric of capitalist society the uses and destinies that the system has for boys like Nick can have meanings that the producers of the film sedulously avoided. To have produced a tragedy of this theme with clarity meant they had to produce a tragedy of class protest. Thus, instead there's a disingenuousness that smacks of the box office. The lawyer becomes the leading character because he is played by Humphrey Bogart, and the movie's vague classless point is motivated by a desire to please, rather than to arouse. Its gain at the box office, however, is more than matched by its loss in depth and power.

Shy of the causes that make Nick Romanos and slums, Knock On Any Door can only plesae earnest reformers like Albert Deutsch who want to ameliorate institutions and conditions for whose disappearance, in truth, is what we ought to work for. And the Post critic can say that this story has been done too often. And the New York Times critic will not have been shown the contradiction of his statement. He objected that the movie makes "tragic heroes of corrupted criminals."

But to be a meaningful and affecting tragic hero it has to be shown to people, as well as to the New York Times, by whom he was corrupted. And Knock On Any Door does not do that.



JOHN DEREK and Allene Roberts in a scene from the Columbia film "Knock on Any Door."

Hollywood: The Negro in Films

Presenting a Program for Combatting Jimcrow in Films

By DAVID PLATT

(Final Installment)

THE protests and picketing of anti-Negro, anti-democratic films such as **Gone With the Wind**, **Tennessee Johnson** and **Birth of a Nation**, plus the war impact led finally in '43-'44-'45 to a group of Hollywood films in which there were no glaring stereotypes of the Negro.

There was the sympathetic depiction of Negroes in some of the **Dr. Kildare** pictures. Kenneth Spencer played an heroic Negro soldier in **Bataan**. There was **Casablanca** with Dooley Wilson in a major part of warm friendship and trust. **Sahara** featured Rex Ingram as a courageous and resourceful desert fighter. Leigh Whipper's distinguished portrayal of Haile Selassie, Emperor of Ethiopia was a highlight of **Mission to Moscow**. Ernest Anderson enacted a law student with a serious outlook on life in the Bette Davis film **In This Our Life** which dealt with discrimination. More recently there was Canada Lee's fine characterization in **Body and Soul**. Forward-looking documentaries like **The Negro Soldier**, **The Negro Sailor** and **The Quiet One** in which young Donald Thompson performed so remarkably, must be included in the group of exceptional films on the Negro.

UNFORTUNATELY such films are few and far between. Monopoly capitalism, from which white chauvinism springs, is cunning, powerful, aggressive. Its potent propaganda arm—the film industry—knows its business well—knows that it must make money and make it through distorting reality and selling illusions about America and particularly about Negro America.



DONALD THOMPSON in "The Quiet One" . . .

Reaction advances by a policy of divide and rule. It is understandable therefore why the overwhelming majority of Hollywood features, shorts and animated cartoons exploit the Negro chiefly for laughs and shrieks. These offensive caricatures even found their way to the fighting fronts during the war but not without protests from Negro GIs. In New Guinea, Negroes walked out of a GI theatre en masse in resentment of the showing of the Hollywood film **Three's a Family** in which Hattie McDaniels popped her eyes and clowned. They said angrily that such films smacked of Hitler racism.

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IT WAS AT THE END of the war that Selznick released his multi-million dollar epic western **Duel in the Sun**, a degrading mixture of white chauvinism and smut, and Walt Disney brought to the screen his insulting Uncle Tomist **Song of the South**. Two Negro actors rejected parts in this film because the script was full of 'dis' and 'dat' and was almost unreadable. In most cases, however, Negro actors are forced to choose between portraying revolting caricatures and not working. And lately the studios' answer to protests and picketing of anti-Negro films is to cut Negroes out of films altogether. Leo McCarey's **Bells of St. Marys** is a case in point. At a preview of the film a Paramount vice-president noticed a Negro lad in the midst of a white choir. The executive raged up and down the floor of the theatre demanding that the Negro boy be cut out of the film. The cameraman explained that this was impossible since the lad was in the direct center of the scene. He was permitted to stay in the picture but the angry mogul roared: "No more Negroes will play in pictures on this lot." And in the February issue of **Jewish Life**, screen-writer Millard Lampell revealed that Jack L. Warner ordered him to remove a Negro from a scene in the script he was writing for him. At the same time powerful stories against discrimination have been accumulating dust on the shelves of every studio for years.

The classic runaround given honest scripts on the Negro must be understood in relation to the failure of Hollywood to employ Negroes as screen writers, directors, photographers, technicians, musicians, film-cutters and laboratory technicians. The race myth operates in almost every department of the film industry, denying talented Negroes an opportunity to use their gifts to help build the most influential cultural medium of our time.

WE MARXISTS recognize that the ultimate solution of the Negro problem in real life and in the films must wait for the

(Continued on Page 9)

Around the Dial:

CBS Airs Fine Documentary By Arnold Perl

By BOB LAUTER

ONE of the truly outstanding jobs in radio was done by Arnold Perl who wrote the CBS documentary, **Mind in the Shadow**, which received its repeat performance last Feb. 20. I sincerely hope that it will get another airing since even two broadcasts do not give a program its maximum audience.

Mind in the Shadow was inspired by a shocking set of statistics which prove that half of the 1,425,222 hospital beds in America are occupied by mental patients. Perl made a cross-country tour of mental hospitals, clinics, and private institutions, in preparation for writing **Mind in the Shadow**.

• • •

"WHAT MOVED ME first, and deeply," Perl recounts, "was the prison-like atmosphere prevelent in most of the hospiprevalent in most of the hospitions, the unpalatable food and the excessive use of physical restraints inflicted on individuals hospitalized because they are mentally too ill to behave normally in the outside world. In one institution, partially cured patients are not discharged for home treatment, they are let out on 'parole'."

• • •

IN A VETERANS' hospital, Perl visited the shower room of the violent ward with another outside observer. A patient emerging from the showers called out, "Hey, fellas, will one of you hand me that towel?" Perl's companion drew back with ill-concealed fright.

"Come on, give me that towel," the patient urged. "I won't bite you. I'm only insane."

• • •

PERL WAS particularly disturbed by what he felt was the prevalence of medieval conceptions of mental disturbance. In one hospital, he visited a ward where the patients had been "presented" with a cat as a mascot. The hospital management was indifferent to the fact that one of the patients had a deadly fear of cats and suffered great mental agonies in the mascot's presence. When this patient protested, she was beaten. Perl learned this story from another girl patient who begged him to smuggle a letter out to her parents. She had herself been thrust under a boiling hot shower for a "breach of discipline."

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"WHEN YOU HEAR stories like that and see physical evidences of mistreatment," said Perl, "it's hard to keep your reportorial balance. These people are insane; you tell yourself. Is it wise even to consider what they say?"

Perl says yes. Patients' stories of their lives in our understaffed and under-financed mental institutions should be subject to the same unprejudiced journalistic curiosity as any other set of unverified but potentially important facts. The notion that mental illness disqualifies a patient from judging his surroundings and his ordinary relations with other people is the product of a bureaucratic attitude that all patients who complain have persecution delusions.

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IF THOSE OF YOU who missed **Mind in the Shadow** want to hear a splendid documentary, write CBS as request another repeat performance.

By HOWARD FAST

I Write As I Please..

Big Cash Rewards for Treason, Betrayal, Murder

THE renegade Soviet airman who stated recently that, among among other things, he was going to write a book and make a million dollars was echoing the noblest aspirations of our current insanity. As you may remember, various newsmen were plying him with various questions, and finally, in haughty indignation, he demanded whether they were not going to leave him some "inside dope" to put in his opus.



However, I am sure the rebuke of this two-bit traitor was put forth without malice, since neither facts nor talent have been an essential ingredient of the "I confess, I repeat, I am free" school, and I am also afraid, considering the current state of the book market as well as the current overstock of traitors, on every level, that the take of this latter-day Kravchenko will be considerably less than a million dollars.

Regardless of how much of the "big money" he manages to scoop up—and he will not starve in this "land of the free," providing his imagination is fertile—he can take comfort in the fact that his act of treason led him to the right place. Some Ameircans who still retain elements of such homely and old-fashioned sentiments as a regard for dignity, a decent pride and a certain patriotism may take it hard that from all over the earth, the traitors, renegades and lumpin-fascists flock to our shores, like homing pigeons to the rookery. These, however, are sentimental folk who have not seen the "new light," and have not yet comprehended that betrayal, treason, and murder, too, are the high ethic of the new morality.

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CONSIDER, FOR EXAMPLE, the case of Ezra Pound. Even if you are not a devotee of exotic poesy, you would know, from even a casual reading of our wartime press, that Mr. Pound was one of those who sold out his country and became a radio voice for the Axis. I well remember, when I was with the Office of War Information, the times we listened to that harsh, cynical, murderously hateful voice, the venom it spewed, the crass contempt for everything American it displayed. Mr. Pound was no ordinary turncoat, but a clever and evil man who articulated very well the sick nugget of the Fascist soul.

Subsequently, he was arrested by our forces, indicted for treason—he was Idaho born—tried, and found insane, or, as some unfeeling folk put it, "crazy like a fox." Thus he now sits in a comfortable hospital translating Confucius, and he might well have been one of the minor and forgotten saints of treason, along with the Bentley gal, had not the Library of Congress seen fit to present him with a thousand-dollar prize—for poetry.

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THIS PRIZE is known as the Bollingen Prize for Poetry, and the judges are Fellows in American Letters of the Library of Congress. They are appointed by the Congressional Librarian and their names are, for the record, Conrad Aiken, W. H. Auden, Louise Bogan, Katherine Garrison Chapin, T. S. Eliot, Paul Green, Robert Lowell, Katherine Ann Porter, Karl Shapiro, Allen Tate, Willard Thorp and Robert Penn Warren. As for the ground they stand on, let me give it to you in their own words:

"To permit other considerations than that of poetic achievement to sway the decision would destroy the significance of the award and would in principle deny the validity of that objective perception of value upon which any civilized society must rest.,"

There you have it, and on the front page of our newspapers, for all the world to see, was the glad news that we had honored the "great." Now the question of the value of Mr. Pound's poetry is one thing: some people admire it and others think less highly of it. Far more important, it seems to me, is the whole question of "objective perception of value" which is raised by the distinguished judges of the Library of Congress.

★

THESE ARE ALL, in case you do not identify the names, very important people in the field of American letters and not just petty touts of the pen who do their daily stint for a buck, and, therefore, when they raise a question of "objective perception," as if art exists in a limbo, without history or people, they are not talking loosely. They are expressing—in a tangible way, of course—a basic contempt for both people and morality that would be shocking were it not so commonplace in America today. By the virtue of all their arguments, they are free to award the next prize to Adolf Hitler for his painting or to Ilse Koch for her talented work on lampshades or to Goebbels for his essays. Would that not be overwhelming proof of that "objective perception of value upon which any civilized society must rest?"

So our latest Russian renegade can be at ease as he comforts his soul with Arrow shirts, Harris tweeds and Hygrade frankfurters. Should anyone raise a brow, he can point out that he only betrayed a foreign country, whereas our native product is rewarded just as richly—Bentley, a revered convert to the Church, and Pound, the recipient of a round reward from a grateful government.

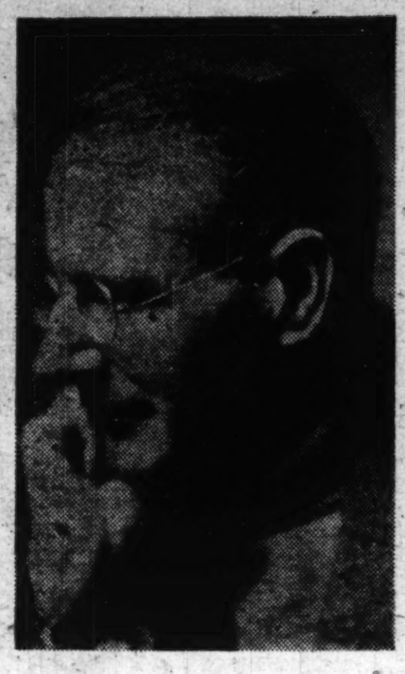
Books

Grandeur, Poetic Magic in Sean O'Casey's New Memoirs

INISHFALLEN, FARE THEE WELL, by Sean O'Casey. Mcmillan. New York. 896 pp. $4.75.

By ROBERT FRIEDMAN

ONE goes along for months, many months in these days of cultural decadence, reading books made up of pretty, polished polysyllables fronting for a horrible emptiness, or reeking little anti-Communist tracts as devoid of art as they are of truth. And then along comes a work like Sean O'Casey's Inishfallen, Fare Thee Well, to remind us once again of the grandeur and poetry of language when artistry fuses indissolubly with a piercing social understanding and a burning indignation against the exploitation of working people.



SEAN O'CASEY

Inishfallen, Fare Thee Well is the fourth volume in the autobiography of Sean O'Casey, great contemporary Irish playwright and member of the editorial board of the London Daily Worker. Not the usual memoir, with every trivial date and place name neatly and chronologically catalogued, and with the names of the great and near-great thrown in like raisins in a cake for prestige sake, Inishfallen, Fare Thee Well reads rather like the wonderfully evocative recollections of a great storyteller, set down exactly as he told them.

Here are O'Casey's poignant telling of the death of his worn, work-weary mother; his account of the turbulent days of the Black and Tans and the Irish Republican Army; the betrayal of the Irish revolution; his first successes as a playwright with the Abbey Theatre; and finally, his farewell to Ireland and departure for England.

The greedy hands of free enterprise and the beery voices of professional mother-worshippers have soiled and made maudlin mock of a true and deep human emotion. O'Casey rescues for the reader this feeling, in a chapter of Inishfallen, Fare Thee Well which surely ranks with the great passages in literature on such a theme.

• • •

OF HIS MOTHER'S passing, he wrote:

"Over the white shroud, over the coffin, he draped the red cloth that had covered the box on which she had so often sat. It would be her red flag, ignorant of all things political, and seemingly indifferent to the truth that the great only appear great because the workers were on their knees; but she was, in her bravery, her irreducible and quiet endurance, her fearless and cheery battle with a hard, and often brutal, life, the soul of Socialism; and the red symbol, draping her coffin, honored itself in warming the dead-cold breast of an indomitable woman."

It is with bitter irony that O'Casey writes of the post-World War I Irish civil strife, with "the protestants of the north driving the catholics of the province out by bolt, bullet and bar; while the good catholics of the south were at one another's throats, spraying death and disillusion in the minds of men. And yet these glib, imperturbable prelates, from the oldest pope to the youngest bishop, were sloganizing the lie that communistic atheism alone brought these evils upon the life of man."

THERE ARE DEFT, memorable portraits in Inishfallen, Fare Thee Well of De Valera and O'Casey's fellow playwrights, Lady Gregory and W. B. Yeats. Of the poet-mystic he recalls "the booming voice of Yeats chatting in a lordly lilt about Utumara, Brahmin Mohini, birds born out of the fire, the two inflows to man's nature." And "Yeats murmured about coming through the fire as if it were coming through the rye."

A "discordant symphony in green," O'Casey describes the clerical-reactionary Irish Free State which rose in place of the people's revolution. "The Civil War died out, leaving many homes unhappy, many heaps of cold, gray ashed, dwindling ghosts of once fine houses; and a heart in Eire's bosom that had now neither pride nor hope; her courage broken like an old tree in a black wind."

The musical magic of the Irish playwright's language runs through the pages of Inishfallen, Fare Thee Well. Coupled with the narrative skill with which he communicates the anger, the tenderness, the fury and the hope of a man who saw one revolution betrayed but another gloriously fulfilled, it makes Sean O'Casey's fourth autobiographical volume exciting and delightful reading.

Jimcrow in Films

(Continued from Page 8)

establishment of Socialism in America. We cite the example of the Soviet Union where racial and national minorities are protected by law. Article 123 of the Constitution of the USSR makes the advocacy of hatred and contempt for races and nationalities a criminal offense.

In the meantime, however, the struggle for the national liberation of the Negro goes on and with it the struggle to rid the screen of racism. In this struggle there are many, many things that Negro and white together can and must do. In the first place we can help set up a national council that will work for the betterment of films generally and on the Negro problem in particular. Secondly, we can give the widest publicity to all films in which the Negro is slandered and to the few films in which he is not. We can back up Negro stars like Lena Horne and Hazel Scott when they reject distasteful roles.

We can challenge screen writers who deliberately inject nauseating anti-Negro sequences for laughs. We can protest and if need be picket showings of anti-Negro cartoons and features. We can encourage independent films of the type of The Quiet One and even more independent and tougher films than The Quiet One, and encourage the production of better films by Negro movie-makers. We can and must find ways and means of ending Jimcrow in the home offices and studios of the movie companies. A recent survey by the CIO Screen Office and Professional Employes Guild showed that only six Negroes hold white collar jobs in the New York offices of the major studios—six out of a total of 5,000 employed. This is deliberate discrimination by a group of corporations dependent upon public support for their profits, dependent for a good portion of these profits upon the support of 15 million Negro moviegoers.

• • •

FINALLY, we can and must expose the producer-propagated myth that the South does not want decent films on the Negro. This is contradicted by the southern filmgoers' healthy reaction to good films. Gentleman's Agreement, for example, was 20th Century-Fox's biggest money-maker in the South last year.

It is contradicted further by the relatively small amount of movie business that comes from the South—roughly eight percent of the national gross on a film.

Yes, the corny southern box office excuse which the Wall Streeters who run Hollywood have fostered to maintain the economic slavery of the Negro is all washed up and we must not let them get away with it any more.

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JUST FOR US

Try this one

MAKE A POMANDER BALL

Have you ever heard of a pomander ball? It's an old-fashioned kind of a thing, but it makes a wonderful, sweet-smelling present for Mom or Pop to hang in the closet. It's especially good to hang near men's clothes, since it hides the odors of tobacco and pipes.

Get a nice, firm apple and rub it with salad or cooking oil. Now cover the entire apple with cloves



stuck in head to head. Don't leave a single speck of space uncovered. This will take a whole box of cloves.

Now leave the cloved apple out on a table or any open space (not in the icebox) for a few days to season. After this, you can dress it up with ribbons. Leave a loop for hanging.

The nice thing about pomanders is that they can't wear out. They last forever. The cloves act as a framework, and keep the dried out shell of the apple stiff. The oil protects and toughens the skin. Of course, the inside of the apple dries out, and after a while you can hear the seeds rattling around.

Riddles

1—How can a person not get a wink of sleep for 7 days and still not lack any rest?

2—Why is it that mosquitoes cannot annoy a person while he is asleep?

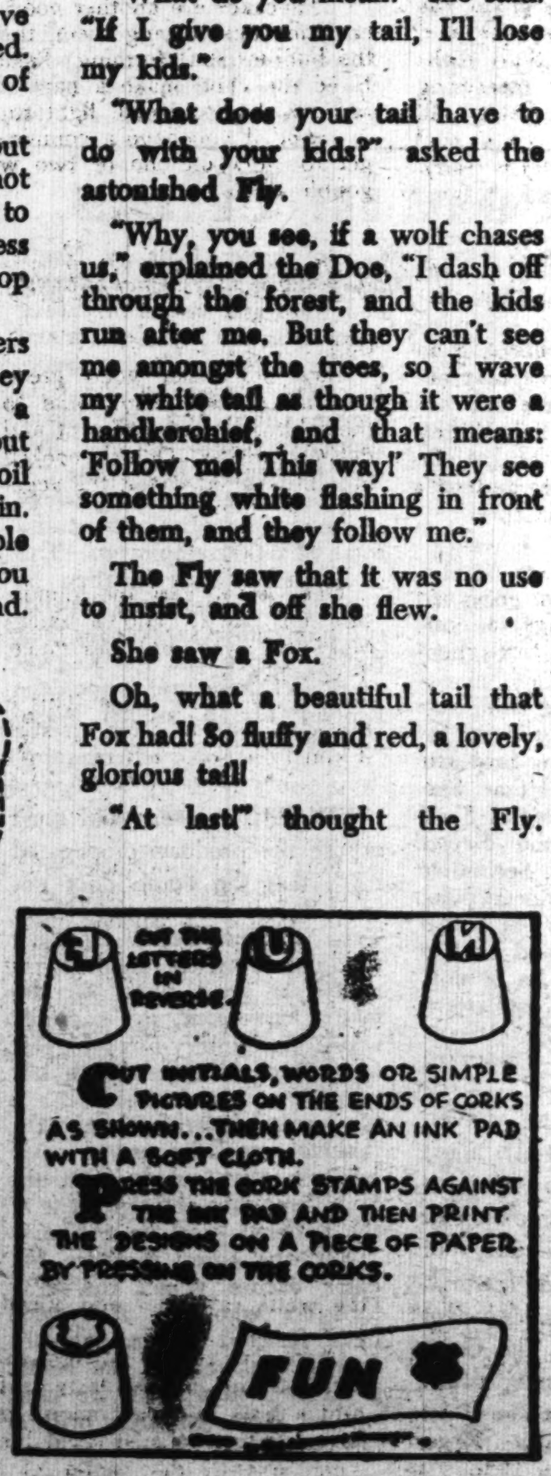
3—What is it that a man can use for shaving, cleaning his clothes, and sleeping in?

Answers

1—Sleep nights.

2—Because when he is annoyed, he wakes up.

3—A razor, a brush and pajamas.



The Tale of The Fly



By VITALY BIANCHI

WHAT HAPPENED LAST WEEK

The Fly wanted a tail, so that she would be beautiful, like all the other animals. She thought that a Man could get one for her, and bothered him SO much, that he told her she could take for hrself the tail of any creature who were his tail only to appear more beautiful. So far, all the tails the Fly has met have been VERY necessary.

Part Two

SHE saw a Doe in the bushes, with her kids. The Doe had a little furry white tail.

The Fly buzzed in her ear.

"Doe, give me your tail!"

The Doe was very frightened.

"What do you mean?" she said. "If I give you my tail, I'll lose my kids."

"What does your tail have to do with your kids?" asked the astonished Fly.

"Why, you see, if a wolf chases us," explained the Doe, "I dash off through the forest, and the kids run after me. But they can't see me amongst the trees, so I wave my white tail as though it were a handkerchief, and that means: 'Follow me! This way!' They see something white flashing in front of them, and they follow me."

The Fly saw that it was no use to insist, and off she flew.

She saw a Fox.

Oh, what a beautiful tail that Fox had! So fluffy and red, a lovely, glorious tail!

"At last!" thought the Fly. "Here's the tail that's going to be mine!"

She flew up to the Fox crying.

"Give me your tail!"

"What's the matter with you, Fly?" asked the Fox. "I'd be lost without my tail. If the dogs chased me, they'd get me easily if I didn't have a tail. With my tail though I can cheat them."

"You cheat them with your tail?" asked the Fly. "How can you do that?"

"Well, when the dogs begin to catch up with me, I just swish my tail. I swish my tail to the right, but I dodge off to the left. The dogs see my tail flash to the right, and off they go after it. By the time they find out their mistake, I'm far away."

The Fly then understood that all animals have tails for very good reasons, and that there were no useless tails to be found anywhere; neither in the woods, nor in the field, nor in the river. So she flew back home. As she flew, she thought:

"I'll just bother that Man until he makes a tail for me."

The Man was sitting at his window, looking out into the field.

The Fly settled on his nose. He slapped it, but the Fly had already settled on his forehead. The Man slapped his forehead, but the Fly was already back on his nose again.

"Let me alone, Fly!" begged the Man.

"I won't let you alone," buzzed the Fly. "Why did you make fun of me, and send me to look for useless tails? I asked all the animals about it, and all of them need their tails."

The Man saw that he would never get rid of the Fly; she was so annoying.

He thought a bit, then said:

"Fly, do you see that Cow out there in the field? Ask her what she needs her tail for."

"All right," said the Fly, "I'll ask the Cow about it. If she doesn't give me her tail though, I'll come back again and pester you to death."

Out of the window she flew, settled down on the Cow's back and began to buzz.

"Cow, why do you need a tail? Cow, why do you need a tail?"

The Cow remained silent for some time. Then she lost patience. She gave one good swish of her tail—and crushed the Fly.

She fell to the ground and lay there on her back, lifeless.

The Man leaned out of his window and said:

"Serves you right, Fly! Those who make nuisances of themselves always come to a bad end."

(Translated from the Russian by N. Orloff. Published by Colonial House, 1946. Reprinted with the permission of Helen Black.)

Mail

I

Summer has gone, Winter is here
And you feel that days are growing shorter
And you feel that Winter is in the air
And you see that snow is on the ground.

II

Autumn has gone
Winter is here
Leaves have fallen
And the wind blows through windows and trees
Making a crackling sound.

By Bruce, age 6.

'the wind in your hair'

By ISABEL RICH

"WITH the wind and the rain in your hair" is a good popular refrain, and a nice, romantic idea, but for tresses like yours or mine the



1. *Peaked Helmet.*

wind and the rain spell disaster.

We know the untidy straggle they will produce, and we need some sort of protection for our precious curls in winter.

But still one can't help getting a little tired of the old peasant style scarf, which looked so gay and colorful a few years back, but which now seems to "unsmarten" the smartest outfit.

Then why not spend an evening using a bit of ingenuity to turn some of those old scarves and oddments into warm but becoming and up-to-date headgear to meet the wintry blasts?

Here are three simple ideas.

In sketch 1 is a jolly little plaid helmet fitting the head snugly and with a neat protective peak (invaluable for fringes), which is easily made by cutting the shape in buckgram or canvas, and covering with the material.

You could use a contrasting material for the peak, and it can be worn up or down.

Warning note: this is a style for the young, small-featured and pretty. It might make the older, and less pretty, look a bit like a military policeman.

Sketch 2 shows the familiar stocking cap—which can be made from any material with "give," such as stockinette, but is still more effective knitted, either in one color or in contrasting rings.

The advantage of this type of cap is that if you make it long enough it serves as a scarf as well, and is immensely cosy.



2. *Piratical.*



3. *For glamour.*

Sketch 3 shows a head-piece for special occasions, and it needs a good deal of patience—so if you haven't that virtue don't embark on it.

It is just a large square of soft material, neatened or evenly frayed round the edges and then heavily embroidered round the borders, perhaps with a few sequins or small beads introduced—in the centers of the flowers for example—to give it just that extra touch of glamour.

The first two caps would be doubly attractive accompanied by matching gloves or mitts, patterns for making which are quite easily obtained.

Special Frocks for Easter



To look your loveliest on the Easter holiday, you will want a dress that's youthful and smart—and a style that you can make in a minimum of time. Pictured today is the fashion favorite, the Empire frock. This one has a choice of sleeves. The delightful button-fronter is cut on slim princess lines. Trim with a gay tulip applique. You'll want to sew both—they're so pretty!

• • •

Barbara Bell Pattern No. 1872 is a sew-rite perforated pattern in sizes 12, 14, 16, 18 and 20. Size 14 requires six yards of 35 or 39-inch; use scraps for applique.

• • •

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Two separate patterns, 35 cents each.

For these patterns, send 25 cents for each in coins, your name, address, pattern number and size wanted to Barbara Bell, The Worker, 50 E. 13 St., New York 3, N. Y.

THRIFT WITH FOOD

Use dried fruit—cooked and drained—for sandwich spreads. Mix the chopped fruit with creamed butter or margarine, cooked salad dressing, or cottage cheese, cream cheese, or peanut butter.

Scallop peas with other vegetables, and a bit of bread, if desired.

SHAKING IN A PAPER BAG is an easy and economical way of flouring or sugaring pieces of food. Use it for "dusting" doughnuts or fruit confections with sugar, or for flouring chopped nuts or dried fruit before mixing into cae or bread batters.

MELT THE FAT for muffins or baked puddings in the baking pan to save time and extra dishwashing. Start melting the fat before measuring other ingredients so that it will be ready and the pan cool enough when the batter is ready.



By JO LYNNE

Children Can Cook

COOKING, like charity, begins at home. The time to begin is when you are young. The idea of having the children help out in the kitchen is, of course, an old one, but like so many good ideas that went into temporary discard, it is now being proudly exhumed by educators and child psychologists.

The best progressive schools have cooking in the curriculum for both boys and girls even in the first few grades and innumerable cook books are appearing on the market, designed for the very youngest.

The advantages are many. From the stuffiest point of view, it's a good introduction to chemistry and the science of nutrition. From the simplest point of view, it's a lot of fun for everyone. Today's brides and young housekeepers will testify to the wisdom of learning cooking techniques in childhood.

When women spent many hours in their kitchen they naturally enlisted the help of their children and even the very youngest learned cooking techniques without realizing it. But as kitchens became smaller and the time spent on food preparation shorter, children were shooed out of the way with the result that the very simplest kind of cooking had to be learned as a new art when they grew up.

What better way of learning to work together, of absorbing the need for cooperation, than to help mother in the kitchen? You don't have to hunt for opportunities to be a companion with your children if you spend time working side by side. And the way to encourage your children to be of real help when they grow older is to let them learn to help when they are young enough to get deep satisfaction out of helping.

What to Start Them On

It's true that there will be some spills, but if you take a little care, you will find that the smallest child can learn to do a job without making too much mess. An afternoon making cookies is a wondeful antidote for boredom and even the most finicky child will eat a well-balanced meal if he makes it himself. You can help create a lifelong interest in cooking and good nutrition, if you spend a little time teaching your child.

If your child is old enough to perch near the stove on a high stool, give him a wooden spoon (the handle won't heat) and let him stir scrambled eggs or a pudding mix. Let him make soup, gelatine dessert or cereal, using canned or packaged mixes. He can even make cakes and there are new prepared icings that need only the addition of water.

Children love to beat batter, using a spoon or egg beater. A cup or pitcher can be utilized for pouring batter into pan or muffin tins. Drop cookies are simpler to handle than cutouts.

Pancakes are another good dish for children to make. If they can't manage turning them, they can at least let you know when the bubbles start forming. Salads, of course, are a cinch to make. Have the child make a hard-boiled egg and add it to his salad, and you have a good, light supper.

And if you have a youngster who doesn't like carrots, let him get to work on one or two with a shredder and see how he'll gobble them up.

KALE: *cheap winter green*

Kale, currently plentiful, is an extremely good source of carotene. To boot, it's a fine basis for many tasty winter-time dishes.

Carotene is important in the nutritional scheme because it's a precursor to vitamin A. This vitamin is needed for growth, and for healthy teeth, bones, and nerves. It's important for good skin and good linings to nose, mouth, and organs throughout the body.

Tests with cooked kale were made on laboratory animals by chemists of the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics some time ago. These tests showed that the body will convert a large proportion of the carotene from the kale into vitamin A.

SUPPLIES

Current large stocks of kale in Northeastern markets are particularly good news to shoppers here in view of recent freeze damage in Texas. When cold weather struck there at the end of January, it did considerable damage to tender truck crops.

But kale is currently showing its heels to other winter-crop vegetables. Kale acreage for 1949 shows a larger percentage increase above 1948 than any other crop — 54 percent. And kale production puts this healthful green in a class with two other vegetables with largest output increases over 1948. The percentage rise is 72 percent.

USE

Like our other good green vegetables, kale may come to the table in many different and delicious dishes. Quickly cooked in lightly salted water, the vegetable is ready to eat "as is." Or it can serve as the basis of other tasty specialties.

One way to vary the foundation dish is to add a sauce. Make it a sweet and sour sauce, if you like.

Or use a white sauce. This is the ideal way to dress up kale, if you have some left over from a previous meal. Use 1 cup of sauce for each 2 cups of the cooked vegetable.

For a medium-thick white sauce, blend 2 tablespoons of flour with 2 tablespoons of fat. Add 1 cup of milk. Cook slowly and stir constantly until smooth. Salt to taste. Use the liquid in which the vegetable has been cooked in place of part of the milk, if you like.

The creamed vegetable may be developed even further by baking. Pour the creamed kale into a greased baking dish, top with bread crumbs, bake until lightly brown. For added food value and flavor melt cheese in the white sauce, or add sliced, hard-cooked eggs.

Another way to use the creamed kale is in a tasty leaf. Add a little chopped onion, for flavor, to the creamed vegetable. Then remove the center of a loaf of stale bread, leaving a shell for the creamed kale. (Be sure to use the crumbs—in puddings, for instance, or other baked dishes.) Fill the shell with the hot vegetable mixture, then moisten the sides and top of the loaf. Bake until hot and crisp. Then cut in slices and serve.

Panning is thrifty of food values, and it's a good way to prepare kale. This is the method by which the vegetable is cooked and served in its own juices with just enough fat to season. . . . For added nutrition and flavor, some cooks like to add chopped kale leaves to casserole dishes.

TUNA PATTIES

3 eggs
3 tbsp. ketchup
15 oz. can grated tuna fish
2 cups soft bread crumbs
1 tsp. celery salt
¼ tsp. pepper
2 tbsp. fat
Lemon wedges

In bowl, beat egg slightly with a fork. Add rest of ingredients except fat and lemon, mix well. Shape into patties. Brown on both sides in hot fat in a skillet. Serve with lemon wedges.

FOOD TIP

Store bought doughnuts take on a special flavor when split, buttered and placed under the broiler for a few minutes.

Tod Tinsley Says....

OUR top Wall Street industrialists are today searching their souls, such as they are. They face a great moral question: shall they tell the public the truth, or shall they keep on lying in the same old way?

Barron's National Business and Financial Weekly describes this great inner conflict in its issue of Jan. 24, 1948, "WHO'LL LEAD RUSH TO TELL STOCKHOLDERS SAD TRUTH?" asks the headline. The question itself is peculiar, because if there really were a rush to tell the truth, why should it be difficult to find someone to lead the rush? No such problem arose when gold was discovered in California.

The big controversy is over industrial bookkeeping, or at least that much of it which is public. Some bigwigs, says Barron's, are in favor of a straight accounting report for industry figured in "100-cent dollars." But then, "in footnotes, fine print or colored graphs would appear the management's explanation of how the dollar has shrunk and how this has necessitated setting aside some of the earnings in the form of extraordinary reserves."

I Cannot Tell a Lie!

Opposed to this method is Ralph C. Jones, a Yale economics professor (there's always one in the house). Prof. Jones has a really cute angle. "He warns that industry cannot hope for sympathy on the cost squeeze it is experiencing until it reports its current profits in their true perspective, adjusted to contemporary purchasing power." This, he opines, calls for "a new brand of accounting reporting."

The brand is not so new. It is known as double bookkeeping. The professor's plan is to publish profit reports based not on profits in dollars, but on the purchasing power of the dollar. If you make a million dollars in profits, you tell the public you made $500,000.

Under the Jones double bookkeeping system, "dual reports will have to be made for a while, one to the income tax people and one to the stockholders. . . ."

Here we must stop and reexamine the basic problem. It turns out that Barron's difficulty is not in finding someone to tell the truth, but in choosing between two methods of lying.

The only way to deal with this corporate finagling is [illegible] the Arch Farch plan for wage statistics. [illegible] plan is like Prof. Jones', only more honest. Under the Arch Farch plan, trade unions report as the prevailing wage not wages in dollars, but in purchasing power. Men making $65 a week, will report $35. This is much more accurate.

The Farch plan also provides that labor will—as Barron's puts it—set aside some earnings "in the form of extraordinary reserves."

Our $65 a week man, for instance, will report his $35 purchasing power, and from this he will deduct $5.00 for medical expenses, $1.00 (weekly) for shoes, $2.00 for incidentals and $3.00 for the upkeep of the house ("funds earmarked to cover depreciation of machinery"). This makes his wages $26 a week.

If we apply to labor, under the Farch plan, the systems which the corporations want to apply to themselves, we will find most of the working class working beneath legal minimums. As a fair compromise, Farch himself has suggested that the corporations be permitted to keep double books provided that the class receives double wages.

VIRGIL — In a Groove — By Len Kleis



Factory Incident

(*Continued from Magazine Page 3*)

tled herself in his lap and then swore. "Damn that phone. . . . Wonder who's calling."

He lifted her off his lap and went to the phone. "Hello," he said. Then he felt sick and tight and embarrassed. He spoke softly, non-committally, defensively. He listened. His word as he hung up the receiver was, "I'm sorry, Pete. . . . I just don't know. . . . I don't know."

"Who was it?" Tillie asked.

"Pete," he said, "Pete Wilkinson." He took his beer, drank it quickly, got another from the kitchen, sat down in the parlor on the davenport across from the easy chair.

"Wilkinson," Tillie wondered. "Wilkinson? . . . Who? . . . Oh! . . . That's the . . ."

Les nodded.

"He's got a lot of nerve," Tillie said. "What did he want? . . . He didn't . . . didn't threaten you. . . . I'll call the police."

"Relax, Tillie . . . relax!" Les laughed at her. "He didn't threaten me. . . . Pete wouldn't do that kind of thing. He's not that sort of guy."

"What did he want? . . . I don't like his calling you."

"He told me," Les answered, "that he was going back to work tomorrow and asked me if I thought there would be any more trouble. He said after all he had a living to make and he had 15 years seniority in the plant and he wasn't going to give it up without a fight."

Tillie was puzzled. "How could you work with a man like that for . . . 15 years? That's longer than you've been out there. . . . Do you know him well?"

"Of course," Les said. "I've worked beside him every day. . . . He's . . . he was an inspector, too. . . . We organized the union together. I . . . I even voted for him for chief steward."

Tillie finished up her beer, lighted a cigarette.

"I'm just your wife, dear, and a dumb housekeeper with kids to take care of and I don't know much about these things so I don't get this. . . . I don't get it at all."

Les picked up the paper. "They approved it here," he said. "The only criticism they make is that we waited so long to get rid of people like that."

"That's what got me," Tillie told him. "How could you let a troublemaker like that work beside you so long . . . why today? Why not a year ago?"

Les tried to explain to her. Pete wasn't a troublemaker; a militant grievance man, sure, but he got them settled and he was a top negotiator. Honest. He was a nice fellow personally. The men liked him. Most of them knew he was a left winger, that's right, but you don't do anything about things like that ordinarily. Ordinarily you let a guy's politics and church and prejudice alone, but there comes a time when you have to stop certain things.

• • •

TILLIE was not bright tonight. She couldn't understand. "Why?" she asked again and again. "Why let a man like that work in a factory for 15 years and then throw him out?"

Leslie got angry. "They didn't know what he was," he said. "They didn't know and so how could they do anything?"

"He must have shown himself in that time," Tillie persisted.

"I told you he was a good worker, Tillie. . . . What are you trying to do? . . . stand up for that bastard? I suppose you think we shouldn't have thrown him out. You think we ought to let him stay in the plant and work beside us. . . . You think we gave him a raw deal. . . . Well, my dear, you're the only one who thinks so." Leslie was half shouting.

"Calm down, you'll wake the babies," Tillie said. "You're putting words in my mouth. . . . I was only trying to understand, Les. . . . I'm proud of you, dear. I know you never do anything that you think is wrong."

Les sat down. "I'm sorry, honey. . . . I'm just tired and don't feel good."

Tillie was beside him with an arm around his neck. She pulled his head onto her shoulder. "You are tired and grumpy, dear. . . . I don't blame you, Les . . . and worried? . . . What's bothering you, dear?"

Les groaned. "I don't know. . . . I don't know. . . . Goddamn it, it was right. It was the thing to do. I went along because. . . . I don't know, Tillie. . . . Look! This morning right after we rang in a couple of guys jumped me. They told me that now that Pete had shown what he was in the Congressional hearings we ought to get him out of the plant. . . . You remember he was one of the 32 that wouldn't answer the questions the Congressmen asked. . . ."

Tillie wrinkled her forehead. "You mean. . . . Oh, I remember that bunch wouldn't answer whether they were Communists or not and read from a paper that they were standing on their Constitutional rights and demanded a lawyer?"

"Yeah," Les said. He lighted his pipe again.

Tillie shook her head. "They were so silly . . . wouldn't tell their ages or if they believed in God unless they could have their lawyer there. . . . If they weren't guilty, what were they afraid of?"

"That's the point, Tillie," Les said. "They weren't on trial. . . . But these two guys told me we ought to throw the sonofabitch out of the plant. . . . I didn't want any part of it, though. They wanted me to take the lead. . . . Hell, I . . . I've known Pete so damned long. I don't go for the things he stands for, but . . . Goddamnit he may be a lousy red, but he's a better union man than O'Connor!"

Tillie stroked his cheek. "I know you did the right thing, Les. . . . You always do."

"That's just it, Tillie. . . . I didn't do anything! . . . I just stood by and went along with them. I'm supposed to be a leader and have guts and I didn't dare move. . . . I didn't dare open my mouth. . . . I had to go along. . . ."

It was out now and he felt relieved and suddenly deeply sick and ashamed to the very bottom. He tried to convince himself it wouldn't have made any difference if he'd done as he had wanted to and stood up for Pete. He tried to tell himself that he might have ended up outside the plant with Pete, but he knew better.

He tried to bring the scene back. The two guys that needled him. . . . A couple of company sucks . . . had gone to O'Connor and O'Connor had taken it up and all of them gone along. He remembered how the foreman had just stood around grinning and how surprised Pete looked when O'Connor hit him and how sick he felt and scared.

Tillie was quiet and Les didn't say anything for a long time. She rubbed her fingers in the muscles of his neck. Then at last she said, "What are you going to do?"

"I don't know," Les said heavily. "I don't know, Tillie, . . . Damnit I don't know what to do."

Tillie stood up slowly, smiled down into his eyes, "Sure, you do, Les. . . . You're going to do what you always do . . . what you think is right."

"I might lose my job."

"There are other jobs . . . and some things are more important than jobs." Tillie still stood, still smiled.

Les laid down his pipe, looked up at his wife, tried a smile. "I don't know why I married you," he said softly, "I have enough trouble with my own conscience."

"What are you going to do, darling?"

Les clenched his fists, took a deep breath and relaxed for the first time since morning. "I'm going to get on the phone," he said, "and call some guys. . . . I got a few friends. They don't like Pete's ideas either but they like Pete. . . . And they know we have contract negotiations coming up and need the so-and-so. . . . Then I'll get ahold of Pete."

"What will Father Milligan say?" Tillie asked.

"Now you're pulling my leg," Les said, "but seriously, dear, I'm responsible to Father Milligan for my soul, but my pocketbook and my self-respect and my family. . . . I'm just responsible to me for them."

"But what if Pete Wilkinson really is a Communist?" Tillie asked slowly.

Leslie Kelleher stood up. His wife was small behind him, had to look up to see the unhappy little scowl that came momentarily then passed as he said, "I don't like it. I don't like Communists. . . . If Pete's a Communist, I hate it. . . . But I. . . ." He paused because the thought had come hard and was harder to say but he knew it was right. "I guess that's pretty much his own business. . . . He may be a Communist. . . . I don't know. . . . But he's a man."

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The Worker

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Vol. XIV, No. 10 — March 6, 1949
In 2 Sections, Section 1 — 28 Pages, Price 10 Cents

IN THE MAGAZINE SECTION

How's Your Health?

Most Americans would like a system of health care for all to be provided and guaranteed by the government. But big business prefers the cold war, and we can't have both.

Heroism of Li Ming-tsung

Story of a soldier in China's Liberation Armies, who helped forge a ring of steel around Pieping, by Alan Winnington.

People's Songs' 3rd Birthday

Sidney Finkelstein writes about the organization that has brought back labor's fighting songs to help labor fight today.

Is It Treason To Fight For Peace?

—See Page 3—

JOBLESS RISE 556,000 IN MONTH

The Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON. — The number of jobless climbed another 556,000 in February to reach 3,221,000 by official count, the highest figure since 1942, the Census Bureau announced Friday. Unemployment for the month was 600,000 above February 1948.

The Commerce Department contended the rise was caused in part by "bad weather . . . and by other seasonal developments." But it admitted a continuation of non-seasonal layoffs noted last month accounted for a large part of the increase.

Friday's release was a preliminary one and did not include detailed information such as the amount of part-time employment.

A labor economist told The Worker the figure given by the Census Bureau is between 1,000,000 and 1,500,000 too low.

He called attention to the category in the Census Bureau figures entitled "not in the labor force." The Bureau said that this category included 1,565,000 more than the 1948 average of persons designated by the Bureau as "not in the labor force." A large portion of these people, although listed as housewives,

(Continued on Page 14)

15,000 PROTEST RIGGED JURIES



PART OF CROWD of 15,000, which packed Madison Square Park last Thursday to demand dropping of indictments against the 12 Communist leaders. The huge demonstration roared approval of a telegram to Federal Judge Harold R. Medina protesting his arbitrary shutting off of testimony proving the federal jury system in New York discriminates in favor of the wealthy.

—The Worker Photo by Peter

Rally at Foley Sq. Monday Will Protest Medina Ruling

—See Page 2—

Medina Overrules Jury Challenge

By Harry Raymond

The universally expected decision overruling the Communist leaders' challenge of the Southern New York Federal Jury system as "handpicked" in favor of rich executives and propertied officials, was handed down in U. S. District Courts Friday afternoon by Judge Harold R. Medina.



SHIRLEY GRAHAM

A protest rally against Medina's decision was set for Monday noon at Foley Square under the auspices of the Civil Rights Congress. The decision to hold the rally was approved by 15,000 persons attending the Madison Square Park demonstration against the handpicked jury system held Thursday.

Termed by a spokesman for the defendants as an "expression of the current war drive against constitutional liberties," the court's ruling, totalling 25 typewritten pages, studiously ignored seven weeks of oral and visual testimony showing deliberate and illegal exclusion of manual workers, Negroes and Jews from jury panels for a period of 10 years.

TRIAL MONDAY

The judge ordered the 11 Communist leaders to be in court at 10:30 Monday morning for the opening of the trial of the indictment charging they taught and advocated the principles of Marxian Socialism.

"The decision is, of course, no surprise," a defense spokesman declared. "It was clear from the start when Judge Medina disclosed his bias and stubbornly refused to disqualify himself.

"Nothing in the decision or the prosecution brief can wipe out the overwhelming evidence that penthouse panels are the rule in our handpicked jury system.

"No denial was made—or could be made—of the charge that executives and employers form more than half the jury panels in our district despite the fact they are less than 10 percent of the population."

The defense spokesman further pointed out that the government's attorneys had made no denial of

(Continued on Page 15)



PLACARDS at demonstration last Thursday in Madison Square Park denounced virtual exclusion from federal juries of Negroes in Harlem and Jews on the East Side. One sign reads: "Harlem Gets Tax Notices—Why Not Jury Notices?" —The Worker Photo by Peter

Drop Contempt Charge Against Attorney Who Defended Negro Vet



JONES

A contempt charge against Civil Rights Congress attorney Thomas R. Jones was dismissed Friday by Brooklyn County Court Judge Carmine J. Marasco. The young Negro attorney had been cited by Marasco and was jailed for over 20 minutes Tuesday while defending Anthony Hardison, 25-year old Negro victim of police brutality.

Jones appeared before Judge Marasco accompanied by attorney Paul O'Dwyer of the New York Lawyers Guild and attorney Alfred L. Tanz, Jones's co-counsel in the Hardison case.

Judge Marasco cited the Negro attorney during the latter's cross examination of the policeman who arrested and beat the Negro veteran. After intimidation and interruption of witnesses and of Jones by Judge Marasco, a jury found Hardison guilty of possession of burglar tools. Hardison, a radio and television student, was carrying two small tools when stopped and arrested in October.

On Friday, Jones refused to apologize to Judge Marasco and told him, "I was acting in the best interests of my client," in explaining why he continued to question the cop despite Marasco's warning that he should stop.

Jones, however, told the judge that he "held no contempt" for the court.

Judge Marasco said he would "construe" Jones's statement as an "apology" and dismiss his charge.

The case of Hardison, father of a four-months old baby, will be appealed, Jones and Tanz declared Friday.

Nine Writers Present Protest To Medina

Charging that free speech is in the dock at the trial of the Communist leaders, a delegation of nine writers from the New York State Council of Arts, Sciences and Professions visited Foley Square Friday morning to demand the indictments be dismissed.

If Communists are convicted for their ideas, the delegation led by Miss Shirley Graham and Howard Fast contended, "writers, artists, scientists and all thinking Americans regardless of their political convictions may be next."

Judge Harold R. Medina refused to see them, claiming that he was "too busy" writing his opinion. He sent his law clerk Francis Koch out to see the delegation.

Miss Graham, author of biographies on Frederick Douglas and George Washington Carver, told the judge's emissary that as a Negro writer she could see no difference between the handpicked system perfected by Judge Knox and that which exists in Georgia or Mississippi.

The clerk arrogantly told the eminent Negro writer that "Anglo-Saxon law is very complicated."

If the Communists were convicted for their ideas, "what will happen to American writers and others who deal in ideas?" one writer asked.

The clerk replied: "If you drive an auto you run a risk, too."

The writers left a statement for Medina which described the indictments as "a shocking abuse of judicial power, "for no overt acts were involved, solely those advocating ideas—those of Marxism.

The delegation included, in addition to Miss Graham and Fast, John Stuart, Lucille Karma, Barba Giles, Charles Humboldt, Ben Field, Jay Bennett and Herbert Aptheker. They will seek another appointment with the judge next week.

100 Bronx Tenant Pickets Win Promise of Probe by City

By Arnold Sroog

Approximately 100 tenants, from two apartment houses at 2700 and 2800 Bronx Park East which are on a rent strike against rent increases, picketed the Bronx office of the Department of Housing and Building, 1932 Arthur Ave., Friday, in protest against failure to investigate violations.

With not a single tenant of the 723 in both houses paying rent, the picketing of the Housing and Building office was undertaken to compel the landlord to repair the more than 300 violations which have already been tabulated in the two buildings. A promise of action by the Department resulted from the picket line. The tenants are organized in the Williamsbridge Consumer-Tenant Council, which has retained Paul Ross, former city Rent Commissioner, as attorney.

The 90-minute picket line, which began at 11 a.m., demanded that inspectors be sent to the house to check on the reported violations. A committee of eight, headed by Leon Feldermen of the Tenants Council, left the picket line to confer with Acting Chief Inspector Craig on the demands.

Craig at first refused to take any action, stating that he had no such authority. The committee then demanded to see Borough Superintendent Crinnion, refusing to leave until it received satisfaction of its demands. Craig, instead, conferred with Crinnion, and returned stating that he had been given authority to act in the matter.

He then promised that a full-time inspector would be assigned to the houses starting next Wednesday. The inspector, he agreed, would visit all apartments named by the Council as having violations. He arged that the inspector would be accompanied on his visits by a representative of the Tenants Council.

The rent strike was undertaken after the landlord, Punia & Marx of 16 Court St., Brooklyn, had succeeded in winning "comparability" increases on approximately 250 apartments, ranging from 6½ to 50 percent of present rentals. The Tenants Council charged the Office of Rent Control with acting in the landlord's behalf in granting the increase and the tenants struck until the increase is withdrawn.

Pickets have been stationed outside the renting office of the houses and not a single tenant has entered the office since the strike began Wednesday.

Another case involving violations in the houses was fought out with an old wrinkle developing, as Magistrate Cornelius D. McNamara, of the Bronx 1st district Municipal court, visited the apartment to check on the conflicting stories told by the tenant and landlord. The case involved Mrs. Shelepsky, who was granted a decrease in rent by the ORC last summer because of unrepaired major violations.

Without the violation having been repaired, the Department of Housing and Building lifted the violation and the landlord applied for restoration of the original rent. This was granted upon the evilence of the Housing Department's action. The tenant, however, refused to pay the higher rent and when the landlord went to court, charged that he had not repaired the violation. The landlord's agent, Nat Sokolow, claimed that it had been repaired.

That evening Judge McNamara, accompanied by the court clerk and the landlord's attorney, arrived at Mrs. Shelepsky's apartment and saw the unrepaired damages himself. He reserved decision on the case.

House Unit OK's Espionage Bill

WASHINGTON.—The House Rules Committee Friday cleared four military bills for speedy House action, including a super-secret measure legalizing the Central Intelligence Agency.

The other bills provide for a radar "screen" around North America, a 3,000-mile guided missile test range, and the creation of a new Undersecretary of Defense.

The measures are slated to come up for House action Monday and Tuesday under "closed" rules barring amendments and limiting debate to one hour.

Security Council Votes to Admit Israel to UN

LAKE SUCCESS.—The United Nations Security Council recommended Israel for membership in the UN.

The Council voted, 9 to 1, to approve Israel's bid. Egypt voted against the new Jewish state, and Great Britain abstained.

RULES 6 GUILTY IN COAST WITCH-HUNT

Los Angeles, March 3.—Federal Judge Peirson M. Hall today found six persons guilty of contempt charges for refusing to testify before a witch-hunting Federal Grand Jury.

The six were convicted because they refused to become stool-pigeons for the government's attacks upon progressives. They will be sentenced March 28.

In addition to convicting the six, five men and one woman, Judge Hall sentenced a spectator, Donald Henderson, 21, to three days in jail for contempt because he whistled when the convictions were announced.

The defendants convicted of contempt were Lillian Doran, Philip Bock, Robert Blair, Irving Caress, Frank Spector and Merle Brodsky.

Is It Treason to Fight for Peace?

An Editorial

LAST WEEK, PRESIDENT TRUMAN called a journalist who disagreed with him an "S.O.B."

Two days ago, he called all Americans who disagree with his war-like foreign policy "traitors."

In a deliberate distortion of the meaning of a Communist Party statement on peace, President Truman summoned up the myth of a non-existent "Soviet attack" on the United States to cover up the administration's refusal to discuss peace with the Soviet Union.

But there is no peril of a "Soviet attack."

The only peril facing the country is the peril of a needless, reactionary war which the banker-generals and munitions makers see as their only hope to avert an economic crisis.

President Truman's statement would brand as treason any effort to keep us out of war. According to him, patriotism consists in the acceptance of the false philosophy of "inevitable war." According to him, patriotism consists in applauding Washington's revival of the Nazis in Germany and the cartelists and warlords in Japan.

But we refuse to accept this definition of patriotism.

We assert that it is every American's patriotic duty not to keep silent while the "cold war" diplomats and the government spurn all invitations to sit down at the table to work out a durable peace with the Soviet Union.

It is patriotism today to fight for a restoration of FDR's great design for peace—American-Soviet cooperation. We urge our fellow-Americans not to be silenced by President Truman's distortion of the issue. The fight for an American-Soviet peace settlement is the greatest contribution to America that any American can make, President Truman's denunciation notwithstanding.

The public should renew and redouble its demand for a peace pact with the USSR, for outlawing all atomic warfare and for a halt to the revival of Nazi war power in the Ruhr. Such demands represent genuine patriotism.

Communist Party's Stand On Wall Street War

William Z. Foster and Eugene Dennis, chairman and general secretary of the Communist Party, declared Wednesday that, in the event Wall Street succeeded in starting a new world war, despite the efforts of peace forces to prevent it, American Communists would oppose such "an unjust, aggressive, imperialist war" and would work "with all democratic forces" to bring that war to an end.

Their statement came after requests by newspapers that they comment on the recent statements of Maurice Thorez of France and Palmiro Togliatti of Italy in respect to war and peace in Europe. Foster and Dennis hailed the Thorez and Togliatti statements, saying they "emphatically serve the cause of peace." Text of the Foster-Dennis statement follows:

"The Thorez and Togliatti statements emphatically serve the cause of universal peace.

"Only those who plot a third world war and seek to embroil France and Italy in aggressive military operations against our great ally of World War II, the Soviet Union, could read anything un-French or un-Italian in these statements.

"French and Italian sovereignty and independence are threatened today solely by Wall Street's schemes of world domination as expressed in the Marshall Plan and the proposed Atlantic war alliance. It is our military and those of the British who have established a General Headquarters at Fontainbleau. Not Russians but Americans have military bases and are intervening in the internal affairs of Greece, Turkey, Iran, China, Canada, Greenland, Brazil, as well as France and Italy.

"On Feb. 27 the 'New York Times' editorially termed the danger of an invasion of our shores wildly improbable. What the 'Times' failed to say, however, was that the threat of aggression against other nations is not wildly improbable—and that this threat emanates precisely from Wall Street and its cartel-connected trusts. It is this which explains the colossal peace-time military budget, the effort to stampede the nation into the Atlantic war alliance and plunge America and the world into an atomic war.

OPPOSE NEW WAR

"We Communists join with millions of other patriotic Americans in opposing those who seek a new world war. We strive for peace and friendship between the U. S. A., the USSR, the new democracies, the colonial and all other peoples. We do not regard a new world holocaust as inevitable. We hold the peaceful co-existence of two different social systems wholly possible. We believe that efforts of the peoples to achieve peace can check the war-makers and create new opportunities to achieve peace. The peace camp is infinitely stronger than the war camp.

"It is this which makes the war camp so reckless and ruthless. An atmosphere is rapidly being created in our nation that to work for peace and American-Soviet amity is considered equivalent to treason. The trial of the Communist leaders, the current witch-hunts and other attacks on civil liberties are indicative of today's political climate.

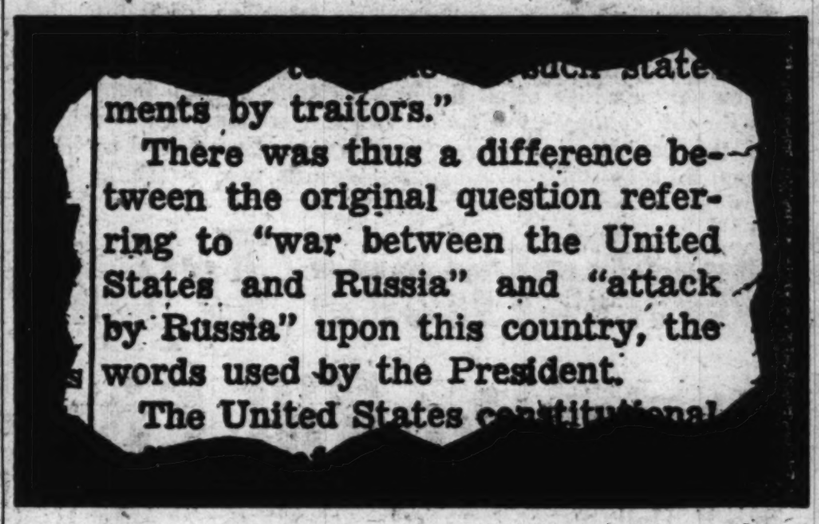
"If, despite the efforts of the peace forces of America and the world, Wall Street should succeed in plunging the world into war, we would oppose it as an unjust, aggressive, imperialist war, as an undemocratic and an anti-Socialist war, destructive of the deepest interests of the American people and all humanity. Even as Lincoln while a Congressman opposed the unjust, annexationist Mexican War and demanded its termination, so would we Communists cooperate with all democratic forces to defeat the predatory war aims of American imperialism and bring such a war to a speedy conclusion on the basis of a democratic peace.

"American security and American peace lie in world security and world peace—not in any Wall Street-Ueber-Alles policy decked out in the trappings of 'the American century.'

"For our part we will work with all those who seek peace, democracy and social progress. The American people, assuming their historic responsibility, must reject the war policies of the Wall Street-Churchill cartelists and their bi-partisan puppets and return our nation to the peace policies of Franklin D. Roosevelt, the 'Grand Design' and cornerstone of which is firm American-Soviet friendship."

'Times' Proves Truman Twisted CP Peace Stand

The New York Times Friday proved this paper's charge that President Truman distorted the Communist Party position on Wall Street-inspired war moves. The


ments by traitors."

There was thus a difference between the original question referring to "war between the United States and Russia" and "attack by Russia" upon this country, the words used by the President.

The United States constitutional

In Friday's "New York Times"

Times story bears out the Daily Worker's charge that Truman's distortion was aimed at slandering the Communists as "traitors." The Times' page one lead story Friday declared:

"There was thus a difference between the original question referring to 'war between the United States and Russia' and 'attack by Russia' upon this country, the words used by the President."

The President twisted the Communist statement, and altered the question asked by a reporter at the White House press conference Thursday. The reporter asked the President for comment on the Communist statement which was alleged to deal with "war between the United States and Russia."

When Truman made his "traitor" charge, reporters asked him to repeat it. The President replied: "The question was whether I had any comment to make on what had been said by the Communist leaders of this country as to what they would do in case of attack by Russia, and I said that I had no comment to make on such statements by traitors."

The Times' story shows, the original question dealt with no such fantastic issue as an attack on the U.S. by Russia. Nor did the Communist statement. The Communist statement dealt with halting the Wall Street-inspired war moves which are endangering the peace of the world.

The whole point of the Communist statement was contained in the last paragraph, which declared:

"For our part we will work with all those who seek peace, democracy and social progress. The American people, assuming their historic responsibility, must reject the war policies of the Wall Street-Churchill cartelists and their bi-partisan puppets and return our nation to the peace policies of Franklin D. Roosevelt, the 'Grand Design' and cornerstone of which is firm American-Soviet friendship."

In commenting on President Truman's wild charge, the Communist leaders declared, "If it be treason to urge a return to Roosevelt's peace policies, a desire shared by most Americans, let Wall Street and its agents make the most of it."

Faces Deportation

Action to prevent the deportation of Leon Callow, father of eight American-born children, to fascist Greece, has been urged by the American Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born. The committee has asked organizations to distribute a special leaflet issued on the case. Copies of the leaflet can be obtained from the Committee's headquarters at 23 W. 26 St.

Vishinsky Succeeds Molotov As Soviet Foreign Minister

LONDON.—A Moscow radio broadcast Friday night said:

"The presidium of the Supreme Soviet has released the Deputy Chairman (Deputy Premier) of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, comrade V. M. Molotov, from the duties of Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR and has appointed A. Y. Vishinsky, Foreign Minister of the USSR."

The broadcast added, "The presidium of the Supreme Soviet has released Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers, A. I. Mikoyan, from the post of Minister of Foreign Trade and has appointed M. A. Menshikov in his place."

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Point of Order

By ALAN MAX

ALONG with its 2-cent-an-hour wage cut, General Motors is shaving off a few dollars on the price of its cars. This will make it possible for GM workers to eat Chevrolets instead of meat.

War Drive Grows More Dangerous

Wall Street Sees War as Escape from Crisis—Task of Peace Forces Reviewed

By William Z. Foster

Behind the warlike drive of American imperialism for world control there is a whole complex of powerful causes.

First, American capitalism, seeing that the rest of the world is badly crippled as a result of the war, is impelled with its inevitable imperialist urge, to grab control of the world while the grabbing is good.

Second, fearing that weakened world capitalism is about to collapse, American big businessmen conveniently conclude that the only way to save it is for them to assume full charge of it themselves.

Third, these elements are also in deadly fear of rising Socialism and they believe that the sole manner to handle this thorny problem is to smash the USSR and the other democratic forces in a fascist-spirited war.

Fourth, they also realize that only on the basis of a warscare and an aggressive foreign policy can they build up the reactionary, militarized regime in this country and abroad which they so ardently crave and need.

And, fifth, seeing that their present economic, political and diplomatic policies of intimidation are not succeeding in cowing the world's democratic forces, there is the dangerous panic tendency among them to try to solve their baffling problems by war.

But the most decisive of all the reasons for this country's war policy are the capitalists' desperate endeavors to keep their over-expanded industrial system (and their profits) from collapsing into a devastating economic crisis.

During World II American industry became so swollen on war orders that in the present restricted conditions of the capitalist world markets there is no chance whatsever for the capitalists to dispose of their huge surpluses of commodities, robbed from the workers, through "normal" trade channels. Therefore, on pain of immediate and overwhelming economic disaster, they keep feeding their bloated industries with armaments orders. And they know that to be able to get these orders from the government they must have the warscare and a perspective of inevitable war.

With the same ideas in mind, the American capitalists are also scouring the world for markets, and their insatiable hunger for more and more trade is also the economic motive behind the Marshall Plan and also is the motive force of Truman's scheme of industrializing backward areas of the world. But above all, the capitalists are seeking sky-high markets and profits through the production of munitions, and ever more munitions.

★

THE DEEP CONVICTION among American capitalists that the only way they can keep their industries going and their huge profits rolling in is by building up a vast war economy in this country and Western Europe and by heading towards war, is the heart of American imperialist policies. It is this force that creates the realest danger of war.

The bourgeois economists freely state that without the present 20 billions yearly of government expenditures in so-called defense orders the bottom would fall out of industry instantly. This calamity would shatter capitalist policy on every front, and they are trying desperately to avoid it. Consequently, in an attempt to avert the economic crisis, the cold-blooded Keynes - minded economists and politicians at the head of our government and industrial system are driving ahead with their munitions production, aggressive imperialist policies, and war preparations.

The one thing these reactionaries dread most is peace. They know that a peace perspective for the world would destroy their munitions production and war economy schemes and would bring down about their ears their whole profit-rotten industrial structure. Consequently every move made by the USSR for a peaceful settlement of present international problems throws these people into a wild commotion and provokes from them fresh outbursts of warmongering. The "peace-scare," something new in world politics, has now become a veritable phrase of condemnation by American capitalists who, for imperative economic reasons, must have their war scare at any cost.

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IT IS VERY IMPORTANT, in explaining to the masses the complicated reasons for this country's warlike foreign policy, that we make clear the economic heart of this policy. We must, above all, show the sordid economic motor force behind American imperialism. This is especially necessary in view of the studied attempts of the warmakers to convince the people that their warlike policies are provoked by Soviet aggression.

With both the American and Soviet governments openly accusing each other of seeking world domination, many people in this country are honestly confused. But by pointing out the impelling economic motives and pressures behind the aggressive policies of American imperialism we can help materially to clear up a lot of this mass confusion and to expose the real warmongering force, Wall Street big business. We must drive home this vital economic point with full force.

It is not enough, however, to show the workers and the people generally that the capitalists are trying to keep their sick industrial system in operation, and thereby to guarantee their own gigantic profits, on the basis of wholesale munitions production. We must make two additional things very clear in this connection.

The first of them is that munitions production cannot prevent the economic crisis, as we can see by the fact that such a crisis is now rapidly in the making. And the second thing to make clear is that the logical end of the present wholesale re - armament program and the aggressive foreign policies that are inevitably linked up with it is war; an atomic war which, if the people do not prevent it, would bring death to tens of millions of our people and lay this country and the world in ruins.

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MORE THAN THIS too, we must actively bring forward a people's economic program as an alternative to the present war economy of the capitalists, with its billions of dollars yearly in munitions orders and its deadly implications of war. Such an economic program must be tied right in with the fight for peace and against the economic crisis. We must especially show the workers how, short of Socialism, they can protect themselves against the coming economic crisis, through increased real wages, shortened work week, broadened social security, progressive tax systems, public works, democratically conditioned foreign loans, etc.

For if we do no provide them with such an economic program, and very effectively too, then we will have to reconcile ourselves to the tragic fact that, rather than to walk the streets in unemployed millions, great masses of the workers will accept the disastrous munitions-making program of the capitalist, the government, and the conservative labor leaders.

Our Party has a tremendous responsibility in this general respect and in the early future it will say and do some important things in the matter.

Southerners Try to Keep Power to Kill Civil Rights

By Rob F. Hall

WASHINGTON.—All week Southern Democrats have held forth in the Senate making endless speeches. Virtually no one listens and the speakers, rather than resenting interruptions, seize hungrily on any question thrown to them as an opportunity to set off another oratorical direction.

It is clear that the subject of their verbal flights is unimportant and that their only purpose is to kill time.

This is that famous American institution known as the filibuster. Foreign correspondents in the Senate press gallery look on slightly puzzled at the antics in what the senators call "the greatest deliberative body in the world."

Fact is the Southern senators have a purpose. Essentially it is to prevent Senate consideration of the civil rights bills demanded by labor, the Progressive Party and the Negro people and promised by President Truman and the Democratic Party. Their immediate object this week, however, was to prohibit the Senate from taking up a resolution to change Senate Rule XXII.

Rule XXII was adopted in 1917 as a means to impose cloture (limit debate) and thus put a stop to the practice of obstructing business by filibusters or talk marathons. It provides that when 16 senators sign a petition to apply cloture, the petition is voted upon by the Senate. If two-thirds of the senators present vote aye, cloture is in force and from then on out, each senator can speak only one hour on the subject.

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TIME and the filibusterers, however, discovered what they considered a loophole in the rule. They maintained that under Rule XXII, one could use the petition method to limit debate on the pending business, such as bills and resolutions. They insisted that this method could not be applied to motions to bring up a bill or resolution, or to such routine procedure as motions to approve the journal or dispense with the morning prayer. On these procedures they have been conducting their filibusters.

Last August when the Republican Senate leadership moved to take up the anti-poll tax bill, the Southerners filibustered. Then, when Sen. Robert Taft (R-O) submitted a cloture petition, the Dixie bloc challenged it on these grounds. Sen. Arthur Vandenberg (R-Mich) as president pro tem of the Senate supported the Southerners and ruled the petition out of order.

It has been clear for a long time that if civil rights bills are to pass the Senate, the power of the Southern planter crowd must be curbed. A change in Senate rules to permit a simple majority, rather than a two-thirds majority, to impose cloture, has been considered the most practical way of approaching the problem. When the 81st Congress convened, therefore, this proposal was put before the Senate Rules Committee, headed by Sen. Carl Hayden (D-Ariz).

It immediately developed that Hayden had no intention of adopting this approach. With the ranking Republican, Sen. Kenneth Wherry (R-Nebr), he secured from the committee a favorable vote for his plan to change Rule XXII only to the extent that it should henceforth cover all pending business before the Senate, motions as well as bills. Resolutions by Sens. Francis Myers (D-Pa) and Wayne Morse (R-Ore) to change the two-thirds majority to a simple majority, were rejected.

ONE WOULD THINK that this moderate change would not have alarmed the Southerners inasmuch as it left intact their power to obstruct, so long as they commanded the vote of 25 to 30 senators. But under the leadership of Sen. Richard Russell (D-Ga) who has succeeded the late Theodore G. Bilbo as the chief voice of white supremacy in the Senate, the Dixie bloc served notice they would filibuster this mild resolution.

When the majority leader, Sen. Scott Lucas (D-Ill) moved last Monday to proceed to the consideration of Senate Resolution 15 (which is the correct designation of the Hayden-Wherry resolution) the filibuster began.

As the CIO has pointed out, it has begun on a false issue, that is, on a rules change which would be almost meaningless. But the debate has revealed that the Southern bloc is disturbed by the fear that in the legislative process the resolution may be strengthened by the substitution of the word "majority" for "two-thirds majority."

In response to the demand of peoples' organizations, both Myers and Morse have introduced amendments to the Hayden-Wherry resolution which would do precisely that.

Tom Buchanan, national legislative director of the Civil Rights Congress, has urged all friends of civil rights legislation to wire their senators demanding that they vote for the Myers or Morse amendments.

He has also urged pressure to institute round the clock and night sessions as a means of breaking the filibuster and forcing a vote.

PLAN FILIBUSTER STRATEGY



AS SOUTHERN SENATORS continued their filibuster against the move to curb filibusters, Sen. Tom Connally (left), Democrat of Texas, discusses strategy in Washington with Sen. Richard Russell (D-Ga.), leader of the fight against anti-filibuster legislation.

HUNGER STRIKERS STRESS POWER OF MASS PRESSURE

Mass pressure can free the 12 Communists on trial as it freed the five hunger strikers from Ellis Island a year ago, declared John Williamson, Gerhart Eisler Ferdinand C. Smith and Charles Doyle, three of the former hunger strikers, at a dinner in their honor at the Hotel McAlpin Thursday night.

The dinner was given by the American Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born as a victory anniversary celebration, 12 months after the hunger strikers were freed on bail.

Pete Seegar's workers' songs helped to make the evening gay.

Speakers were cheered by the 200 guests as they hailed the mass demonstrations that freed the hunger strikers and pledged to help mobilize the people for the bigger struggles ahead.

The hunger strike and the demonstrations defeated Attorney General Clark's efforts to make Ellis Island a concentration camp," said Williamson.

"The fascist danger, however, is more acute than ever today," he continued. "The drive to outlaw the Communist Party through the prosecution of Marxism-Leninism in the trial on Foley Square, the new Mundt-Nixon bill, the attack on the unions shows the fascist danger.

"But we have confidence in the fighting power of the American people."

Offers Proposal for UP Guild Contract

Commissioner J. R. Mandelbaum of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service Friday submitted to the United Press and the American Newspaper Guild a proposal for a new contract. The previous contract expired Monday.

Judge Knox, N.Y. Banker, Lets Co-Directors Pick Jury

By Art Shields

The jury that will try the Communist leaders on charges of "conspiring" to advocate socialism will be selected this week from names supplied by the banking and insurance partners of the chief judge of the Federal Court, where the witchhunting trial is under way.

This chief judge is John Clark Knox, who sits on the governing boards of the $4,883,000,000 Equitable Life Assurance Society and the $252,375,475 Union Dime Savings Bank.

Knox boasted recently that his juries are handpicked.

In handpicking these juries Knox gets the help of the capitalists who sit with him on his bank and insurance companies' boards.

These banking and insurance partners of Judge Knox are powerful figures in three big companies in New York that recruit selected employes for the Foley Square court.

These three jury-furnishing corporations are:

The New York Telephone Co.

The Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.

The Consolidated Edison Co.

These three corporations furnished 40 percent of the clerical and manual workers on six typical big jury panels in Judge Knox's court recently. This fact was brought out in the testimony of Doxey Wilkerson, the defense expert witness, who analyzed the jury panels on the witness stand at the Communist trial.

The employers of these three corporations form only a tiny fraction of the immense population of the Southern District of New York, which Judge Knox represents.

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BUT THE OWNERS of these jury-furnishing companies loom big on Judge Knox's bank and insurance firm boards.

Thus the companies' reports show that the presidents of both of Knox's companies and two of Knox's other co-directors sit on the governing boards of the New York Telephone Co., or on the American Telephone & Telegraph Co., which owns the Telephone Co. outright.

President William L. DeBost of the Union Dime Savings Bank, for instance, is a director of the New York Telephone Co. And president Thomas Ignatius Parkinson of Equitable is a director of AT&T, the parent company.

Knox's co-director, Edwin P. Maynard of Equitable (better known as the chairman of the Brooklyn Trust Co. board), is also a Telephone Co. director. And Director Samuel A. Welldon of Equitable sits on the board of AT&T.

These four telephone barons have no trouble in furnishing their financial colleague, Judge Knox, with the kind of jurors he needs to punish working class leaders and give immunity to capitalists.

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KNOX ALSO gets many jurors from the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., which has three representatives on the board of trustees of the Judge's Union Dime Savings Bank.

Thus President William L. DeBost of Union Dime, to whom we come back again, is also a trustee of Metropolitan Life.

Metropolitan's own chairman, the aged Frederick H. Ecker, who actively backs Metropolitan's jim-crow housing policy, is also a trustee of Knox's bank. And so is vice-president William L. Strange of Metropolitan, who is Ecker's right-hand man.

Metropolitan, a Rockefeller firm, is said in Wall Street circles to have the controlling interest in Knox's bank.

It is easy to see, therefore, why the chief judge of the Southern District Court of New York is eager to handpick the screened jury material that is sent his way by his banker friends on the Metropolitan board.

Knox's friend, Ecker, a multi-millionaire, is also a director of Consolidated Edison, where the judge gets a lot of selected jury material.

The judge's co-director on the Equitable board—George Vincent Maynard, the president of the Brooklyn Trust Co., and former police commissioner of New York—is also a Consolidated Edison director.

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PRO-BANKER and anti-Communist jurors are easy to find when such men do the picking.

Judge Knox gets additional help in handpicking Consolidated men from John Stillwell and Robert Bragonier Grove, two Consolidated vice-presidents on the executive committee of the Federal Grand Jury Association.

Knox admitted on the witness stand Tuesday that he got names of potential jurors from business houses that were solicited at the Court's request.

Defense attorney Harry Sacher then pressed him for details in the following question and answer, taken from the Court record:

SACHER: Now can you give us more of an idea of the character of the business houses who submitted lists of names to you for jury service

KNOX: "I think the Consolidated Edison was one."

SACHER: How about the New York Telephone Co.?

KNOX: Possibly.

SACHER: And the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.

KNOX: I can't say.

The judge has said in his autobiography, The Judge Comes of Age, that he prefers Anglo-Saxon jurors in his trial courts.

His friends on the Equitable and Union Dime boards can be trusted to screen out Negroes and Jews and Italians and Germans and Poles and Croatians.

Knox also said in his book that he struck unemployed workers off his jury rosters after he caught them deciding cases against too many "employers."

He added in court last week, when called as a witness on the jury issue, that he didn't like unemployed jurors' ideas on "Government."

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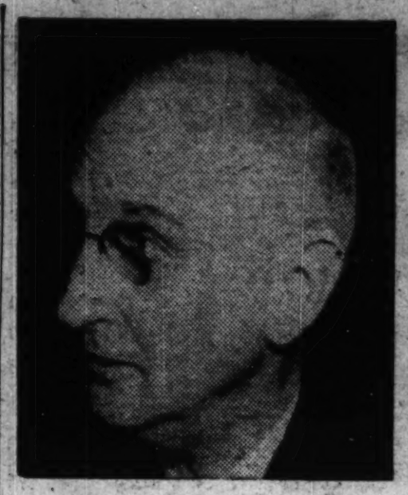
HIS FRIENDS on the Equitable and Union Dime boards can be depended upon to screen out any jury material that doesn't meet a banker's special "loyalty" tests.

The clerical and manual workers from the Telephone Co., Metropolitan Life and Consolidated Edison, who pass through the screen set by Knox's financial colleagues, are only a fraction of the men on the jury panels, of course.

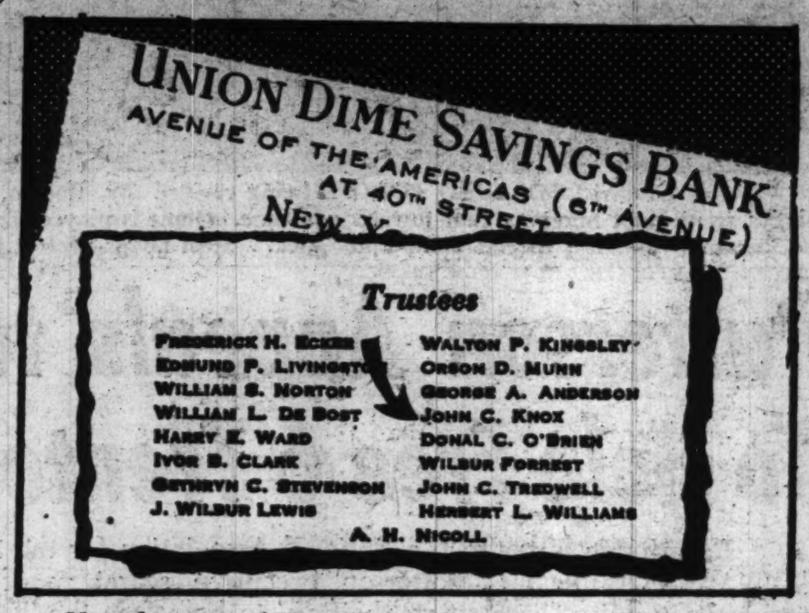
The biggest proportion of the jurors, as Jury Commissioner J. Donald Duncan conceded, are drawn from the alumni rosters of the richer universities and from Poor's coporation directory of directors and other ruling class lists.

But every source used in selecting the juries is picked for the purpose of getting men who will vote the way the banker judge desires.

That's why the fight to prevent the ruling class from outlawing the Communist Party through this trial depends on mobilizing the masses outside the court, as well as—and even more than—what is done inside.



JUDGE JOHN C. KNOX



Note the name of Harry E. Ward on Knox's bank board. Ward is chairman of Irving Trust Co., which made millions of dollars when Judge Knox gave Ward a monopoly of federal receiverships and trusteeships in bankrupt cases during the depression.

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Rockefeller, Morgan, Mellon and duPont dynasties are represented on this Equitable Life board. Other directors are listed as representing steel companies, oil companies or banks. Judge Knox represents the Court.

Teachers in Drive For School Funds

Fifty tables will be set up by the CIO Teachers Union, Local 555, Saturday in all boroughs to rally support for the Milmoe-Halpern Bill providing $60,000,000 in increased State aid for school construction.

The teachers will seek signatures on postcards to Dewey and O'Dwyer.

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Housing Chaos Blamed on Dem, GOP Politics

By Louise Mitchell

Rent strikes, mass evictions and ruthless rent gouges mark the present chaotic state of tenant-landlord relations. In the Bronx, 723 families are in a rent strike against a "comparability" increase okayed by the regional Office of Rent Control. Throughout the city, mass evictions and threatened in Harlem, lower East Side and Middle Manhattan with the okay of the Temporary Rent Commission. General disrepair and decay are permitted by the city's Department of Housing and Buildings.

The federal government's weak rent control law, the state's partisan maneuvers and the city rent commission's maladministration are responsible for this mess, to which the courts add no small portion.

THIS WEEK a report was released by the subcommittee of New York Temporay Commission attacking the city commission for "profiteering and speculation." Shocking conditions, many known to the public, were exposed with considerable fanfare.

New York State Republicans are now coming forward with proposals to put the city rent commission out of business and throwing the complex problem of hotel rents and general evictions into the courts or a state body. Such a bill is being considered by the subcommittee of the State Rent Commission, headed by Assemblyman Samuel Rabin.

This subcommittee issued the report which charged that:

- **The city rent commission failed to stabilize rents;**
- **It failed to prevent coercion of "unreasonable rents"; and it actually contributed to "profiteering and speculation in segments of the hotel industry";**
- **The commission's administration of the hotel rent law "substantially failed" to achieve the objectives of the law which established it in July 1947, after hotel rents were decontrolled on the federal level;**
- **The commission has been "ineffective, inefficient, wasteful instrument of rent control";**
- **Former Commissioners Toth and Finkelstein, both O'Dwyer appointees, "did not believe in rent control for the protection of tenants";**
- **The commission permitted rent increases in hotels amounting to $67,000,000 and a policy of swift decontrol.**

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CHARGES of political interfeernce in the Commission's work by O'Dwyer and Democratic machines were made more than a year ago by persons close to the commission trying to keep it fair to tenants.

Paul Ross, first chairman of the Commission, and now chairman of the New York City Tenant Councils, received tacit praise in the report for his efforts to keep politics out of the commission. Ross resigned April 19, 1948, when he broke with the Mayor on ten-cent fare steal.

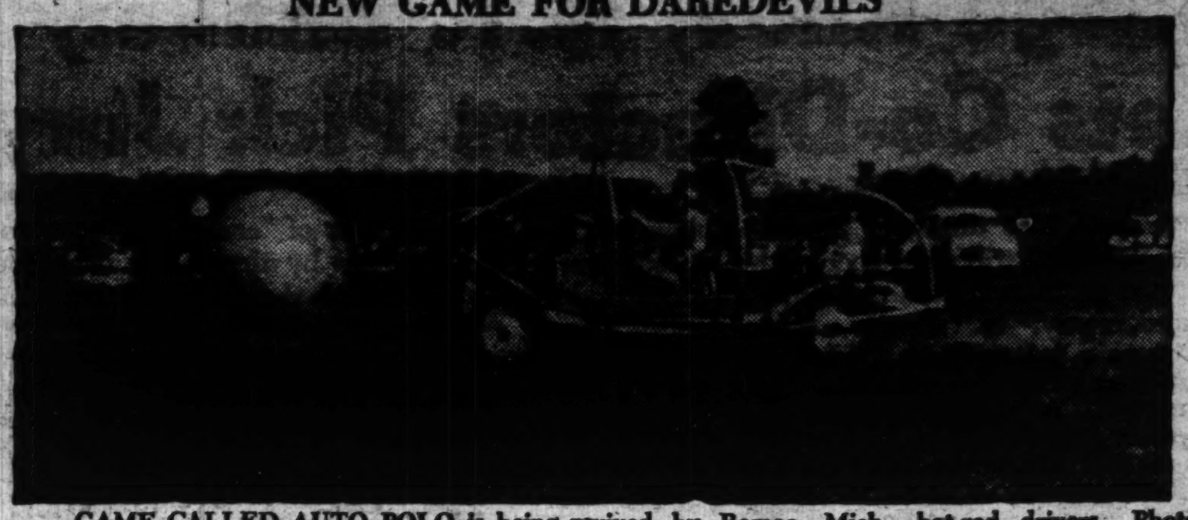
While the charges against the Commission during the regime of Commissioners Finkelstein and Toth are true, the Republicans cannot erase their responsibility for the Commission's failings. And certainly tenants will have nothing to gain if the commission is permitted to die and the courts or a state body to take over. The courts have not shown themselves to be friends of the tenants too often in eviction cases.

Tenants of commercial housing whose rents are determined by the courts under provisions of the State Commercial Rent law have been subjected to repeated increases.

THE COMMISSION was set up July 17, 1947, 17 days after the federal law nixed controls on hotel and rents were zooming.

During the several years of the rent law's existence, Gov. Dewey and his Republican Legislature never set up a state body to tackle rent problems. Even when the state's Commercial Rent laws were passed, its problems were sent to the courts.

NEW GAME FOR DAREDEVILS



GAME CALLED AUTO POLO is being revived by Romeo, Mich., hot-rod drivers. Photo shows participant bumping ball toward goal line. Game is played like soccer, but drivers must remain on "mounts" and use special bumper to "kick." Steel hoops protect players.

Patterson Appeals to NAACP To Help Free 6 Trenton Negroes

In an open letter to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) William L. Patterson, executive secretary of the Civil Rights Congress, appealed for unity "without red-baiting" to help free the Trenton Six.

In an open letter to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) William L. Patterson, executive secretary of the Civil Rights Congress, appealed for unity "without red-baiting" to help free the Trenton Six.

Discussing the situation arising from the fight to save six innocent Negroes in Trenton, N. J., from execution on a framed-up murder conviction, Patterson said the case was part of the whole struggle for Negro rights today and that "the guarantee of success . . . lies in unity of all who are prepared to fight persistently and consistently."

Meanwhile the legal battle for the six Negroes entered a new phase last wek, when an appeal from the death sentence was filed on behalf of three of the defendants by O. John Rogge. Argument on the appeal is scheduled for some time in April. The appeal cited for grounds for freeing the defendants:

- **The alleged confessions of five of the defendants, later repudiated in open court, were extorted by coercion and used unconstitutionally by the prosecution.**
- **The court barred fingerprint evidence on the murder weapon, a bottle, which was subpenaed by the defense.**
- **The verdict was improper, the jury bringing in a simple verdict of guilty, instead of stating the degree.**
- **The verdict contradicted all the evidence in the case, which proved the men innocent.**

Patterson charged that the Trenton case was an outgrowth of the policy of Jimcrowism and terror.

"Jimcrowism and segregation segregation have become a policy of federal, state and municipal governments," he stated. "This policy is enforced by the terror of the Ku Klux Klan and unauthorized white individuals, winked at by the government, the police and the courts and the so-called law enforcement agencies of the government, North, East, West and South. It represents the national oppression of a people."

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ALL THE FEATURES of terror and persecution which are part of this governmental policy, Patterson continued, are present in the Trenton case.

The number of Negroes imprisoned in Trenton and the state of New Jersey as a whole, Patterson charged, was proof of "official terror, stark, naked terror, legal terror, terror by government."

Although the Negro population of Trenton is only four percent of the total, more than 50 percent of those in the workhouse are Negro. Although the Negro population of New Jersey is but five percent of the total more than 45 percent of those in state prison are Negro.

"This is worse than Scottsboro," Patterson went on, pointing out



WILLIAM L. PATTERSON

that a world war against fascism had occurred since 1931 and that the terror against the Negro people was on the increase.

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TURNING TO THE POLICY of the NAACP on the case, Patterson cited the fact that the first protest meetings on the Trenton Six Case, organized by the Civil Rights Congress (CRC) were attacked and red-baited by Trenton leaders of the NAACP.

"There is something terribly dangerous in this course," continued Patterson. "It plays directly into the hands of the worst enemies of the American people generally and the Negro people in particular.

Denying that his criticism would hurt the NAACP, Patterson said it would help that organization, which he said had "unlimited potentialities" in the fight for the Negro people.

"It (the NAACP) will cleanse itself of red-baiting or it will fail to serve Negro America and mankind," Patterson asserted. "The great mass of members of the NAACP are toiling men and women. These are the masses squeezed by high prices and higher rents, by all the abuses of ghetto life.

"Those who are responsible for these abuses are the inspirers of red-baiting, the inciters of extra-legal lynching, the perpetrators of legal lynchings, as has been shown so many times. There can be no unity where red-baiting exists."

The unity that is essential to win the fight for Negro rights, Patterson stressed, must be a "unity of struggle." The fight cannot be left to the courts, he emphasized, pointing out that the Trenton Six were as much the victims of a court as of a police frameup.

Assails B'klyn Medics Poll

Dr. George Cannon secretary of the Physicians Forum, asserted Friday that the action of the president of the Kings County Medical Society in taking a third and unauthorized ballot of the members of the society on the $25 assessment was making a caricature of democratic procedure.

"In two previous authorized votes," said Cannon, "the Brooklyn physicians refused to particl-53 percent opposed to the assessment, with 1,600 doctors voting. Dr. Siris' decision to take a third vote was not authorized by the Society and hundreds of Brooklyn physicians refused to particippate in the poll, which required that their names be signed, in the belief that this was an effort to set up a "black-list."

Hit Athens Threat to Execute 11 Unionists

The American Slav Congress Friday protested in telegrams to Greek Ambassador V. Dendramis and Secretary of State Dean Acheson the murder of Demetrios Paparigas, secretary-general of the Greek Confederation of Labor, and the imminent executions of 11 Greek trade unionists held in Athens.

Bar Communists In Chile Poll

SANTIAGO, Chile. — Nearly 600,000 voters will go to the polls Sunday to elect the 147 members of the House of Representatives and 20 out of 45 Senators. Communists were disenfranchised when their party was outlawed last year.

Soviets Develop New Wheat To Give 10 Times Present Yield

LONDON. — Moscow Radio announced Friday a new type of wheat expected to yield 10 times more than present types.

The broadcast said T. Lysenko, president of the All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences, has developed the new type in which eight to 10 grams (about 1-3 of an ounce) of grain are contained in each head of wheat.

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AN INTERVIEW WITH GERHART EISLER

U.S. Steel Kings And Nazis to Run Ruhr Arms Cartel

Proposals for a twelve-man board of trustees of the Ruhr steel industries have been made public and General Clay has announced his opinion that the proposals would be approved shortly. The list of men suggested for the job consisted of eight Germans, the majority of whom were former executive officers of the German steel industry.

Little publicity was given to this event, so The Worker asked the German anti-fascist, Gerhart Eisler, for his opinion about the meaning of these appointments.

Here are our questions and Mr. Eisler's answers.

Question: Were you surprised by this development, and what do you consider will be its practical result?

Answer: I was not at all surprised by this developemnt. The whole function of the occupation policies of the Western powers consists of re-nazification, re-cartellization and re-militarization of Germany. Every leading American politician knows this. General Lucius D. Clay, the major re-nazifier knows it. They wanted it, and they worked for it and to a great extent they have achieved the desired results.

Gerhart Eisler, Robert Thompson and Leon Josephson will address a mass meeting on American policy in Germany on Wednesday, March 9th at 8 p.m. at the Hotel Diplomat, 108 W. 43 rd St., NYC.

People like Heinrich Dinkelbach, the former financial director of the Vereinigte Stahlwerke and a financial contributor to the SS; Herman J. Abs, the man whose job it was during the Hitler regime to exploit Nazi-occupied countries; Dr. Gerhard Schroeder, attorney for the Nazi regime; Gunther Henle, former director of the Kloeckner Steel Works; and the others—they are all people with whom the occupation authorities are cooperating and who are now named as trustees of the Western powers for the Ruhr iron and steel. It means that the German industrialists and bankers, the main base for German aggressive imperialism are being put back into power in western Germany. These German trustees will run the Ruhr industries under the supervision of a U. S. steel committee.

And who are the American members of this board? They are William J. Brinkerhoff, Werner P. Naumann, Ronald Clark and F. L. Elliott—all members of U. S. Steel, and Frederick M. Dillies of the Inland Steel Corp. So you get an American-German super steel cartel and the beginnings of an American-born super steel trust.

Question: And how will this steel trust affect German economy?

Answer: Now Ruhr industry has been taken away from the German people and is subjected to the control of the Western powers. The big international trust and cartel barons are making sure that the production of steel, coal and coke is under their control, in order to prevent the destruction of the German steel trusts by the German people. They want to be sure to prevent the building of peace industries instead of war industries and are determined to use the industrial capacity of the Ruhr as one of their main armament basis in the preparation of war and for the enslavement of all of Europe?

Question: How does this plan fit into the Marshall Plan?

Answer: The Marshall Plan is nothing but a name for a scheme to prevent the decartellization, demilitarization and democratization of Germany. Marshall Plan means martial law against democratic and peace loving people of Germany and all of Europe.

Question: What is the reaction of the German people to these developments?

Answer: There is a growing bitterness against the Ruhr policy of the Western powers, and not only in the Eastern Zone of Germany but also in the West. Despite all the confusing propaganda and lies spread by occupation authorities and American agents the German people are beginning to understand that the Ruhr statute and the occupation statute mean nothing but the colonization of Germany with industrialists and war criminals as taskmasters who share the spoils of the crime.

German Marxists, united in the Socialist Unity Party in the Eastern Zone and in the Communist Party in the West, are fighting in the front line against the reduction of western Germany to a colony of American imperialism. They demand a peace treaty for Germany and the withdrawal of all occupation troops one year after such a treaty has been signed. They ask for the unification of Germany and the restitution of German sovereignty, which includes the right and duty to destroy the power of German industrialists and war criminals.

The progressive forces of Germany will fight with all means at their disposal against any attempt to use Germany and the German people in a new war of aggression against the Soviet Union and the new democracies or any country in the world as is now being planned and prepared for by the western powers under the leadership of the United States.

Question: Except for the threat to peace which it constitutes, does American policy in Germany affect the American workers any other way?

Answer: American, British and German trusts will use the cheap steel and coal products—cheap because of the terrible exploitation of the German workers—as a means to depress the wages of American miners, steel workers and all other industries in which steel is used. This will become a particular threat in the coming economic crisis, when German steel and coal will undersell competitive prices, particularly since the Germans are forbidden to use their steel, coke and coal for production of manufactured goods or for trade with the tremendous market of the socialist societies of the world, the Soviet Union and the new democracies.

Question: Do you think that Americans are sufficiently aware of the dangers of U. S. policy?

Answer: No, how could they be? Their press tells them nothing but distorted facts and truths. Because of that many Americans still believe that American occupation troops are in Germany to prevent a new rise of nazism and militarism. They don't know yet that American occupation forces are now in Germany in order to prevent the rise of a peaceful, democratic Germany.

Question: What do you think of your chances to return to Germany?

Answer: As far as it depends on the Department of Unjustice—on the sort of Medina justice which we all witness now—I would consider my chances not so good. Mr. Hitz, the Assistant U. S. Attorney, has expressed it quite cynically in Washington the other day that the aim of the frame-up against me is to keep me in this country so I can be watched. But of course Mr. Hitz does not represent the only forces in the U. S. and the world. There are the decent Americans and I rely upon their support to end my legal "kidnapping" inside U. S. A.

NEW WAR MAN



LOUIS A. JOHNSON, named by President Truman to succeed James Forrestal as Secretary of Defense, made a statement Friday backing the U. S. war drive and called for a continued armaments program.

Hit School Bias In Hempstead

The American Labor Party of Nassau and Suffolk Counties appealed yesterday to Dr. Francis T. Spaulding, State Commissioner of Education, to investigate segregation oif Negro school children in the Hempstead schools.

Half of Press and CP Fund Goal Collected

Half the $325,000 goal of the national fund drive for the Daily Worker and the Communist Party national office was collected in two weeks, Jack Kling, treasurer, said yesterday in summing up the unprecedented success in the first two weeks of the fund drive.

The six-week drive was begun Feb. 15, setting a goal of $200,000 for the Communist press and $125,000 for public mass work of the National Committee in the trial of the 12 Communist leaders.

"We have collected one-half of the money in one-third of the time set for the drive," said Kling. "This magnificent response reflects the Party's mass work in rallying support in defense of the Communist leaders and in the fight against a host of reactionary measures now being considered by State Legislatures."

In addition to the press and public mass work goals, the Communist state organizations are engaged in raising funds for local struggles against reactionary groups.

State organizations which have done an excellent job of reaching their midway goals are New York, New Jersey, Western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Western Virginia, Wisconsin, Texas, Florida, North Carolina and New England States.

★

EXAMPLES of the splendid response of Communists and progressives to the fund drive were provided in the testimonial dinner held for Gus Hall, one of the 12 defendants, where miners, steel and rubber workers came from leading Ohio cities, and contributed $1,400, one-third of the state's total quota.

Another happened in Boston after the Mayor tried to ban a Communist meeting. Some 1,200 persons gathered, nevertheless, and contributed $2,000.

Kling summed up the significance of the drive by noting that the Party was extremely active in rallying masses of people, especially in such states as Illinois, Maryland and North Carolina, to defeat attempts to illegalize the Party and other progressive groups on various government levels.

"As a part of this activity," he said, "we witness the growing interest among large numbers of masses in our position on questions of peace and better living standards. This response was also reflected in the unprecedented subscription drive just completed successfully."

Communist leaders, he said, wished to express appreciation to thousands of Communists, non-Communists and progressives who haev given to the fund drive—many of them a week's pay in spite of growing unemployment.

Kling called on all states to follow the examples set by the pace setter states, which have rushed funds to the national office to answer the attacks against the labor movement, the Negro people and the Communist Party. He asked that they complete their drives in record time.

SOVIET RUSSIA TODAY

DOLLARS and DEFEAT
How our "containing communism" policy met defeat in China, told by Frederick V. Field in his article China and World Peace.

•

LONDON - BERLIN, '39
Berlin could have had a deal in 1939, Prof. Frederick L. Schuman points out, analyzing the second volume of Nazi secret documents, issued by the Soviet Union.

•

PENALTY of the LAW
That's what any expression of anti-Semitism brings in the land where Anti-Semitism Is a Crime; another revealing article by Ralph Parker.

•

"EVERYTHING I SAW"
in the Soviet Union was a complete refutation of what our radio and press had told me, writes Don Brown, member of an American trade union delegation to the USSR.

•

SOVIET COLLECTIVE BARGAINING
How it operates told by pattern maker Nikolai Titov of a Kiev machinery plant.

•

GORKY, CHALIAPIN
A remarkable episode told in Orpheus in Hades by the Soviet poet Bezymensky.

•

SKIS AND SCANDAL
How indignant Soviet sports enthusiasts got action from the negligent—a vivid sidelight on Soviet democracy and sports as told by Amy Schechter in Skiing, Skating and Scathing Criticism.

•

EXTRA SECTION
The full text of the Soviet White Paper on the North Atlantic Pact.

•

And Jessica Smith's Review and Comment, Theodore Bayer's Your Questions Answered, and book reviews and other features, all in one issue, the March issue of Soviet Russia Today, the American magazine about the Soviet Union.

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Their Great Tradition

—An Editorial—

IT WAS 19 YEARS AGO, exactly—March 6, 1930. Herbert Hoover was President.

Millions of Americans were hungry. They had no jobs. It was not their fault, but the fault of the system which puts profits above men. Mighty Wall Street capitalism which looked so invincible in 1928 with stocks climbing to the sky had been struck by the biggest economic crisis in history.

The Communists said that the American people should have "Work or Wages." They said that if the rich fire the poor, that the government must pay unemployment insurance.

On March 6, the Communists led unemployed demonstrations all over the country. The AFL leaders like William Green had sneered at the demand for unemployment insurance payments. The Big Business press had jerred that this would ruin a man's character. But the Communists challenged these lies and said that no American must go hungry. Some day, the Communists said, the workingmen would own the country's industries. Then, unemployment and poverty would be things of the past. But, today, every American must have work with wages adequate to care for his family, or Federal jobless payments.

In New York City, W. Z. Foster and Israel Amter led the huge Union Square demonstration. They were arrested and sent to jail for six months. With them was Harry Raymond, Daily Worker reporter. Other demonstrations were led by Eugene Dennis, who was arrested on the Pacific Coast, Jack Stachel, John Williamson, Carl Winter.

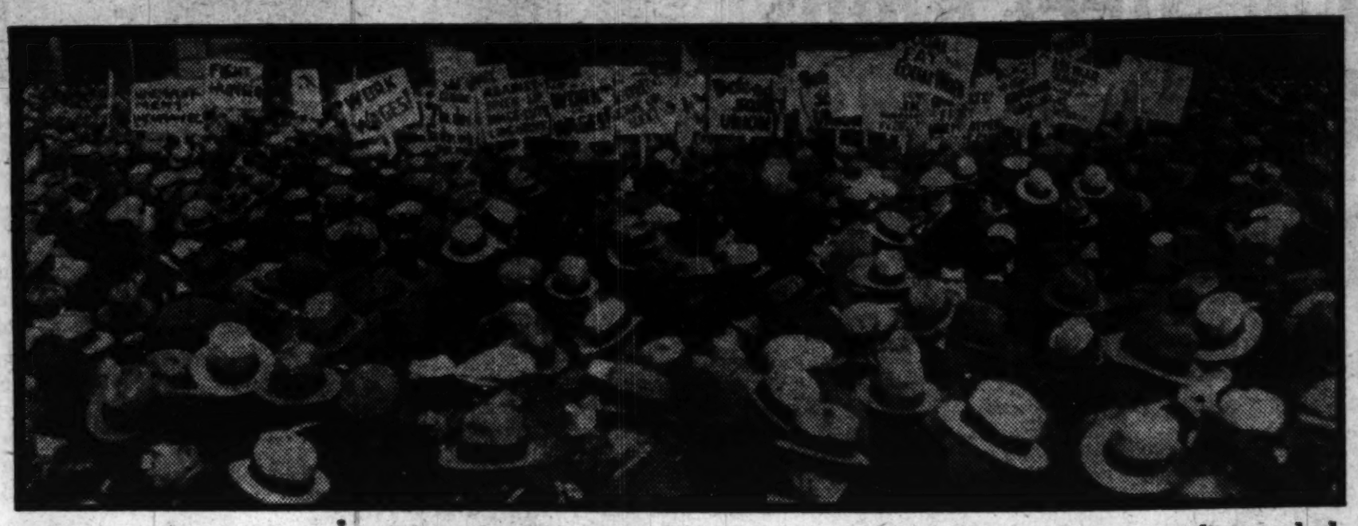
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WALL STREET never forgot these men. Today, they are among the 12 Communist leaders who face 10 to 20 years in jail for preaching Socialism, decent wages, Negro rights, and peace.

Wall Street fears these Americans who are not afraid to stand up and fight for the things the people need. Wall Street knows that the days of unemployment are coming back again. More than 5,000,000 are jobless now. **Thanks to the courage of the Communists in the days of 1930 the unemployed today get at least some unemployment insurance payments.**

But, the spectre of unemployment is rising.

Once again, the Communists stand up to Big Business and say: Stop your armaments program. If you have lost the ability to keep the factories running, the Government must step in, as Henry Wallace urges, to provide peacetime public works. Not guns and cannon, but schools, homes, hospitals and roads should be built.



A portion of the throng of jobless who assembled in New York's Union Square on March 6, 1930, to demand "work or wages." It was demonstrations such as this which were held all over the country that sparked the campaign for unemployment insurance.

To fight unemployment, the Communists carry on their great traditions of March 6, 1930. They urge a shorter work week—30 hours—without any reduction in pay; higher social security benefits, and the inclusion of many more than now are eligible. The old payments cannot buy food these days; they should be raised by at least 100 percent.

The 12 Communists who face jail earned the hatred of the rich by fighting for the poor. Their fight is the fight of all labor. Hitler started with the Communists—then struck at the Jews, and then at every decent German who dared to speak for democracy and peace. Shall our America take this course? We are sure that the answer will be no. The great traditions of March 6, 1930, showed that the people can win their fight if they stand together and refuse to be robbed of their rights.

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GREETINGS TO HARLEM!

GREETINGS to Harlem on the newest addition to the growing family of special editions—the Harlem edition of The Worker!

Now alongside the two Harlem weeklies will be another voice swelling the tide against the Jimcrow ghetto. Harlem's citizens will have another spokesman against the slanders too often hurled at them by the boss press downtown.

But in addition to this there will be the positive addition of a journalistic stimulant to action against the system of oppression in every sphere of American life which produces Harlems all over the country.

The old way of life, in which a ruling few lived on the sweat and blood of the oppressed many, is now at bay. To the cry for freedom and impending action the ruling few hurl the threats of war and divisive red-baiting as their main weapons of defense.

Opposed to these broadsides hurled from a thousand rotten sources, the Harlem edition of The Worker is already presenting the real issues to the people. Its survey of unemployment; its housing stories; its emphasis on actions against the Jimcrow system—all indicate its service to the community.

We hope that each week the Harlem edition of The Worker will hit just as hard on the issues. We know that such journalism is bound to result in people's victories at one point and another. And we hope that the same support will be given toward keeping the paper well-circulated as was given to organizing its production.

Harlem, America, and the cause of democracy have much to gain from this step which has given the people of Harlem a workers' voice in a people's struggle for freedom.

SHORT STORIES WANTED

The Worker will pay a nominal fee for all short stories accepted for publication.

Address manuscripts to: The Worker Short Story Editor, 35 E. 12 St., New York 3, N. Y.

Utah Chief Justice, Notables Form Free Speech Body

By Elizabeth Gurley Flynn

Indignation and protest is rising in America and elsewhere against the frame-up of the twelve Communist leaders. A group of liberals released a statement last Monday stating: **"Free speech itself is on trial,"** and denouncing the trial as **"a most shocking exercise of state power."**

These liberals have organized themselves into a "Committee for Free Political Advocacy." One of the signers is Chief Justice James H. Wolfe of Utah. Others are Paul Kern, former New York official; Earl Dickerson, leading Negro attorney in Illinois; Charles H. Houston, former dean of Howard University Law School. Many well-known social workers, professors, writers, artists, labor leaders, ministers and scientists are listed. (See Daily Worker, Feb. 28, 1949).

I was pleased to see some real veterans of former civil rights struggles, such as Dr. Alice Hamilton, Professor Vida Scudder, John Slean, Mary Van Kleeck, Max Weber, Scott Nearing, Louis Untermeyer, Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Arthur Garfield Hays, Corliss Lamont and Leo Gallagher. Last week the National Lawyers' Guild denounced the trial as "persecution," and called for a dismissal of the indictment.

★

MARCH 6TH, 1930, nineteen years ago, was a shameful day in American history, when jobless, hungry men were clubbed, and their demonstrations broken up by police force and violence, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Herbert Hoover was President of the U. S. A.

Do you remember who led those unemployed marches, in New York, Detroit, Chicago, Cleveland, Los Angeles, and other places? Boldly and fearlessly, it was the Communists who organized the jobless, under slogans of "Don't Starve—Fight," and "Work or Wages." Out of those demonstrations came organizations of unemployed, which secured relief, government work, and unemployment insurance, now written into the law of the land. Millions of dollars were won, by struggle, for the needs of unemployed America, in the terrible depression of '29 and '30.

★

BE SURE WALL ST. never forgot that **Wm. Z. Foster, Eugene Dennis, Jack Stachel, Carl Winter, John Williamson led some of those unemployed marches.** Today they are among the 12 Communist leaders on trial at Foley Square. **Harry Raymond,** arrested with Foster at Union Square, that day, is our "Daily Worker" reporter at the trial.

Israel Amter and Robert Minor, who were also arrested, are on the **"Communist Committee to Defend the 12."** Eugene Dennis was arrested leading a march in Los Angeles. Today 5 million Americans are unemployed. Wall St. is determined to prevent these men and their comrades giving militant leadership in '49 as they did in '30. Is this one reason they are threatened with prison? What do you think?

★

TOMORROW, March 7th, 1949, will be another such day of infamy. As they were arrested and jailed then for organizing jobless, homeless, hungry workers, so today they are threatened with prison, as leaders of a working class party. Tomorrow starts the first trial of an American political party for its views.

Thought control, like a deadly poison, threatens to choke democracy in our country. The Communists are accused of "delaying" and "obstructing justice." Their lawyers are threatened by Judge Medina with contempt and disbarment. As a matter of fact, **the proceedings so far have taken, not six weeks, but exactly 24 days.** The Judge is a firm believer in long week ends. Maybe he needs them because the corrupt, illegal, disgraceful jury system have been put on trial by Communists. That really jangled his nerves!

★

THE BLISTERING exposure made Room 210 pretty hot, even in freezing weather. One jury clerk admintted that his affidavit last fall, stating that jurors were picked at random, was **perjury.**

A jimcrow list, with "C" for colored, was revealed. The name of Walter White, Secretary of the N.A.A.C.P. and friend of President Truman was on this segregated list. The Judge ordered two days to finish; no oral arguments, only briefs and **the trial starts March 7th.** He cut off all further evidence and arguments on constitutional grounds. In other words, his mind is already made up, was before the case started apparently.

★

LETTERS pour in to American Embassies and to President Truman from other countries, where many workers are more alert than some are here, as yet. One man sends us a copy of a letter he wrote to the President from Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan, Canada, expressing his concern with **"the effect on the liberties of the Canadian people."**

Fifty citizens met at Ilford, Essex, England, and sent a resolution to the American Ambassador with copies to President Truman, their own Parliament mem-

(Continued on Page 11)

World of Labor

Some 'Fair Deal' Signs On Labor Policy

By George Morris

CLOSE ON THE heels of Philip Murray's angry letter protesting congressional dilly-dallying, came William Green's opinion that it's "touch and go" whether the Taft-Hartley Law will be repealed. The AFL president said the AFL's survey finds that "only a few votes will mean the difference between repeal and no repeal."

Those opinions from the country's two top labor heads came four months after the great 'miracle" that was supposed to start a "New Deal" rolling.



Every day brings new evidence that the "Fair Deal" is an effort to use the prestige and covering of Roosevelt's "New Deal," but in substance there is a big difference.

Business magazines, with much justification, are very boastful that they have already saved a good part of the Taft-Hartley Law even if the statute is formally repealed. But they are going farther. Retreats by the administration and splits in the ranks of the Democrats have encouraged the belief in business circles that a Morse-Ives bill, substituting for the Taft-Hartley and Wagner Act, could be passed. That bill would be a renamed, and partially altered T-H Law. Dan Tobin, head of the Teamsters, is also of the opinion that Truman won't deliver on his promise to repeal.

What we had been warning of has come to pass. In allowing the "one package" procedure and then retreating on one after another on the proposed amendments to the Wagner Act, the Administration undermined its own claimed desire to really kill the Taft-Hartley Law.

• • •

SIMILARLY on wages. Truman talks eloquently of the need of increased purchasing power for the workers to "cushion" a depression. But John D. Clark, of the President's Economic Council, explained to a congressional committee, the Administration's bill would tie price controls to a wage freeze. The formula would be somewhat like the wartime "Little Steel" formula, that would tie wage standards to the cost of living.

Also, the country is finding out more on the "philosophy" of the Administration's labor "expert," Secretary of Labor Maurice Tobin. It was he who on the day after election began working on a "compromise" labor bill, although the votes were cast for repeal. Now he has taken up Wall Street's anti-labor cry of "featherbedding."

The New York Sun reports him, in an exclusive interview, to have said that employers are to blame if they give in to so-called "featherbedding" rules by unions. Regarding the demand of the Brotherhoods of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen and Locomotive Engineers for extra crews for extra-powered Diesel engines, Tobin, according to the Sun, said he'd welcome a strike on that issue and felt confident that such a strike could be broken.

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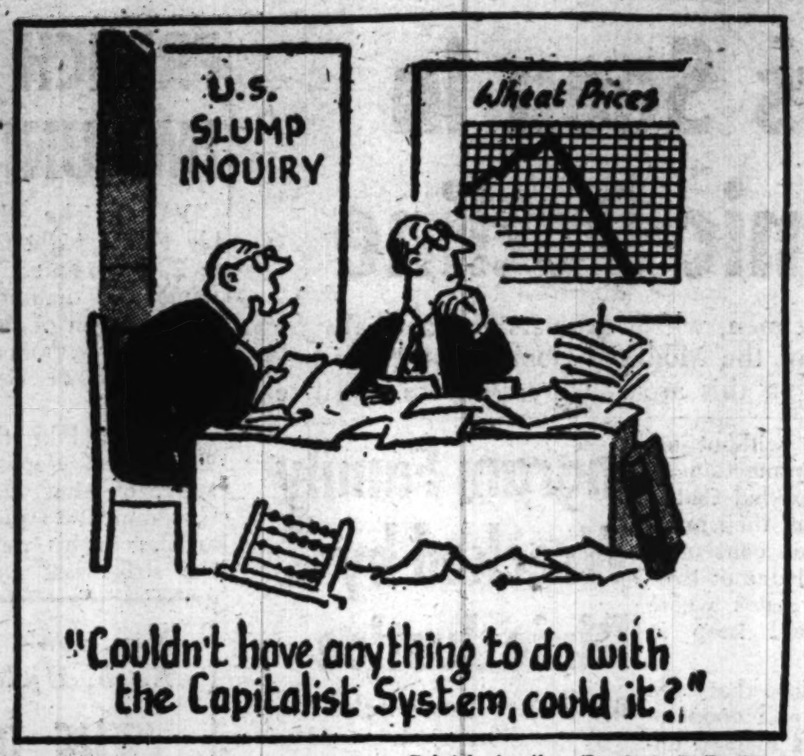
TRUMAN and Co. believe their labor supporters having thrown in their lot with the Administration are forced to stick with it. That view is not entirely unfounded. The AFL's and CIO's top leaders have so far relied entirely on Truman's helmsmen.

Why should Truman hesitate on calling for a wage freeze if a labor leader like Walter Reuther signs a contract with General Motors providing for an up or down revision of wages in line with the government's cost of living index? Why shouldn't the Administration, as Clark said, follow a policy of opposing wage raises, if a leader like Philip Murray makes pensions the No. 1 issue?

But Truman is exploiting something else that we inherited from the Roosevelt New Deal—the fetishism of government intervention and regulation as something progressive. True, under Roosevelt such intervention often gave some advantages to workers. But while many of us may be impressed with government influence in a progressive direction, let us not forget that there is also that other type of intervention—the fascist variant.

Government regulation could also be a weapon to hold up the cost of living; divert economy for militarization; freeze and reduce wages, and suppress balking unions. The thoughts leaking out of the Truman Administration indicate that the man who proposed drafting of strikers into the armed forces, is still of like mind.

Never before was the tieup of labor leaders to a political machine been as dangerous as the game labor's apologists for the Truman Administration are playing today. Unless the rank and file in the union takes initiative on its own, the workers may find themselves sliding into a full-blown depression disarmed and misled.



Gabriel, in the (London) Daily Worker



By BARNARD RUBIN

REWARD FOR SERVICE.

The following article appeared in recent issues of the St. Paul Dispatch, and the Minneapolis Tribune and Star Journal:

"William Moden, known as 'Mr. General Mills' to thousands of visitors to that company's executive office in Minneapolis, ended a long record today.



"He retired as information clerk with a record of 44 years of service, 42 of them without a day of absence from the job."

And what was the reward for Mr. Moden—who is a Negro—from the grateful giant General Mills corporation?

The article goes on to give us the answer, perfectly deadpan: "President Leslie N. Perrin and members of the board of directors presented him with an autographed picture of the board.". . .

• • •

Revival of **Charlie Chaplin's** oldie, **The Circus**, going over big in Paris. . . .

Cultural note: James Mason wanted by the National Broadcasting Company for the star role in a series of crime thrillers. . . .

The traveling salesman, according to H. Stein, called his branch manager long-distance from some remote spot in Iowa yelling: "I'm snowbound and I'll be marooned here for at least a week. What'll I do?" "Do?" rifled back the branch head, "you just started your summer vacation!". . . .

The **Pittsburgh Bulletin-Index** a weekly newsmagazine which had published for 73 consecutive years, has folded. . . .

John Wilson, former Broadway columnist of the late New York **Star (PM)** is now New York editorial representative for **Down Beat** magazine. . . .

Elsa Lanchester's book, **Hollywood Can Be Human,** will be published this fall by Harcourt Brace. . . .

Life Magazine—as if television wasn't bad enough—readying a half-hour television series. . . .

• • •

Chicagoans viewing television station **WBKB** telecasts have been amused by some odd conflicts that occur between ticker tape news and music that is played in the background. The other afternoon the novelty tune **I'll Be Glad When You're Dead, You Rascal You** was playing when across the screen came details of a gory, gangster North Side murder. On another occasion the ticker tape was describing a funeral procession when the background music happened to be **Merrily We Roll Along.** . . .

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Newspapers have the biggest stake in television, with broadcasting second and picture producers and exhibitors third. Of 435 video stations in operation, under construction, and in application form, newspaper interests hold 128, radio stations 66 and the film industry 27.

Estimated construction costs of the 124 stations authorized as of Jan. 1 were given by the Federal Communications Commission at $30,300,000, with another $66,300,000 for pending applications for 311 stations.

Thirty cities now have television stations; there will be 71 with one or more outlets when all authorized stations are in operation. Another 94 cities will have video when pending applications are okayed. . . .

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Roman Bohen, the distinguished stage and film actor, dropped dead last week while appearing in a play titled **Distant Isle** at the Actors Lab in Hollywood.

Bohen died of a heart attack shortly after the second act curtain. Dialogue preceding the tragedy had the actor speaking to Bohen declare, "You'll probably be dead in two hours.". . .

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A kind-hearted lady noticed a shabby looking man lounging idly in front of a cigar store below her window. A couple of men, she observed, stopped to talk to him and give him a little money.

He seemed so cheered by these encounters that she impulsively put $2.00 in an envelope, wrote "Good Luck" on the outside, and threw it down to him.

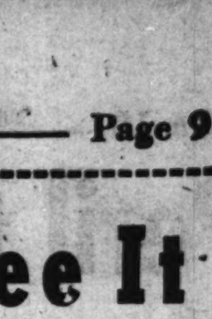
The next day the man rapped loudly at her door. "Here's your $58," he said cheerily. "Good Luck won at 28 to 1.". . .

As We See It

The 'Golden Age' Bubble Of 'Free Enterprise'

By Milton Howard

ALL SIGNS point to the fact that the American workingman is coming to the end of one epoch and is entering a new one. This will affect his thinking and his actual living standard. The savings of the war period have practically disappeared. Even more significant, the post-war replacement of heavy industry is coming to a halt. Once again, as surely as the sun rises, the absurd, but deadly real menace of "overproduction" looms on the horizon of the richest capitalist nation in the world. The special position of American labor in relation to the workingclasses of Europe rests on a more and more precarious foundation. The scientific law established by Marxian Socialism—that with the development of productive power under capitalism the poverty, insecurity and suffering of the people increases—pushes through all illusions and lies.



Workers who have not known unemployment for more than a decade, for 12 and 15 years, now live in fear of losing their jobs.

The propagandists for capitalism boast that their system exalts the individual and individual freedom. What is left of their boast when the fate of every individual American who works for a living in a factory, mine or office depends upon outside economic forces, unknown and uncontrolled, which smash down upon him and his family regardless of his character, talents or diligence?

A textile worker in New England loses his job. Why? Anything wrong with him as an individual? No. Some distant market determines his fate. The rate of profit of the textile mill owners decides his life. If they don't rake in the profits they seek, the free individual American workers face hunger, evictions and pauperism. This is not genuine freedom. This is freedom from security, from happiness.

• • •

THE AMERICAN WORKING MAN won real gains in wages during the 1939-42 years. He got them by trade union organization and struggle, by strikes and pressure. He would not have won them if he had not organized to fight, even though these years were a golden market for Big Business corporations supplying Europe with armaments, and preparing the armaments for our own justified war against the fascist Axis. The 1939-49 boom was based mostly on armaments.

But, since 1942, the real wage of American labor has not advanced **even though this was a time of unprecedented upsurge of industrial production and record-breaking profits for the trusts.**

The inescapable law of capitalist production is to force wages down to the barest necessities. It is only when labor organizes to achieve a higher living standard, based on differing traditions and social standards in different countries, that this minimum is extended.

But capitalism's inner law is always to wipe out these gains if the working people do not fight back. There is no such thing as permanent, guaranteed progress for the working class under the present social system of private ownership. The minute labor lets up, it is pushed back.

This is even true of trade union rights and civil liberties, such as the Wagner Act, which the union leaders saw as a permanent social achievement which would not have to be defended any more. Yet, the Wagner Act was wiped out after little more than a decade of life.

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THE GOLDEN AGE OF AMERICAN CAPITALISM is over. World markets have shrunk enormously with the liberation of the Soviet Union, the eastern democracies and now China. Capitalism boycotts these vast populations as a punishment for their abolition of private profit. The British Empire and other capitalist nations must compete ever more fiercely with American production for the shrunken market.

In this situation, the pro-capitalist trade union leaders, like Walter Reuther and Emil Rieve—violent anti-Communists all—begin to preach to labor the philosophy of submission to lower living standards, or reliance on an armaments economy. Or else, they preach childish illusions about how much better it would be for the trusts to increase wages "for their own good," that is, to provide customers. But capitalist production is not concerned with the welfare of the country.

As long as labor does not lead the entire country to a new social system of Socialist ownership, even its most successful struggles can never win more than a temporary halt in the relentless decline of its social position. The basic horror of this system reasserts itself.

Peril to Farmers Seen in Signs of Economic Decline

BUTTE, Montana. — A group of livestock men, wheat growers and specialty farmers who constitute the State Farm Commission of the Montana Communist Party held a recent session to discuss the agricultural outlook in this area. They all were sensitive to the advance warnings of renewed farm depression.

Wheat growers have seen grain tumble three times during the past year, reaching at present a point about $1.50 below the high of last year. In spite of the heavy price drop, the outlook is for several million more acres of wheat this season.

Livestock men see current prices for cattle also tending to recede. Though the number of cattle on the range is down, and prices of meat to consumers still sky high, most of them are fearful of taking the long gamble of raising a few hundred head now. Should cattle prices go on slipping, breeders and feeders will encounter a heavy loss on their big investment.

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THE COMMISSION agreed that grain growers and livestock men were in particular need for the protection of 100 percent parity, including the sliding scale favoring the smaller producers as proposed by the Progressive Party.

The members of the commission reported a widespread progressive outlook which is not much influenced by the present hysterical red-baiting campaign. The Progressive Party received enough votes to become an official party in the state and is running candidates in the current municipal campaign in Great Falls. One purely agricultural county, Sheridan County, whose county seat is Plentywood, cast a nine percent vote for Wallace. At one time there was over a hundred Young Communist League members in this county.

It was noted that the agricultural workers of the state are truly the forgotten men. Working seasonally in the sugar beet and potato fields, they are without organization or legal protection of any kind. It was decided that a study must be made of their numbers, the areas of main concentration, and some knowledge of their migrations in other states where an organization could keep in touch with them.

Finally, it was noticed that even in progressive farm and cooperative circles, there is a marked unwillingness to discuss foreign policy, the Truman war budget, even civil rights. It is in this respect that the current red-baiting hysteria is felt, for communism seems to have become the sensitive question in such circles. They hesitate to blast the Marshall Plan because that precipitates the question of whether a "red menace" exists or not.

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ATTACKING the war budget brings up the same sensitive question. Even the popular demand for the great river project, the Missouri Valley Authority, is weakened by unwillingness to bring out forcefully that the war budget destroys any chance of getting this project under way full scale.

It was agreed that the outcome of the fight to repeal the Taft-Hartley Act and reenact the Wagner Labor Act was of direct concern to farmers. In fact, it will be especially effective for farmers and groups of farmers to speak up in behalf of labor, including the demand that the anti-Communist features of the Taft-Hartley Act must by all means be eliminated.

All these questions will be raised, and if this precipitates a discussion of the issue of communism, so much the better. Sidestepping these issues is the worst policy. It was believed that a frank, open policy will get a good response from most Montana people.

Ingram Family Wrecked by Dixie Justice

By Walter Lowenfels

A year has just passed since Rosa Lee Ingram and her two teen-age sons were to die, Feb. 27, 1948, for the self-defense slaying of a white farmer who attacked her honor and her life.

Today this Negro mother of 12 living children is working like any other prisoner at the Georgia prison camp near Augusta. Mass protests last year forced a Georgia judge to commute her death sentence to life imprisonment.

How Mrs. Ingram is enduring this life term is shown by a recent letter to her daughter, Mrs. Geneva Rushin. Mrs. Ingram wrote: "I'm not able to be working as my heart still bothers me. I'm afraid one of these days I'll just drop, but they make me work here every day."

Sammie Lee and Wallace are serving their life terms in different prison farms, near Reidsville, Georgia.

Eight other children, the youngest now two years old, are living with Mrs. Geneva Rushin in an abandoned sharecropper's hut near Leslie, Georgia. The 12th child, Charles, is going to school and working in Philadelphia.

It was on Nov. 4, 1947, that Mrs. Ingram committed the "crime" of defending her life from John E. Stratford. Stratford, a white neighbor, had been "after" Mrs. Ingram, her children have said, ever since her husband died in August.

Infuriated with her refusal to become his mistress, he beat her on Nov. 4. Her sons came to her aid and helped save her life. Stratford died last January.

An all-white jury found Mrs. Ingram and her two sons guilty of first degree murder, and the death sentence was imposed.

In a recent trip to Philadelphia, Mrs. Rushin told reporters:

"The people who saved my mother and brothers from the electric chair can free her today. . . . Ask Gov. Talmadge in Georgia, ask President Truman in Washintgon, to free the Ingram family now. Please, everybody help to free my mother. It will help to free everybody."

School Board Defies Mayor

The Board of Higher Education has informed Mayor O'Dwyer that it will not tolerate political interference in the appointment of a head for Queens College and that the appointment may be made before March 21.

This notice was served on O'Dwyer Thursday night at a public hearing at Hunter College.

Two weeks ago O'Dwyer had ordered the board to appoint Dr. Margaret V. Kiely, now acting president, as against Dr. Byran U. Hovde, president of the New School for Social Research.

Attended by 200 persons and representatives of 44 civic, religious, educational and fraternal groups, the hearing at Hunter College lasted five hours and was followed by an executive session of the Board that lasted into the early hours of the morning.

The Teachers Union asked the Board to recanvass the field for candidates, and that a new Board Faculty Committee, chosen in a democratic fashion, be set up to find a suitable president for Queens College.

FRENCH ASSEMBLY LIFTS IMMUNITY OF CP DEPUTY

PARIS.—The National Assembly Friday night rejected, by 296 to 221, a request to lift the Parliamentary immunity of Marcel Cachin, dean of the French Communist Party, from a libel action by a follower of Gen. Charles de Gaulle.

But it did lift the immunity of Communist deputy Roger Garaudy, clearing the way for the Government to prosecute him for articles in his newspaper during the strike last November.

The vote to lift Garaudy's immunity was 363 to 202, with all centrist parties and some rightists in favor. Garaudy is editor of a provincial Communist newspaper.

Gailmor to Speak

William S. Gailmor, radio commentator, will discuss American-Soviet relations and the chances for world peace, next Thursday at 8 p.m. in the Grand Ballroom of the Fraternal Clubhouse, 110 W. 48 St.

You won't see "Oliver Twist," Fritz Kuhn, Ilse Koch, Hjalmar Schacht — you will hear about

"THE PROGRAM FOR A UNITED AND DEMOCRATIC GERMANY"

Hear: ROBERT THOMPSON
GERHART EISLER
LEON JOSEPHSON

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9 — 8 PM
Hotel Diplomat, 104 W. 43rd St.
Ausp.: N. Y. STATE COMMUNIST PARTY
Tickets on sale at Workers and Jefferson Bookshops

Washington Heights

HOWARD FAST
Councilman
BENJ. J. DAVIS
Former Congressman
LEO ISACSON
BESSIE MITCHELL
Sister of one of Trenton 6

CIVIL RIGHTS RALLY
WED., MAR. 9
PARAMOUNT MANSIONS
601 West 183rd Street
Entertainment: Caravan Players
Ausp.: Heights-Inwood ALP, IWO, Civil Rights Congress

TONITE (SAT.)
CAMP FOLLOWERS OF THE TRAIL
WINTER DANCE *and Entertainment*
featuring
MEL LEONARD and ERNE BARRETT'S Dance Orchestra
HOTEL CAPITOL (Walnut Room)
51st St. and Eighth Ave., N.Y.C. Adm. $1.00 (no collection)

DANCE — SATURDAY EVE., MARCH 5
ENTERTAINMENT and STARS GALORE
OSCAR BRAND, *M.C.* Station WNYC
JEAN DESTINE Cafe Society
CASS CARR and His Band and other stars
HUNTS POINT PALACE, 163rd St. & So. Blvd., Bronx
Admission $1.20 (tax incl.)
Ausp.: Bronx Council on Rents and Housing

EAST NEW YORKERS!
See all your old friends — meet new ones
Saturday, March 5 is the Night
Celebrate the People's Victory in China
FOOD • DRINK • ENTERTAINMENT
Guest Speaker—JERRY HAZELBERG
Authority on Far Eastern Affairs
IWO CENTER—608 Cleveland Street
8:30 P.M. • Subs $1.00

People's Songs Presents
ARTIE SHAW
With String Orchestra
Art Hodes
Wild Bill Davison
Herb Ward
Pee Wee Russell
Slick Jones
Pete Seeger
Harold Bellefonte
Oscar Brand
The Weavers
Laura Duncan
Brownie McGhee
Hally Wood
Ernie Lieberman
Boots
Imma Sumack
Nachum & Dina
Betty Sanders
Wm. Gailmor, M.C.
(Partial List)
CARGNEGIE HALL
Monday, March 7, 8:30 P.M.
Tickets at Box Office and 129 W. 21st St.—$3.60, $2.40, $1.80, $1.20, 90 cents.

Sat., March 5, 8:30 P.M. The PANEL ROOM 13 ASTOR PL. (160 E. 8th St.) Sun., March 6, 8:30 P.M.
Sensational comedy star of Copacabana Revue
"PROF." IRWIN COREY
"THE WORLD'S GREATEST AUTHORITY"
DANCE BOTH NITES TO ALLAN TRESSER'S ORCH. - $1.25 plus tax
One of America's foremost authorities on social problems and outstanding author, N.Y. Post columnist
ALBERT DEUTSCH
"THE DILEMMA OF SCIENCE IN OUR SOCIETY"

DANCE! DANCE! DANCE!
Conga with your teacher!
Rumba with your classmates!
Samba with your camp-mates
at the
5th ANNIVERSARY FROLIC of the JEFFERSON SCHOOL
MANHATTAN CENTER
34th St. and 8th Ave.
SUNDAY EVE., MARCH 6
$1.25 in adv.—$1.50 at door

JEFFERSON SCHOOL DANCE THIS SUNDAY
MANHATTAN CENTER

Foster Acknowledges Birthday Greetings

William Z. Foster, chairman of the Communist Party, this week acknowledged greetings from Party organizations and from individuals in honor of his sixty-eighth birthday and called the Foster recruiting drive a demonstration of the Party's fighting spirit. However, he warned that defense of the civil liberties of the people imposed increasingly bigger tasks on the Party, and urged that the trade unions and mass organizations be rallied in defense of the liberties at stake in the trial of the Communist leaders.

Foster's letter follows in full:

Feb. 27, 1949.

Editor, The Worker:

Dear Comrade:

Will you permit me to gratfully acknowledge through The Worker the many good-will greetings that I have received upon the occasion of my 68th birthday? These greetings came from the National Committee, from various State Committees, and from a large number of clubs and individual Party members. It makes me very happy to receive so many friendly expressions from the comrades.

It is especially a matter of great pleasure that the current Party membership recruiting campaign has been named in my honor. What could be a finer birthday present than to have 5,000 new worker members brought into the Party? I am sure that the membership will accomplish this very important task. The splendid achievement of the Party in securing almost 40,000 new readers for The Worker, as well as the raising of the huge sums necessary for the defense of our leaders now on trial, shows the good fighting spirit of our Party. All this demonstrates that our members are not intimidated by the unparalleled barrage of red-baiting by which the Party is now being persecuted.

These are most important days in the life of our Party and in the history of the working class. Organized reaction, which got a kick in the teeth from the workers in the Presidential elections, is up on its feet again and is pressing even more insolently than ever its plans of fascism and war. But it is a very alarmed reaction, for it sees not only that its foreign policy of aggression is not succeeding, but also that this economic system here in the United States is beginning to slip into a crisis. It faces difficulties in every direction from its own capitalism and from the awakened masses. The period ahead of us will be one of sharpened class struggles on every front.

Our Party must gird itself to play its proper vanguard role in these looming mass struggles. Especially must we beat reaction in its present attempt to jail our leaders and to outlaw the Communist Party as the preamble to a general offensive against the American working class and the peace of the world. So far in the trial, our Party has made a good fight, but much harder tasks now lie immediately ahead. And the biggest of all these tasks, so far as the general Party membership is concerned, is to rally the trade unions and other mass organizations in defense of the civil liberties that are so dangerously attacked by the Federal attack upon our Party. Inadequate attention by the workers to the basic issues at stake in the trial is the greatest weakness in our court fight and it should be overcome as quickly as possible.

WILLIAM Z. FOSTER.

SAT. NITE (8:30) — *MEET*
VITO MARCANTONIO
at a Gala Party and Dance
19th A.D., AMERICAN LABOR PARTY
1457 Third Avenue (at 81st St.)
DANCE TRIO
Entertainment • Refreshments
Contribution $1.00

Negro Jailed, Wed White Girl

SALEM, Va.—A 20-year-old Negro Navy veteran, who married a white girl, received a three-year sentence, suspended on good behavior.

Clark Countil Hamilton of Baltimore had been held in jail here since Dec. 23 under Virginia laws which provide one to five years in prison for whites and Negroes who marry.

Hamilton was arrested in Baltimore on a warrant sworn out by his mother-in-law after he married Florence Hammoned, 19, of Salem in a neighborhood church last May 22.

They lived for a time in a white section of Roanoke, Va., before moving to Baltimore, and were living together when Hamilton was arrested.

An annulment suit, filed in Roanoke County Circuit court by the girl's father Dec. 8, is still pending.

Obtain Delay in Eisler Hearing

WASHINGTON. — Oral argument before the Supreme Court on Gerhart Eisler's appeal from his contempt of Congress conviction was postponed Friday until the end of the month.

The tribunal had been scheduled to hear the case next Monday, but Eisler's attorneys requested the postponement because one of them, Abraham Isserman, also is serving as counsel for two of the Communist Party leaders now on trial in New York.

Utah Judge

(Continued from Page 8)

bers, and Eugene Dennis. They demanded that "this trial be brought to an end at once and the charges be erased from the records." That's telling them in plain English, from the English, isn't it?

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OUR EMERGENCY APPEAL for $100,000 is coming along, but too slowly. It is $58,841.00, as I write. Approximately $90,000 is assured by state quotas, if they all come through. We congratulate Ohio, N. J., E. Pa., West Pa., Conn., New England, Wisconsin, Maryland, Florida, Texas, N. Carolina, Va., and Montana.

They all completed their quotas. Michigan did previously. New York, which pledges half the amount, has reached $37,000. To complete the full amount our "Communist Committee to Defend the 12" must raise nearly $10,000 outside the quotas. Many of you who read this paper are not Party members.

Have you contributed yet to guarantee that the legal rights of the men on trial and the Communist Party will be adequately battled for, every inch of the way?

I appeal to you to do so today. March 7th is Medina's deadline. Let's make it ours, to complete this emergency appeal. Send a contribution today, addressed to us at 35 E. 12th St., N. Y. 3, N. Y. Big or small, it all helps.

URGE PROTESTS TO SAVE DOOMED GREEK UNIONISTS

The defense of Greek labor unions is the defense of American labor unions, a statement by the American Trade Union Committee to Stop the Murder of Greek Labor Leaders said in announcing the windup Sunday of its 120-hour continuous picket line in front of the White House. The picket line was called to protest the threatened execution by the fascist Greek government of 11 Greek union leaders.

The Committee, when it asked the President to save the Greek trade unionists, pointed out that more than 2,000 have been murdered since the Truman Plan was enunciated. The committee's statement declared:

"We appealed to the President to save the life of Demetrios Paparigas, general secretary of the Greek Confederation of Labor, but he refused. Paparigas was murdered in his prison cell on Feb. 20.

"That is why we picketed the White House. We're defending American labor unions by defending the Greek labor unions.

"That is why we say 'Save Our Brothers!'"

• Oscar Lange
• J. Alvarez del Vayo
• I. F. Stone
• Henry Wallace

RESERVE APRIL 4th

Manhattan Center

Auspices: Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, Room 1801, 192 Lexington Ave. — LE 2-2134
Admission $1.80 (tax incl.)

KEEP SPAIN OUT OF UN!

Sunday, March 6—8:30 P.M.
hungary today
eyewitness report
by
LOUIS WEINSTOCK
Noted Trade Union Leader
Dancing • Refreshments
jefferson forum
201 W. 72nd St., Room 210

BY POPULAR DEMAND!
THE JEFFERSON THEATRE WORKSHOP *presents*
"REHEARSAL"
by ALBERT MALTZ
A play about the struggles of the early '30s
Directed by AL SAXE
Adm. 90¢ tax incl.
FRI. and SAT. EVENINGS
March 4 and 5, at 8:30
Advance Sale of Tickets at School
Jefferson School Forums
6th Ave. and 16th St. — WA 9-1600

LECTURE AND DANCE
Beautiful Crystal Ballroom
HOTEL DIPLOMAT
108 W. 43rd St. Dancing 8:30 Lecture 9:00
SUNDAY, MARCH 6
DR. MURRAY BANKS
(Noted Psychologist and Lecturer)
will speak on
"THE PSYCHOLOGY OF FALLING IN AND OUT OF LOVE"
Dancing follows to David Herlick's Orch.
Our Social Forums Attract the Nicest People
ONLY $1.04 plus tax

Announcing . . .
JEFFERSON SCHOOL BAZAAR - APR. 8-9-10
Merchandise is needed!

What's On?

SATURDAY

Manhattan

"FOR CHILDREN ONLY." Progressive entertainment. New child-participation techniques in music, dancing, stories, folklore, etc. for 4-6ers and 6-9ers every Saturday at 2 P. M. March 5th, "Rhythm in Things" for 4-6ers. March 12th, "Johnny Appleseed" for 6-9ers. Theatre "For Children Only. Jefferson School, 575 6th Ave. Adm. 60c.

"REHEARSAL" by Maltz. Jefferson Theatre Workshop presents a play by Albert Maltz dealing with the early struggles of the 30's. Adm. 90c tax incl. Saturday, March 5, at 8:30 P. M. Tickets available in advance at School. Jefferson School Forums, 6th Ave. & 16th St., 8:30 P. M.

THE FURRIERS Social Club 12th AD, ALP invites you and friends to a Pre-Easter affair, Sat., Mar. 5th, 9 P. M. Music, refreshments. Donation 60c. 702 St. Nicholas Ave.

LET'S HAVE FUN AT A PARTY with FDR Club, YPA, 82 Second Ave. Dancing, entertainment, refreshments. Contri. 50c.

HOBO DANCE celebrating Harlem Edition Worker. 2315 7th Ave. Ben Davis Club. Dancing, entertainment, refreshments. Donation.

MEET CONGRESSMAN MARCANTONIO at gala party and dance. Featuring The Three Pipers Dance Trio, entertainment, refreshments. Sat., March 5, 8:30 P. M., 10th AD, ALP, 1437 Third Ave. (at 81st St.).

OFFERING THE 3 R's, Readin' our Ritin' plus Recreation at our new studio. Hear new stories, discuss, dance. Contemporary Writers, 350 E. 19th St. (at 1st Ave.). Fourth R, Rithmetic (75c).

JOIN OUR FUN members, friends. Surprise attractions; congenial atmosphere; folk, social dancing; Cultural Folk Dance Group, 128 E. 16th St.

INTERNATIONAL BAZAAR. Everything from everywhere. Real live tiny bears. Russian linens, Mexican jewelry, Greek pastry, French chocolates, Syrian Hamsters, American "Franks." Save money. Sat. & Sun., 269 W. 25th St., 3 P. M. until —. Adm. free. Benefit Chelsea CRC.

WESTWARD-HO Dance-A-Round. Hit the Wilderness Trail to the American Folksay Group's evening of square and national dancing. Hear folksingers, Bob Handleman and Walter Zvaleko. Plus "Crumbs" an original dramatic presentation. Sat. eve., 250 W. 26 St., Furriers Union Hall. Instruction fee, 50c.

JEAN LENTIER presents the Progressive Party Caravan in a brand new show. Featuring Juanita Griffin, Sheila Scott and Harold Bernardi at New Drama, 17 W. 24th St. Subs. 75c.

NO GHOULS ALOUD. Only nice live people admitted to Yorkville YP's "Seance" party. Replete with spooky salami, medium music and entertainment that's out of this world. Bring the body to Semash's, 136 E. 96th St., from 8 P. M. on, Subs. 50c.

NOT AN ARTY PARTY but Chips will be there with free originals. Myra Gillman entertains; free food, fun. All this for 85c to help the "12." 108 E. 17th St. near Irving Pl. Ground floor. Eugene Debs Railroad Concentration Club.

KNITGOODS WORKERS CELEBRATION. Sat. eve., March 5th, 77 Fifth Ave. Bob Clayborne, singer guitarist. Dancing, refreshments.

FIESTA-FUN-Dance-Sing-Eat-Drink. Everyone has fun every time. Carlos Prestes Club, 261 2nd Ave.

Bronx

SPIES, FINKS, UN-AMERICAN, subversives, stay the h---- away from the CP's Folk Lore Branch's party for the "12." But all the rest of you lovely people sashay down to 146 W. 28rd St. at 8:30 P. M. to hear Ernie Lieberman, Joe Jaffee and others. A sub of 75c lets you join in raising the roof and the dough for the "12."

FRATERNAL MANDOLIN Symphony orchestra presents Mandolin Quartet, Concertina Duet, and piano solos. Dancing follows. Adm. 65c. At 809 Westchester Ave. near Prospect Ave. Station, IRT. Sat., March 5th, 8:30 P. M.

2ND ANNUAL Dance and Entertainment. Bronx Council on Rents and Housing. Hunts Point Palace, 163rd & Southern Blvd. $1.20 tax incl. See Box ad.

BANG UP PARTY, Guys, Gals. Refreshments, entertainment, dancing and games. Friendly atmosphere. Come all you YP'rs and friends. 868 E. 180th St., upstairs, 8:30 P. M. All for 50c. E. Tremont YPA.

Brooklyn

SOMETHING FOR EVERYONE. Bebop to a live band. Games, anything you choose. 1289 Atlantic Ave., Cor. Nostrand. Subs. 50c. Ausp. Clubs Kingston and Tubman, CP.

FAREWELL PARTY FOR HY. Welcome back to George, calling all friends of our two beloved comrades to another one of our bang-up affairs. Dancing, refreshments. Sat., 8:30 p.m., 190 Tompkins Ave., 6th AD Section.

SEND OFF A GOOD GUY. Farewell party for Sonny given by Pete Cacchione Youth Section. Sat. night, 3200 Coney Island Ave. Adm. 25c.

CAST OF CHARACTERS: Eligible bachelor, Harry; Cook, Phillis; bartender, Allan; hostess, Lydia; characters at large, you: In "A Gay Night in Napoli." Sat., March 5th, for address call SC 4-9225 bet. 5 and 9. Entertainment, dancing, spacious rooms, cozi corners, $1 including Neopolitan dinner. Benefit: Defense Fund.

SUNDAY

Manhattan

MR. AND MRS. TED TINSLEY request the pleasure of your company at a showing of the work of the eminent American Artist, Mr. Arch Parch, on Sunday afternoon, March 6th, from three to seven o'clock, 77 Fifth Avenue, subscription: one dollar.

STUDIO PARTY! Come all members, friends, consenial atmosphere, folk dancing, fun. Cultural Folk Dance Group, 128 East 16th Street.

BAZAAR-GIFTS, clothing, household items at terrific bargain prices. Sunday, March 6th, 2 p. m. to 7 p. m. Hank Forbes, section 261 Second Avenue, N.Y.C. Auspices Branch 7, Stuyvesant Section.

NEVER IN A MILLION years will there be another Jefferson School Anniversary Dance . . . so don't miss this one! Sunday evening, March 6, Manhattan Center, $1.25 in advance, $1.50 at door.

DAVID SELTZER, Literary Celebration. Sunday evening, March 6th, at the New School, 66 West 12th Street, program: Joseph Buloff, Mask Off, Annabelle Gold. The Poet, Aaron Kramer and representatives of The Yiddish Poets Club of America, and the David Seltzer Book Committee.

Bronx

LIFE in the New Hungary, full length movie with commentary and talk by newly returned prominent newspaper correspondent. Free bagels and coffee. Social and folk dancing, Sunday, March 6, 8 p. m., 1530 Walton Avenue (nr. Mt. Eden). Contribution 65c.

REVEREND Richard Morford, executive Sec'y, American Soviet Friendship organization will speak on the "Mindszenty Case," 7 p. m. Coop Auditorium. Sub. 40c. Shule 1, JPFO.

ILONA ROLF SUES, Far Eastern Expert speaks on "What Next in China," at Burnside Forum, 7 West Burnside Avenue. Social refreshments. Subs. 65c. 8:30 p. m. Sun., March 6th.

Brooklyn

PROF. V. KAZAKEVICH, Prominent lecturer, speaks tonight, 8:30 at Brighton Center, 3200 Coney Island Ave. Topic "China Then and Now."

POPULAR REQUEST, Harold Collins, Jefferson School, Ambassador, and films, "Lonesome Train," plus, "Trenton Six," Sunday, 8 p. m., 190 Tompkins Avenue, 6th A.D. Section and Willie Milton Youth Club. Sub. 25c.

ARE WE De-Nazifying Germany? Gerhardt Eisler, guest speaker at 117 East 93rd St., Brooklyn, 7:30 p. m., on March 6th, 1949.

Coming

FRITZ KUHN—ILSA KOCH — "Oliver Twist," part of the Wall St. Program for Germany. Hear Robert Thompson, Gerhardt Eisler, Leon Josephson. Hotel Diplomat, 104 West 43rd St., Wed., March 9th. Adm. 50c. Tickets on sale. Workers Bookshop, 50 East 13th St., Jefferson School Bookshop, 475 Ave. of the Americas, Ausp. N. Y. State C.P.

ANNUAL SPRING DANCE for fighting south. Join the March with 143rd St. Group at Central Ballroom, 120 West 125th Street, March 11th. Admission $1.20. Hear Stetson Kennedy, who exposed K.K.K. Master of Ceremonies, Howard "Stretch" Johnson, and name entertainment. Tickets at Workers Bookshop and Jefferson School.

DEATH AWAITS six innocent men. Hear the facts about the Trenton Frame-up, at a Protest Rally, Friday, March 11th, 8 p. m. Hotel Beacon, 74th St., Broadway. Mrs. Bessie Mitchell, O. John Rogge, Ada B. Jackson, Rev. Spencer Kennard—speakers. Ray Lev, piano-soloist. Your presence will help save their lives. Tickets 50c. Auspices West Side Chapter, Civil Rights Congress.

COME SPEND a social evening with the fastest growing section in the Bronx. Chaplin film, entertainment, refreshments, dancing, loads of fun. Hungarian Hall, 309 Westchester Avenue, Saturday nite, March 12th, 8:30 (nr. Prospect Avenue Station).

RATES: 35 cents per line in the Daily Worker
60 cents per line in The (Weekend) Worker
6 words constitute a line
Minimum charge — 3 lines
PAYABLE IN ADVANCE
DEADLINES:
Daily Worker:
Previous day at noon
For Monday's issue
Friday at 4 p. m.
Weekend Worker:
Previous Wednesday at 4 p. m.

Yonkers AFL, CIO Back General Strike

By Bernard Burton

YONKERS, N. Y.—AFL and CIO leaders declared here Friday that the 15,000 union members in this area were ready to back a citywide strike to aid the 500 striking sanitation workers who were discharged under the State Condon-Wadlin Law. AFL-CIO Non-Partisan Committee leaders warned that a general strike was a definite possibility, out added that no date has been set.

The labor leaders issued the warning as City officials returned from Albany without getting Dewey to declare a state of emergency for Yonkers.

Dewey, howver, promised to send in state health and public works inspectors. The step contained an implied threat that it could be followed with the declaration of a state of emergency.

Despite these moves, the ranks of the strikers, who belong to AFL Teamsters Local 456 and CIO Shipyard Local 1025, were strengthened Friday when firemen and night watchmen walked out of City Hall.

Edward Doyle, secretary-treasurer of Local 456, asserted that the "men are still standing pat" and denied City Administration charges that the unions were endangering the water supply by allegedly not supply men for emergencies or for cleaning reservoir filter beds.

"We have picket lines at the City Garage 24 hours a day," Doyle asserted. "If there is a water main break that creates an emergency, let them get in touch with us and we'll take care of it. If the filter beds need cleaning—and they don't have to be cleaned every day—we'll clean them too."

NIX MEETING

Several city officials Friday asked for a special Common Council meeting for Saturday to discuss a settlement, but neither the Mayor nor the Acting City Manager has thus far agreed. The Council is not scheduled for a regular session until Monday.

Acting City Manager John A. Peterson indicated that he would try to obtain private New York contractors to haul the garbage and refuse piling up in the streets.

In a new move to intimidate supporters of the workers, Paterson Friday fired Deputy Controller August F. Vangerow for refusing to cross picket lines at City Hall. Vangerow, a member of the American Federation of Musicians, has been a city employe for 20 years. Three of the 18 sanitation workers, whose dismissals precipitated the strike, were fired for refusing to cross a musicians' picket line at the Polish Community Hall.

Main issue in the dispute, is the reneging of the City on an agreement to pay double time for work on Sundays and holidays. Fifteen of the men were discharged when they refused to work Sundays at straight time. When the rest of the sanitation workers walked out they were declared "fired" for violating the state Condon-Wadlin Law, which prohibits strikes of public workers.

Civil Rights Parley

Ira A. Hirschmann, former Inspector-General of UNRRA and author of **The Embers Still Burn**, is addressing the Long Island Conference on Civil Rights this Sunday from noon to 5 p.m. at the Jackson Heights Center, 72-25 Woodside Ave., Queens.

The conference is under the auspices of the Long Island and Queens Women's divisions of the American Jewish Congress.

Ask Death for 4 Bulgarian Spies

SOFIA.—The government Friday demanded the death penalty for four Protestant churchmen on trial for treason and espionage, and called for verdicts tending "towards the heaviest punishment" for the 11 other defendants.

Supreme prosecutor Dimiter Georgiev said the first four pastors "incited two foreign powers (the United States and Britain) towards occupation of the country for the purpose of reestablishing a bourgeois capitalist regime."

Georgiev asked the death penalty for Vassil Zyapkov, 48, Congregationalist; Yanko Ivanov, 48, Methodist; Nikola Mihailov Naumov, 49, Baptist, and Georgi Chernev, 46, Pentecost.

Defense attorneys admitted that all their clients were guilty of espionage, but pleaded for leniency.

The defendants will be sentenced Monday.

The Worker Screen Guide

• Good
•• Tops

In view of the victories won by the Screen Office & Professional Employes Guild in the NLRB elections we have resumed the listing of Loew Theatres—and all other chain theatres in the Movie Guide.

MANHATTAN
First Run—Broadway

AMBASSADOR—Art of Love; Bedroom Diplomat
ASTOR—Knock on any Door
AVENUE PLAYHOUSE •Beauty and the Beast; ••Shoe Shine
BIJOU •Red Shoes
CAPITOL Three Godfathers
CRITERION Fighting O'Flynn
ELYSEE ••Bakers Wife; ••Grand Illusion
FULTON—Joan of Arc
GLOBE—Mesmrise
GOTHAM—Lady of Burlesque
LOEW'S STATE Command Decision
LITTLE CARNEGIE—••The Quiet One
LITLE CINEMET •Seventh Bell
MAYFAIR—stura of October
MUSEUM OF MODERN ART—•Sunrise
NEW EUROPE Danke Pista
NEW YORK—Parole, Inc.; Tornado Range
PALACE—So Dear to My Heart
PARAMOUNT—Whispering Smith
PARIS •Symphonie PASTORALE
PARK AVENUE ••Hamlet
PIX—Sat.: Road House; •Ideal Husband. Sun.: •Paleface; Sealed Berdict
RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL—Family Honeymoon
RKO PALACE—Sergeant York; Castle on the Hudson
RIALTO Bad Men of Tombstone
RIVOLI—••The Snake Pit
ROXY—Down to the Sea in Ships
STANLEY—••Turning Point; •They Met in Moscow
STRAND—Sat.: •Johnny Belinda; ••Treasure of Sierra Madre. Sun.: South of St. Louis
VICTORIA Joan of Arc
WORLD ••Paisan
5TH AVE. PLAYHOUSE ••Ivan the Terrible; Die Fledermaus
55TH ST. PLAYHOUSE—•Monsieur Vincent

East Side

LOEW'S CANAL Words and Music; Hollow Triumph
LOEW'S COMODORE Force of Evil; Southern Yankee
LOEW'S 42ND ST.—Sat.: Force of Evil; Southern Yankee. Sun.: Every Girl Should Be Married; Unknown Island
LOEW'S LEXINGTON Man From Colorado
LOEW'S 72ND ST. Every Girl Should Be Married; Unknown Island
LOEW'S ORPHEUM Force of Evil; Southern Yankee
LOEW'S 86TH ST.—Sat.: Every Girl Should Be Married; Unknown Island. Sun.: Words and Music; Hollow Triumph
RKO JEFFERSON—Sat.: Every Girl Should Be Married; Unknown Island. Sun. Words and Music; Hollow Triumph
RKO PROCTORS 58TH ST.—•Adventure of Don Juan; Flaxy Martin
RKO PROCTORS 86TH ST.—•Adventures of Don Juan; Flaxy Marin
TRIBUNE—Rogues Regiment; Saxon Charm
ART—Blanche Fury
CHARLES—Sat.: •Golden Boy; Invisble Ray. Sun.: Road House; Ideal Husband
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Adventures of Don Juan; Flaxy Martin
CITY—Street Corner; •Love on the Dole
IRVING PLACE—•Marius; ••Nanook of the North
GRAMERCY PARK CINEMA—Sat.: Road House; Ideal Husband. Sun.: Blanche Fury
84TH ST.—Fighter Squadron; Decision of Christopher Blake. Sun. Words and Music; Hollow Triumph
TUDOR—Sat.: •This Land Is Mine; Bride by Mistake. Sun.: Words and Music; Hollow Triumph
BEVERLY—Street of Shadows; Nais
92ND ST. TRANSLUX—•Morning Glory
NORMANDIE Eternally Yours
SUTTON—•Pygmalion
PLAZA—Every Girl Should Be Married
ARCADIA—Sat.: Miss Tatlocks Millions; Night Has a Thousand Eyes. Sun.: Three Little Girls in Blue
TRANSLUX 60TH—Awful Truth
YORK—Sat.: Sudan; Geronimo. Sun.: Roadhouse; Thunderhoof
86TH ST. PLAYHOUSE—•Stairway to Heaven
TRANSLUX 72ND ST.—Morning Glory
TRANSLUX MONROE—Sat.: Every Girl Should Be Married; Unknown Island. Sun.: •Room Service; Killer at Large
TRANSLUX COLONY—Sat.: Miss Tatlocks Millions; Night Has a Thousand Eyes. Sun.: Eternally Yours; The Southerners
85TH ST. TRANS LUX Miss Tatlock's Millions
96TH ST. GRANDE No Leave; No Love
GRACIE SQUARE—Sat.: Hairy Ape; Crazy House. Sun.: Road House; •Ideal Husband

West Side

LOEW'S SHERIDAN—Force of Evil; Southern Yankee
LOEW'S LINCOLN SQ. Words and Music; Hollow Triumph
LOEW'S OLYMPIA Man From Colorado; Black Arrow
RKO NEW 23RD ST.—•Adventures of Don Juan; Flaxy Martin
RKO COLONIAL—•Adventures of Don Juan; Flaxy Martin
RKO NEW 81ST ST.—Every Girl Should Be Married; Unknown Island
RKO 81ST ST.—•Adventures of Don Juan; Flaxy Martin
WAVERLY—Sat.: •Louisiana Story; Code of Scotland Yard. Sun.: Two Sisters from Boston; •Boomerang
8TH ST. PLAYHOUSE—Every Girl Should Be Married
GREENWICH—Sat.: Fighter Squadron; Decision of Christopher Blake. Sun.: •Golden Boy; High Seas
ELGIN—Sat.: High Seas; Behind the Eight Ball. Sun.: It Happened Tomorrow; Copacabana
TERRACE—Sat.: •Paleface; Sealed Verdict. Sun.: Invisible Ray; Homestretch
SAVOY—Sat.: Every Girl Should Be Married; Unknown Island. Sun.: •Jenny Lamour; Guy Intruder
ELWYN—Forever Amber; Second Chance
LYRIC—•Adventures of Don Juan; Flaxy Martin
TIMES SQUARE—Prairie; Gay Ranchero
NEW AMSTERDAM—Man from Colorado; Black Arrow
LAFFMOVIE Swiss Miss
BRYANT—High Seas; Wings of the Morning
SQUIRE Queens Lover; Blind Desire
TIVOLI—Sat.: Every Girl Should Be Married; Unknown Island. Sun.: Words and Music; Hollow Triumph
APOLLO Eternal Husband; Eagle With Two Heads
TOWN—Sat.: Miss Tatlocks Millions; Night Has a Thousand Eyes. Sun.: Start Cheering; Daring Young Man
STUDIO 65 Mar Abierto; Coron in de Triana
ALDEN—Sat.: Seven Sinners; Somewhere in the Night. Sun.: Kitty Foyle; Escape to Paradise
BEACON Sidewalks of London; Man of Evil
77TH ST.—Every Girl Should Be Married; Unknown Island
SCHUYLER—Fighter Squadron; Decision of Christopher Blake
YORKTOWN—Every Girl Should Be Married; Unknown Island
STODDARD—Words and Music; Hollow Triumph
SYMPHONY The Brothers; Dear Murderer
THALIA—Caesar
RIVERSIDE—•Adventures of Don Juan; Faxy Martin
RIVIERA—Words and Music; Holow Triumph
MIDTOWN—•Four Steps in the Clouds; •Silence is Golden
CARLTON—Sat.: Fighter Squadron; Decision of Christopher Blake. Sun.: Walk a Crooked Mile; Gallant Blade
EDISON—B. F.'s Daughter; Bride Goes Wild
ARDEN—Rogues Regiment; Saxon Charm
COLUMBIA—Sat.: Road House; Ideal Husband. Sun.: •Paleface; Sealed Verdict
DELMAR—Trosio De La Gloria; La Mujer Que Enganos

Washington Heights

LOEW'S RIO—Force of Evil; Southern Yankee
LOEW'S INWOOD—Force of Evil; Southern Yankee
LOEW'S DYCKMAN Every Girl Should Be Married; Unknown Island
RKO HAMILTON—•Adventures of Don Juan; Flaxy Martin
RKO COLISEUM—•Adventures of Don uan; Flaxy Martin
RKO MARBLE HALL—•Adventures of Don uan; Flaxy Martin
DORSET •Paleface; Sealed Verdict
AUDUBON—Sat. Corsican Brothers; Laff Show; Crossfire. Sun.: Tycoon; Flying with Music
UPTOWN Road House; •Ideal Husband
HEIGHTS—•enny Lamour; Furia
GEM Diamond Frontier; Frontier Bad Men
LANE Words and Music; ••Nanook of the North
EMPRESS Blood On the Moon; One Touch of Venus
ALPINE—Sat.: Phantom of the Opera; Ali Baba and 40 Thieves. Sun.: Fighter Squadron; Decision of Chris Blake
DALE—Words and Music; Hollow Triumph

BRONX

LOEW'S AMERICAN Words and Music Hollow Triumph
LOEW'S BOSTON ROAD—Sat.: Road House; •Ideal Husband. Sun.: Miss Tatlocks Millions; Night Has a Thousand Eyes
LOEW'S 167TH ST. Words and Music; Hollow Triumph
LOEW'S PARADISE Man From Colorado; Black Arrow
LOEW'S POST ROAD Words and Music; Hollow Triumph
RKO CASTLE HILL—•Adventures of Don Juan; Flaxy Martin
RKO CHESTER—•Adventures of Don Juan; Flaxy Martin
RKO FORDHAM—•Adventures of Don Juan; Flaxy Martin
ASCOT—Street of Shadows; ••Nanook of the North
ALLERTON •Paleface; Sealed Verdict
BEACH—Sat.: Rogues Regiment; Saxon Charm. Sun.: You Gotta Stay Happy; Larceny
BEDFORD—Every Girl Should Be Married; Diamond Frontier
CIRCLE—Sat: Blood on the Moon; Inside Story. Sun: Phantom of the Opera; Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves
CONCOURSE Three Musketeers; Mickey
FENWAY—Sat.: French Leave; Golden Eye. Sun.: Walk a Crooked Mile; Gallant Blade
FREEMAN—Sat.: Gallant Blade; Walk a Crooked Mile. Sun.: Fighter Squadron; Decision of Christopher Blake
DE LUXE—Sat.: •Golden Boy; •Slight Case of Murder. Sun.: Road House; •Ideal Husband
GLOBE—Sat.: My Son My Son; Song of the Sarong. Sun.: Gentleman from Nowhere; Best Man Wins
LIDO—Kiss of Fire Human Beast
MOSHOLU—Miss Tatlocks Millions; Night Has Thousand Eyes
NEW RITZ—Sat.: Assigned to Danger; Cobra Strikes. Sun.: Holiday in Mexico; Western Union
PARK PLAZA—•Adventures of Don Juan; Flaxy Martin
ROSEDALE—Sat.: Miss Tatlocks Millions; Night Has a Thousand Eyes. Sun.: Road House; •Ideal Husband
SUARE—Sat.: Every Girl Should Be Married; Unknown Island. Sun.: Miss Tatlocks Millions; Night Has a Thousand Eyes
TUXEDO—•Adventures of Don Juan; Flaxy Martin
UNIVERSITY—Sat.: Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves; Phantom of Opera. Sun.: San Francisco; Return of Kit Carson
VALENTINE—Every Girl Should Be Married; Unknow Island
ZENITH—Sat.: Cornered; Crazy House. Sun.: Behind the Eight Ball; Journey Together

BROOKLYN—*Downton*

LOEW'S MELBA Force of Evil; Southern Yankee
LOEW'S METROPOLITAN Kissing Bandit; The Bride
RKO PROSPECT—Every Girl Should Be Married; Unknown Island
RKO PROSPECT—Every Girl Should Be Married; Unknown Island
RKO ORPHEUM—Every Girl Should Be Married; Unknown Island
PARAMOUNT Whispering Smith; Dynamite
MAJESTIC On Stage; Circus
STRAND—Unavailable
MONART—Trail Street; Stepchild
ST. GEORGE PLAYHOUSE—Sat.: •Paleface; Sealed Verdict. Sun.: •So Dear to My Heart; Station West
TERMINAL—Sat.: Road House; •Ideal Husband. Sun.: •Paleface; Sealed Verdict
TIVOLI—Sat.: •Paleface; Sealed Verdict. Sun.: So Dear to My Heart; Station West
CARLETON—Sat.: •Paleface; Sealed Verdict. Sun.: •So Dear to My Heart; Station West
SANDERS •Paleface; Sealed Verdict
BELL CINEMA—Sat: Blood on the Moon; Inside Story. Sun.: Julia Misbehaves; Ruhleen

Bedford

LINCOLN—Sat: Bill and Coo; Shorts. Sun: Pardon My Sarong; In the Navy
NATIONAL—Sat.: Miss Tatlocks Millions; Night Has a Thousand Eyes. Sun.: Crazy House; Behind Eight Ball
SAVOY—Every Girl Should Be Married; Unknown Island

Crown Heights

LOEW'S WARWICK Words and Music; Hollow Triumph
RKO REPUBLIC—Every Girl Should Be Married; Unknown Island
CARROLL—Road House; •Ideal Husband
CROWN—Sat.: Rogues Regiment; Saxon Charm. Sun.: Walk a Crooked Mile; Gallant Blade
CONGRESS—So Dear to My Heart; Stations West
ROGERS—Sat.: Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves; Phantom of the Opera. Sun.: Walk a Crooked Mile; Gallant Blade

Flatbush

ALBEMARLE—•Paleface; Sealed Verdict
ASTOR—Easy Money; My Brothers Keeper
AVALON—•Paleface; Sealed Verdict
AVENUE D—You Gotta Stay Happy; Larceny
AVENUE U—Sat.: You Gotta Stay Happy; Larceny. Sun.: Rogues Regiment; Saxon Charm
BEVERLY—Road House; •Ideal Husband
CLARIDGE Road House; •Ideal Husband
COLLEGE—Sat.: Miss Tatlocks Millions; Night Has a Thousand Eyes. Sun.: In the Navy; Pardon My Sarong
ELM—•Paleface; Sealed Verdict
FARRAGUT—•Paleface; Sealed Verdict
FLATBUSH Lady for a Night; East Side Kid
GRANADA—Sat.: Road House; •Ideal Husband. Sun.: Miss Tatlocks Millions; Night Has a Thousand Eyes
JEWEL—Sat.: Without Reservations; Sahara. Sun.: Wyoming; Down to Earth
RKO KENMORE—Every Girl Should Be Married; Unknown Island
KENT—Sat.: Rogues Regiment; Saxon Charm. Sun.: You Gotta Stay Happy; Larceny
KINGSWAY—Every Girl Should Be Married; Unknown Island
LEADER—•Paleface; Sealed Verdict
LINDEN—•Paleface; Sealed Verdict
MARINE—Every Girl Should Be Married; Unknown Island
MAYFAIR—Sat.: Road House; Night Time in Nevada. Sun.: Crazy House; Behind the Eight Ball
MIDWOOD—Every Girl Should Be Married; Unknown Island
NOSTRAND—Sat.: Road House; Night Time in Nevada. Sun.: Miss Tatlocks Millions; Night Has Thousand Eyes
PARKSIDE—•Four Steps in the Clouds; Murderers Among Us
PATIO Road House
QUENTIN—Sat.: Cornered; ••Hangmen Also Die. Sun.: Fighter Squadron; Triple Threat
RIALTO—Road House; •Ideal Husband
RUGBY Rogues Regiment; Saxon Charm
TRAYMORE—Sat.: Behind Locked Doors; Michael O'Halloran; Sun.: Mr. Wise Guy; ••Hangmen Also Die
TRIANGLE You Gotta Stay Happy; Larceny
VOGUE—•Four Steps in the Clouds; •Murders Among Us

Brighton—Coney Island

RKO TILYOU—Every Girl Should Be Married; Unknown Island
OCEANA—Road House; •Ideal Husband
SHEEPSHEAD—Fighter Squadron; Decision of Chris Blake
SURF—Sat.: You Gotta Stay Happy; Larceny. Sun.: Road House; •Ideal Husband
TUEDO—Miss Tatlocks Millions; Night Has Thousand Eyes

Park—Ronconhurst

COLONY—Sat.: Fun on a Weekend; Cowboy and the Senorita. Sun.: In the Navy; Pardon My Sarong
[illegible] Should Be Married; nknown Islands
WALK[illegible]—Every Girl Should Be Married; Unknown Island

Bay Ridge

LOEW'S BAY RIDGE Words and Music; Hollow Triumph
LOEW'S ALPINE Force of Evil; Southern Yankee
RKO SHORE ROAD—Eternally Your; ••Hangmen Also Die
BERKSHIRE—Miss Tatlocks Millions; Night Has a Thousand Eyes
CENTER—Sat.: Palmy Days; Flight to Nowhere. Sun.: Spook Busters; Way Out West
COLISEUM Road House; Trial to San Antone
RKO DYKER—Every Girl Should Be Married; Unknown Island
ELECTRA—Sat.: Riff Raff; Buffalo Bill Rides Again. Sun.: Crazy House; Behind the Eight Ball
NEW FORTWAY—Road House; Trail to San Antone
HARBOR—Road House; •Ideal Husband
PARK •Paleface; Sealed Verdict
RITZ—Road House; •Ideal Husband
STANLEY—Sat.: Rogues Regiment; Saxon Charm. Sun.: Once Upon a Honeymoon; French Key

Ridgewood—Bushwick

RKO BUSHWICK—Every Girl Should Be Married; Unknown Island
RKO MADISON—Every Girl Should Be Married; nknown Island
EMPIRE—Sat.: Three Musketeers; Mickey. Sun.: Behind the Eight Ball; Home of Horrors
RIDGEWOOD—•Paleface; Sealed Berdict
RIVOLI—Sat.: My Dog Rusty; Without Reservations. Sun.: Merrily We Live; Frontier Bad Men

The Rockaways

RKO COLUMBIA—Words and Music; Hollow Triumph
RKO STRAND—Every Girl Should Be Married; Unknown Island
GEM—Sat.: Bombardier; Tarzans New York Adventure. Sun.: Code of Scotland Yard; Code of Gods Country
PARK—Sat.: •So Dear to My Heart; Station West. Sun.: Words and Music; Hollow Triumph

Williamsburg

ALBA Allegheny Uprising; Sky Is the Limit
KISMET—•Paleface; Sealed Verdict
COMODORE—•Paleface; Sealed Verdict

Brownsville

HOPKINSON—•Four Steps in Clouds; •Silence is Golden
BILTMORE—Road House; •Ideal Husband
SUTTER—Sat.: Without Reservations; Till the End of Time. Sun.: Last Days of Pompeii; She
SUPREME—•So Dear to My Heart

QUEENS—*Astoria*

LOEW'S TRIBORO Force of Evil; Southern Yankee
ASTORIA—Every Girl Should Be Married; Unknown Island
BROADWAY—Road House; •Ideal Husband
GRAND—Road House; •Ideal Husband
STEINWAY—Sat.: Rustlers of Devils Canyon; Robin Hood of Texas. Sun.: It Pays to Be Funny; Lil Abner
STRAND—•Paleface; Sealed Verdict

Bayside

LOEW'S PLAZA—Words and Music; Hollow Triumph
BAYSIDE—Sat.: Walk a Crooked Mile; Gallant Blade. Sun.: Road House; •Ideal Husband
VICTORY—Sat.: Three Musketeers; Mickey. Sun.: In the Navy; Pardon My Sarong
BELLAIRE—Sat.: Road House; •Ideal Husband. Sun.: Miss Tatlocks Millions; Night Has a Thousand Eyes
COLLEGE—Sat.: Road House; •Ideal Husband. Sun.: Miss Tatlocks Millions; Night Has a Thousand Eyes
CORONA—Road House; •Ideal Husband

Flushing

RKO KEITHS—Every Girl Should Be Married; Unknown Island
LOEW'S PROSPECT—Words and Music; Hollow Triumph
MAYFAIR—Sat.: Three Musketeers; Mickey. Sun.: Walk a Crooked Mile; Gallant Blade
ROOSEVELT—Sat.: Miss Tatlocks Millions; Night Has a Thousand Eyes. Sun.: Road House; •Ideal Husband
TOWN •The Search; •Night At the Opera
UTOPIA—Sat.: Rogues Regiment; Saxon Charm. Sun.: Blood on the Moon; One Touch of Venus

Forest Hills

INWOOD—Sat.: Walk a Crooked Mile; Gallant Blade. Sun.: Fighter Squadron; Decision of Christopher Blake
FOREST HILLS—Miss Tatlocks Millions; Night Has a Thousand Eyes
MIDWAY—Every Girl Should Be Married; Unknown Island
TRYLON—Sat.: Walk a Crooked Mile; Gallant Blade. Sun.: Rogues Regiment; Saxon Charm

Jamaica

LOEW'S HILLSIDE—Words and Music; Hollow Triumph
LOEW'S WILLARD Words and Music; Hollow Triumph
RKO ALDEN—Every Girl Should Be Married; Unknown Island
CARLTON—Sat.: You Gotta Stay Happy; Larceny. Sun.: Fighter Squadron; Decision of Christopher Blake
JAMAICA—Sat.: Road House; •Ideal Husband. Sun.: Our Relations; Zanobia
MERRICK—Forever Amber; Second Chance
SABOY—Capt. From Castile; Trail Street
AUSTIN—Sat.: Walk a Crooked Mile; Gallant Blade. Sun.: ••Henry V
MAIN ST. PLAYHOUSE—Rogues Regiment; Saxon Charm Sun.: You Gotta Stay Happy; Larceny
LAURELTON—Sat.: Miss Tatlocks Millions; Night Has a Thousand Eyes. Sun.: Road House; •Ideal Husband
LITTLE NECK—Sat.: Road House; •Ideal Husband. Sun.: Walk a Crooked Mile; Gallant Blade
OASIS—Road House; •Ideal Husband
ARION—Sat.: Good Sam; Bodyguard. Sun.: Walk a Crooked Mile; Gallant Blade
CROSSBAY Miss Tatlock's Millions; Night Has 1,000 Eyes
COMMUNITY—Words and Music; Hollow Triumph
QUEENS—Every Girl Should Be Married; nknown Island
DRAKE—Sat.: Walk a Crooked Mile; Gallant Blade. Sun.: Rachel and the Stranger; Tarzan and the Mermaids
CASINO—Sat.: Rogues Regiment; Saxon Charm. Sun.: You Gotta Stay Happy; Larceny
RICHMOND HILL GARDEN—Sat.: Rogues Regiment; Saxon Charm. Sun.: You Gotta Stay Happy; Larceny
KEITHS—Every Girl Should Be Married; Unknown Island
LEFFERTS Miss Tatlock's Millions; Night Has 1,000 Eyes
CAMBRIA—Sat.: Road House; •Ideal Husband. Sun.: Miss Tatlocks Millions; Night Has a Thousand Eyes
LINDEN—Sat.: Road House; •Ideal Husband. Sun.: Miss Tatlocks Millions; Night Has a Thousand Eyes
ST. ALBANS—Sat.: Miss Tatlocks Millions; Night Has a Thousand Eyes. Sun.: Road House; •Ideal Husband
GARDEN—Sat.: Miss Tatlocks Millions; Night Has a Thousand Eyes. Sun.: Road House; •Ideal Husband
ROOSEVELT—Fighter Squadron; Decision of Chris Blake

Woodside

BLISS—Miss Tatlocks Millions; Night Has Thousand Eyes
CENTER—Sat.: Sudan; Crack Up. Sun.: Only Angels Have Wings; Relentless
43RD ST.—Road House; •Ideal Husband
HOBART—Sat.: Walk a Crooked Mile; Gallant Blade. Sun.: Rogues Regiment; Saxon Charm
SUNNYSIDE—Every Girl Should Be Married; Unknown Island

RADIO PROGRAMS

WMCA—570 Ks. WINS—1010 Ks. WEN—1050 Ks.
WNEW—660 Ks. WEVD—1130 Ks. WBNY—1480 Ks.
WOR—710 Ks. WCBS—880 Ks. WOV—1280 Ks.
WJZ—770 Ks. WNEW—1130 Ks. WQXR—1560 Ks.
WNYC—830 Ks. WLIB—1190 Ks.

SATURDAY

MORNING

11:30-WNBC—Smilin' Ed McConnell
WJZ—What's My Name
WCBS—Junior Miss
12:00-WNBC—News. Charles P. McCarthy
WOR—Great Music
WJZ—Girls' Corps
WNYC—Midday Symphony
WCBS—Theatre of Today

AFTERNOON

12:15-WNBC—Bach Festival Progrm
12:30-WOR—News; The Answer Man
WJZ—American Farmer
WCBS—Grand Central Station
1:00-WNBC—Farm and Home Hour
WOR—Luncheon at Sardi's
WJZ—Home Gardener
WCBS—Stars Over Hollywood
WNYC—Music
WQXR—News; Midday Symphony
1:30-WNBC—RFD America
WJZ—Patt Barnes
WCBS—Give and Take
WOR—Official Detective
2:00-WJZ—Metropolitan Opera
WOR—John B. Kennedy
WNBC—Frank Merriwell
WCBS—Handy Man
WNYC—Brooklyn Museum Concert
2:30-WNBC—Edward Tomlinson—Talk
WOR—Family Theatre
WCBS—County Journal
WNYC—Great Masters
WQXR—Program Favorites
2:45-WNBC—The Kuhns
3:00-WNBC—Buffalo Symph. Orchestra
WOR—Proudly We Hail
WCBS—Report from Overseas
WQXR—News; Recent Records
3:15-WCBS—Adventures in Science
3:30-WOR—The Clock
WCBS—Cross Section, U.S.A.
WQXR—Music of Our Time
4:00-WNBC—Ray McKinley Orchestra
WOR-Hobby Lobby
WCBS—Texas Rangers
WNYC—Jazz Concert
WQXR-News; Symphonic Matinee
4:30-WOR—Three's A Crowd
WCBS—Treasury Bandstand
5:00-WNBC—Lassie—Sketch
WOR—Russ Hodges
WJZ—Popular Music
WCBS—Philadelphia Orchestra
WQXR—News; Record Review
5:15-WNBC—Wormwood Forest
5:30-WNBC—Dr. I. Q., Jr.—Quiz
WOR—True or False
WQXR—Cocktail Time

EVENING

6:00-WNBC—Kenneth Banghart
WOR—Lyle Van
WJZ—Speaking of Songs
WQXR—News; Music to Remember
6:30-WNBC—NBC Symphony Orchestra
WCBS—Sports Review
WQXR—Dinner Concert
7:00-WOR—Guess Who
WJZ—Harry Wismer
WNYC—Masterwork Hour
WQXR—News; Music
7:30-WNBC—Vic Damone, Songs
WOR—H. R. Knickerbocker
WJZ—To Be Announced
WCBS—Vaughn Monroe Show
WQXR—Opera Excerpts
7:45-WOR—Answer Man
8:00-WNBC—Hollywood Star Theatre
WOR—Twenty Questions
WQXR—News, Symphony Hall
WJZ—Kay Starr Show
WCBS—Gene Autry Show
WNYC—Composers Forum
8:30-WNBC—Truth or Consequences
WOR—Take a Number
WJZ—Famous Jury Trials
WQXR—New York Times News
WCBS—Philip Marlowe
9:00-WNBC—Hit Parade
WOR—Life Begins at 80
WJZ—Little Herman
WCBS—Gangbusters
WQXR—News; Music
9:30-WNBC—Judy Canova Show
WOR—Guy Lombardo
WCBS—Basil Rathbone Show
WJZ—Amazing Mr. Malone
9:45-WNYC—Top Talk
WQXR—News; Record Album
10:00-WNBC—Dennis Day Show
WOR—Theatre of the Air
WJZ—USO Variety Show
WCBS—Sing It Again
WNYC—Municipal Concert Hall
WQXR—News; On Wings of Song
10:30-WNBC—Grand 'Ole Opry
WQXR—Pop Concert

SUNDAY

AFTERNOON

12:05-WQXR—Symphonic Varieties
12:15-WJZ—Foreign Reporter
WNEW—Vaudeville Isn't Dead
WMGM—Bing Crosby Records
12:30-WNBC—Eternal Light
WMCA—News Bulletins
WOR—News—Melvin Elliott
WJZ—Piano Playhouse
WCBS—Peoples Platform
WMGM—Hour of Champions
WNEW-News; Recorded Music
WQXR—Record Review
12:45-WOR—Rendezvous with Ross
WMCA—Jerry Baker
WQXR—Orchestral Melodies
1:00-WNBC—America United
WOR—William L. Shirer
WJZ—American Almanac
WCBS—Charles Collingwood
WMCA—Let's Talk Music
WNYC—Music for the connoisseur
WMGM—Yiddish Swing
WNEW—Hollywood Open House
WQXR—New York Times News; Midday Symphony
1:05-WQXR—Midday Symphony
1:15-WCBS—Elmo Roper
WJZ—Edward Weeks, Comment
WMGM-News; Jan Bart
WLIB—Estelle Sternberger
1:30-WNBC—Author Meets The Critics
WCBS—Tell It Again
WJZ—National Vespers
WOR—Songs by Great Singers
WMCA—J. Raymond Walsh, Forum
WLIB—Melody Playhouse
2:00-WOR—The Deems Taylor Concert
WCBS—Longines Symphonette
WNBC—It's All in the Family
WJZ—Week Around the World
WNYC—Brooklyn Museum Concert
WLIB—William S. Gailmor
WQXR—News
2:05-WQXR—Viennese Melodies
2:15-WLIB—Harriet Johnson, Interviews
2:30-WNBC—NBC University Theatre
WOR—Harry Hennessy
WJZ—Mr President
WCBS—You Are There
WQXR—Americana
2:45-WOR—Blackstone, the Magician
3:00-WOR—Cisco Kid
WJZ—Harrison Woods
WCBS—N. Y. Philharmonic Symphony
WLIB—News; Music
3:15-WJZ—Betty Clark, Songs
3:30-WNBC—One Man's Family
WOR—Juvenile Jury
WJZ—Treasury Band Show
4:00-WNBC—The Quiz Kids
WOR—House of Mystery
WJZ—Future of America
WMCA—Light Popular Music
WQXR—News
4:30-WNBC—Bob Trout
WOR—True Detective Mysteries
WJZ—Metropolitan Opera Auditions of the Air
WCBS—Skyway to the Stars
4:35-WNBC—Living 1948
4:55-WNYC—News
5:00-WNBC—Jane Pickens Show
WOR—The Shadow
WJZ—Sunday With You
WCBS—Wittnauer Chorallers
WQXR—News; Record Reviews
5:15-WCBS—Art Mooney
5:30-WOR—Quick as a Flash
WCBS—Broadway Is My Beat
WJZ—Quiet Please
WNBC—RCA Victor Show

EVENING

6:00-WNBC—Catholic Hour
WOR—Roy Rogers Show
WJZ—Drew Pearson
WNYC—Oscar Brand, Folk Songs
WCBS—Hour of Stars
WMGM—Old Fashioned Revival Hour
WMCA—My Best Records
WQXR—News
6:05-WQXR—String Quartet
6:15-WJZ—Don Gardner
6:30-WNBC—Ozzie and Harriet
WOR—Nick Carter
WCBS—Spike Jones Shoow
WJZ—Greatest Story Ever Told
WMCA—Popular Music
6:45-WNYC—Weather Report; News
7:00-WNBC—Horace Heidt Show
WOR—The Falcon
WJZ—Pat Novak
WCBS—Jack Benny Show
WMCA—Showtime
WNYC—Masterwork Hour
WQXR—News
7:05-WQXR—Collectors Items
7:30-WNBC—Phil Harris—Alice Faye
WOR—Mayor of the Town
WJZ—Carnegie Hall
WCBS—Amos 'N' Andy
WMCA—Adventures in Industry
WMGM—Voice of Prophecy
WNEW—News; Spirituals
8:00-WNBC—Fred Allen Show
WMCA—Echoes of Big Time
WOR—Alexander's Mediation Board
WJZ—Stop the Music
WCBS—Sam Spade
WMGM—Cavalry Baptist Church
WNEW—Piano Rhapsody
WEVD—Irish Variety Show
WQXR—News
8:05-WQXR—Symphony Hall
8:30-WNBC—NBC Theatre
WMCA—American Panorama
WOR—Melvin Elliott
WCBS—Lum 'N' Abner
WNEW—News; Piano Rhapsody
9:00-WNBC—To Be Announced
WMCA—News; Composers Notebook
WOR—Under Arrest
WJZ—Walter Winchell
WCBS—Electric Theatre
WEVD—Drama: Errand of Mercy
WQXR—News
9:05-WQXR—Sunday Evening Concert
9:15-WJZ—Louella Parsons Show
WEVD—Michael Young
9:30-WNBC—Familiar Music Album
WOR—Jimmy Fidler
WJZ—Theatre Guild
WCBS—Our Miss Brooks
WNEW—News; Music You Want
WEVD—Quiz—I Challenge You
9:45-WOR—Robert S. Allen
10:00-WNBC—Take It or Leave It
WMCA—Dinah Shore
WOR—Secret Missions
WCBS—Life with Luigi
WEVD—Forum
WQXR—News
10:05-WQXR—On Wings of Song
10:30-WNBC—Who Said That?
WOR—Alan Ladd Show
WJZ—Jimmy Fidler
WCBS—It Pays to Be Ignorant
WMCA—Algernon Black
WEVD—Eddie Duchin Show
WQXR—Pop Concert

RADIO HIGHLIGHTS

P.M.
6:15—CBS Views Press. WCBS.
6:30—NBC Symphony. WNBC.
9:00—Hit Parade. WNBC.
9:00—Life Begins at 80. WOR.

TV

P.M.
7:00—Morey Amsterdam Show. WCBS-TV.
8:00—K of C Track Meet. WCBS-TV.
9:00—Basketball: New York-Boston. WJZ-TV.

RADIO HIGHLIGHTS

12:00 M.—Invitation to Learning. WCBS.

P.M.
1:15—Elmo Roper. WCBS.
1:30—Author Meets the Critics. WNBC.
2:00—Wm. S. Gailmor. WLIB.
2:00—B'klyn Museum Concert. WNYC.
2:30—University Theatre. WNBC
2:30—You Are There. WCBS.
3:00—N. Y. Philharmonic. WCBS
3:30—Juvenile Jury. WOR.
4:00—Quiz Kids. WNBC.
4:35—Living, 1949. WNBC.
6:00—Oscar Brand Song Festival. WNYC.
6:30—Adventures of Ozzie and Harriet. WNBC.
7:00—Jack Benny Show. WCBS.
8:30—NBC Theatre. WNBC.
9:00—Electric Theatre. WCBS.
9:30—Theatre Guild. WJZ.
9:30—Our Miss Brooks. WCBS.
10:15—Show Business. WNEW.

TV

P.M.
7:30—Grace and Paul Hartman. WNBT.
8:00—Author Meets the Critic. WNBT.
8:30—Actors Studio. WJZ-TV.
9:00—T-V Playhouse. WNBT.
9:00—T-V Players. WJZ-TV.

MOVIES AND UNEMPLOYMENT

London's Critics' Circle, opposite number to the N. Y. Critics' Circle, is starting a fighting fund to raise legal fees with which to fight MGM's attempt to stifle free criticism of motion pictures.

The case started in '46 when MGM wrote to the British Broadcasting Company complaining of Miss E. Arnot Robertson's broadcast film criticisms. In its letter, MGM questioned Miss Arnot Robertson's ability as a film critic. She sued for libel and won $6000 damages in the lower courts. In July, 1948, MGM appealed and won. Now, Miss Arnot Robertson is appealing to the House of Lords and, unless she wins, will be faced with costs totalling $32,000. In any case, she already owes $20,000. MGM now threatens libel action against five film critics who signed the Critics' Circle appeal for funds to fight the case. American donations may be sent to the fund's treasurer at 1 Garrick Mansions, Charing Cross Road, London WC2, England.

• • •

EMPLOYMENT NOTE: High point of Hollywood production was May, 1946. That month, 25,000 drew pay checks. In August, 1948, only 13,200 were employed. In November, the figure was up to 14,000, but research department of Security-First National Bank believes present employment figures are even lower than August's low point. In other words, 50 percent of industry workers are unemployed. Average monthly figure for entire 10-year period is 19,000. Lowest previous point was 14,200 in February, 1938, and 14,650 in March, 1945, at the start of the CSU strike.

Artie Shaw Plays For People's Songs

Artie Shaw, clarinetitst and band-leader, and Walter Hendl of the New York Philharmonic headline an array of musicians who will celebrate their home-town at Carnegie Hall on March 7, when People's Songs presents New York: A Musical Tapestry

Pete Seeger, Lee Hays, Oscar Brand, Betty Sanders, Brownie McGhee, Laura Duncan, Ernie Lieberman and many others sing the folk songs and topical songs of New York on the Carnegie show.

Arch Farch Art Exhibit Sunday Afternoon

Mr. and Mrs. Ted Tinsley request the pleasure of your company at a showing of the work of the eminent American artist Mr. Arch Farch this Sunday afternoon (March 6) from 3 to 7 p.m. at 77 Fifth Ave. Subscription one dollar.

'The Quiet One' Begins 3rd Week at Little Carnegie

The Quiet One, Academy Award nominee, which has been breaking attendance records at the Little Carnegie, is now in its third week at the theatre. Mayer-Burstyn, Inc. are distributing the picture.

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Admission 60¢ (tax included)

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National Council of American-Soviet Friendship
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SATURDAY, MARCH 5 — 8:30 P.M.
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STREET CORNER
DEBORAH KERR
Love on the Dole

Read the Daily Worker's feature section for reviews of all the new movies, plays, radio and music events, books, art exhibits and Broadway and Hollywood trends.

Lawyers Ask UN Act on Trial of 12

LAKE SUCCESS. — An official delegation of the International Association of Democratic Lawyers has formally requested the Secretary General of the United Nations to place upon the agenda of the forthcoming UN Assembly meeting the issue of whether the indictment of the Communist leaders of the United States is not a violation of the UN Declaration of Human Rights.

The delegation, consisting of four leading attorneys from as many different countries, confered here Friday with Assistant Secretary General Laugier, in charge of social affairs.

On the delegation were R. H. T. Whitty of Britain, official representative of the Haldane Society affiliate of the British Labor Party, whose honorary chairman is Sir Stafford Cripps; Claude Dennery, of the French National Judiciary Movement; Dr. Domingo Villamel, former director general of the Cuban Department of Justice and outstanding Catholic scholar; and Martin Popper, vice-president of the National Lawyers Guild of the U. S. and a secretary of the IADL.

President of the IADL is Rene Cassin of France, who is a vice-chairman of the Human Rights Commission of the UN, which drafted the Declaration of Human Rights.

The three foreign attorneys on the delegation are here as observers from their organizations to the trial of the 12 Communist leaders.

"The International Association of Democratic Lawyers invokes the responsibility of the United Nations to vindicate the human rights adopted only a few weeks ago by the General Assembly," the statement of the delegation to M. Laugier declared.

"In our opinion these rights have been affected by indictment of the leaders of the Communist Party of the United States, which attempts to punish mere advocacy of political thought and opinion. The universal declaration of human rights assures to all men the right to hold and express their political doctrine."

M. Laugier informed the delegation that the usual procedure is to refer their statement to the Human Rights Commission, which is headed by Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt.

The IADL, as consultant body of the United Nations Economic and Social Council (UNESCO), is expected to present its petition to that body, as well.

Jobless

(Continued from Page 1)

students, retired and disabled, are actually unemployed, the economist said.

This would put unemployment for February between 4,221,000 and 4,786,000.

FACTORY JOBS DOWN

The Census Bureau said employment in agriculture increased 230,000 in February. In non-agricultural industries, including manufacturing and mining, employment has declined 477,000.

Trade union economists have long been critical of the Census Bureau's methods of computing unemployment, charging that the category "not in the labor force" serves to cover up the real facts. Their criticism received some confirmation in the Friday figures.

These showed that 352,000 which in January were placed in that category were — in February — lifted out and placed among the unemployed.

"If they are now unemployed," an economist told The Worker, "how can it be possible that a month ago they were not even in the labor force? It is only logical to say they were unemployed both in January and February. This being the case, one must regard the Census Bureau estimate of unemployment as consistently conservative and misleading."

"CORN"

"How does it come," said one old farmer to his neighbor, "that all those poll takers and politicians were wrong about the election. Gosh, they've been around a lot and sure ought'a know."

"They've been around," replied the neighbor, "but mostly around home."

Rally Against Rigged Juries Hears Senator

Sen. William Langer (R-ND) told a civil rights rally attended by 400 persons in Garden City, Nassau County, Thursday night that as long as he is a member of the subcommittee of the Judiciary Committee he would "guarantee" that the system of handpicked juries used in the Southern District of New York "will not be put anywhere in the country."

The Senator related some of his experiences with handpicked juries when he was arrested 16 times in political battles.

The rally, sponsored by the Nassau-Suffolk American Labor Party and Civil Rights Congress, also heard the Senator charge that the 81st Congress was "even worse" than the preceding one. The present Congress has only passed two bills in two months, he asserted.

Langer took the floor twice in the Senate attaching the handpicked jury system in New York.

Howard Fast, writer, told the gathering:

"If the two indictments in the trial of the 11 Communists hold, you have a simple and flexible method of intimidating every citizen in the country, a polite way of saying we have a fascist America."

Other speakers included Ted Archer, director of the CRC in Harlem, and Henry Dolinger, executive secretary of the Nassau-Suffolk ALP. Resolutions demanded the quashing of the indictment, a probe by the State Commissioner of Education into Jimcrow in Hempstead schools, and the end of Jimcrow at Levittown.

Jail India Rail Unionists

NEW DELHI (ALN).—A threatened railway strike in India has led to the arrest of over 400 workers by the Nehru government on a charge of being "Communists." The arrests were made at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and other cities. Armed police have been ordered to various points along the Indian railways to forestall strike action.

Wanted: 40,000 new readers of The Worker and 5,000 new readers of the Daily Worker.

UAW Wins B'klyn Foundry Poll

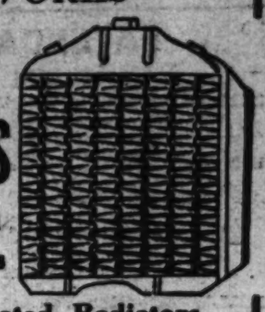
The CIO United Auto Workers Friday won a National Labor Relations Board election at the American Machine and Foundry plant in Brooklyn. The CIO United Electrical Workers was barred from the ballot because of its refusal to sign Taft-Hartley affidavits.

The vote was 983 for the UAW; 338 for no union; and 100 for a company union.

Red-Baiting Causes Loss of Membership

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—While the membership drive staged by the Farmers Union in the northwestern sttaes has brought in thousands of new members, the Wisconsin Farmers Uion is the only one to encounter a catastrophic loss. While neighboring states were gaining, Wisconsin lost 40 percent of its members, dropping from 15,400 voting members in 1947, to 9,240 in 1948.

There is one clear reason for thris loss. Unlike the rest of the Farmers Union, the Wisconsin state leadership has succumbed to the national hysteria and indulged in all-out red-baiting.

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UPPER Manhattan, 2-room apt. Share with business girl. Box 150 c-o Daily Worker.

GIRL, 23, has 2½ room apt. to share with another girl (no separate bedroom). West 36th St. Call LO 4-4091 evenings.

SHARE apt., Bronx, separate furnished room, opp. Park. 1 or 2 women, all privileges, middle Bronx. DA 8-1880, all week.

APARTMENT TO SHARE WANTED

WORKING MOTHER desires to share apt. and care of 18-month old girl. Box 149 c-o Daily Worker.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT

SINGLE room, private, man or woman, cooking. W. 71 St., good transportation. $30 month. LO 8-0420 after 7 p.m.

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BEAUTIFUL large room, business person, 510 W. 112 St. Apt. 3C. Sunday, all day.

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CARPENTER, home alterations; built-in cabinets; home estimates. Herbert, OR 3-3191.

EXPERT WATCH Repairs. Special reductions; union members and readers, Harry Black, 261 7th Ave. (bet. 24 and 25 Sts.)

SOFA BOTTOMS rebuilt in your home, $12; chair $5; shampoo sofa and chair $14; reupholstering Royal. NI 5-1105.

SLIP COVERS, custom made. 1949 Fabrics. Reupholstering. Call Royal, NI 5-1105.

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RELIABLE CARPENTER, replaces old windows with metal, picture, casement. Modernizes kitchens, bathrooms with colorful tiling, arches, plastering, masonry. Reasonable. All Boros, Rockaways. NI 8-0191 (8-10 a.m., 6:30-8:30 p.m.)

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Six words constitute one line
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DEADLINES:
For the Daily Worker:
Previous day at noon; for Monday's issue - Friday at 4 p. m.
For The (weekend) Worker:
Previous Wednesday at 4 p.m.

Senate Group Votes 1 Package T-H Repealer

WASHINGTON. — The Senate Labor Committee Friday overrode Republican protests and approved President Truman's single-package Taft-Hartley repeal bill without even changing a comma.

The strictly party line vote was 8 to 5. Sen. Robert A. Taft (R-O), co-author of the Taft Hartley Act, denounced the decision as "a most high-handed procedure." Sen. Wayne Morse (R-Ore), a Taft-Hartley foe, chimed in that the committee had used "iron curtain tactics."

The measure would repeal the Taft-Hartley Law and revive the old Wagner Act with these changes:

- Curbs jurisdictional strikes and "unjustifiable" secondary boycotts.
- A 30-day "cooling off" period in national emergency strikes.
- Returns the Independent Conciliation Service to the Labor Department.

Taft-Hartley Act provisions that would be discarded include 80-day court injunctions to block emergency strikes, closed shop ban, and a requirement that union leaders sign non-Communist affidavits.

A House Labor subcommittee announced it will start hearings on Taft-Hartley repeal Monday and wind them up after "10 full days."

WEEKEND EVENTS

SATURDAY

BASKETBALL—Fordham vs. NYU at 69th Regiment Armory, 25th and Lex. Freshman game at 1:30 p.m.

Knickerbockers vs. Boston Celtics, same place, 8:45 p.m.

TRACK—Knights of Columbus Meet at Madison Square Garden.

BOXING—Bouts at Ridgewood Grove.

SUNDAY — Hockey, Rangers vs. Toronto at Garden.



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Spellman, Still Scabbing, Bars Burial Pay Hike

Cardinal Spellman Friday carried his strikebreaking drive against gravediggers of Calvary Cemetery into a second day of organized scabbing, when he again personally herded 100 seminary students through picket lines to dig graves.

Calling his scab-herding "a thing of honor," the Cardinal showed his hand by declaring that he would not pay increased wages or grant a five-day week, the issues in the walkout.

"I cannot just say, 'pay the men more'," Spellman stated.

The 240 strikers, members of Local 293 of the United Cemetery Workers, held a meeting Friday afternoon, which was opened by prayers by the 100 percent Catholic membership. They passed unanimously a resolution denouncing "union-busting tactics in any employer, including the Catholic Church, when it acts as an employer."

Edward Ruggieri, chairman of the negotiating committee, also blasted Spellman, declaring that "Communism is a false issue in this strike—and the Cardinal knows it."

However, the gravediggers weakened in the face of Spellman's red-baiting, passing a resolution condemning Communism and also urging Local 293 to disaffiliate from the CIO Food, Tobacco and Agricultural Workers, which was demanded by the Cardinal. There are approximately 750 other gravediggers, working in other cemeteries, who are members of the same local.

COURT WEIGHS ACTION

Supreme Court Justice Carroll G. Walter Friday reserved decision on a motion by St. Patrick's Cathedral, owner of Calvary Cemetery, for a temporary injunction to restrain the local from continuing the strike. Spellman's contention is that the strike is illegal because burial of the dead is an important public function.

Spellman issued a statement sneering at the strikers after being informed of their resolution condemning Communism.

"It doesn't interest me too much now," he declared, as he supervised the scab burials by the future priests, "because they have been promising that for two years."

The student-scabs are from St. Joseph's Seminary, Dunwoodie, Yonkers. They dug 90 graves Thursday and with a backlog of 1,020 burials and 60 bodies arriving daily, it appeared likely that they might be compelled to remain at their scab duties for close to a month.

The Queens American Labor Party pledged full support to the strikers and blasted Spellman for "scabbing in an attempt to break the union."

Medina Overrules Challenge

(Continued from Page 2)

the charge that manual workers who constitute 53 percent of the population, provide only 5 percent of the jurors in the New York Southern District.

"No denial was made—or could be made—that Negroes are excluded wholesale," the defense spokesman continued. "No attempt was made to refute the irrefutable charge that there exist in our Jury Clerk's office special Jimcrow lists, and that Negro jurors' questionaires, history cards and even wheel cards are given the ghetto label 'C.'

WAR DRIVE

"The decision is only one expression of the current war drive against constitutional liberties. It is this whole aggressive drive which spawned a heresy trial of political ideas and not a criminal proceeding against criminal acts."

The defense pointed out that if the Communist leaders are forced to trial in "this current hysteria" it will be before a "rigged jury not purged in the least of its inequities proved by mountains of evidence."

"The defense will, of course, take such legal steps as may be necessary to vindicate its position," the spokesman added. "The jury system, born in the democratic struggles of the people, will yet be returned to the people."

JUDGE'S DECISION

Judge Medina, in his written decision, stated the records and evidence introduced during the jury challenge "seemed to me to establish beyond peradventure of doubt that no such deliberate, wilful and planned discrimination and exclusion as charged by defendants, existed at any time in this district."

He approved of the jury commission's use of the Directory of Directors, Poor's Directory, the Social Register Who's Who and numerous college and university and alumnae directories as the source of "select" jury lists.

He said: "Whatever the source from which the names were obtained, all prospective jurors when they appeared were processed in precisely the same way."

Judge Medina wrote it was of no "significance" that during certain periods no jury notices were sent to the 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th Harlem Assembly Districts. He added that this was balanced by selecting jurors from other districts.

He ignored testimony that jury notices at the same time were not sent to residents of lower East Side districts, where the overwhelming majority of the population are poor Jewish working people.

Judge Medina argued that juries were perhaps stacked with rich executives and propertied officials because there was a "reluctance of some working people, including Negroes, to serve on juries."

He said that the defense challenge claimed that persons administering the jury system must provide a jury list having proportional representation of the various social and economic groups in the city.

"Any attempt to secure such representation would not only result in chaos and confusion," the judge wrote, "but, in my judgment, inevitably breed the very intolerance which every right-minded person should be vigilant to avoid."

DENIES BIAS

The judge argued further that "had such iniquitous system as that alleged by defendants been enforced for such a long period as that from 1940-1949," it would have been widely-known. He added that "it is hard to believe that a storm of protest would not have arisen and immediate steps been taken to uproot such intolerance and discrimination." In this connection, the judge has turned a deaf ear and a blind eye to the protests and demonstrations not only in New York, but throughout the country and in Europe which have been launched against the discriminatory jury system.

Judge Medina pointed out that jury officials had denied on the witness stand that they had excluded persons from jury lists because of race, color, creed or economic status. He ignored, however, the evasive and misleading testimony of jury clerk Joseph F. McKenzie and his substitute William Borman.

In addition, he took no account of the testimony of these two men stating that they had set up separate Jimcrow lists of Negroes and that names of Negroes were segregated in the jury records with a special symbol "C."

Judge Medina, in his decision, made the amazing statement that he knew of no discrimination against members of the American Labor Party and the Communist Party in jury selection.

Testimony of Eugene Cantin, honorary president of the Federal founder of the organization, readily testified that he had secured select lists of names for jury service from the National Women's Republican Club but that he had never asked for or received any lists from the American Labor Party.

The judge added that he had "no confidence in the credibility" of the testimony of the chief defense witness, Prof. Doxey Wilkerson, and Mrs. Dorothy Rodman, another defense witness, who drew up the charts and maps revealing how manual workers, Negroes and Jews were systematically excluded from the jury lists. He said that he did not approve of the "demeanor" of these witnesses when they appeared on the stand.

Norway Joins Talks On Atlantic Pact

WASHINGTON.—Norway formally entered secret talks on the North Atlantic military pact Friday.

Brown In, Joe Works Out

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla. (UP).—The picture brightened considerably in the New York Yankee camp as infielder Bobby Brown finally signed his contract and Joe DiMaggio resumed training. Brown was the last of the Yankee holdouts. Brown now is considered out of the running for the regular first base job, but instead will be spotted at either shortstop or third base.

DiMaggio, still stepping gingerly on the bad heel which necessitated a flying trip to Johns Hopkins in Baltimore this week, participated in light exercises.

Around the Dial, Bob Lauter's column on radio, appears every day in the Daily Worker and in the weekend Worker.

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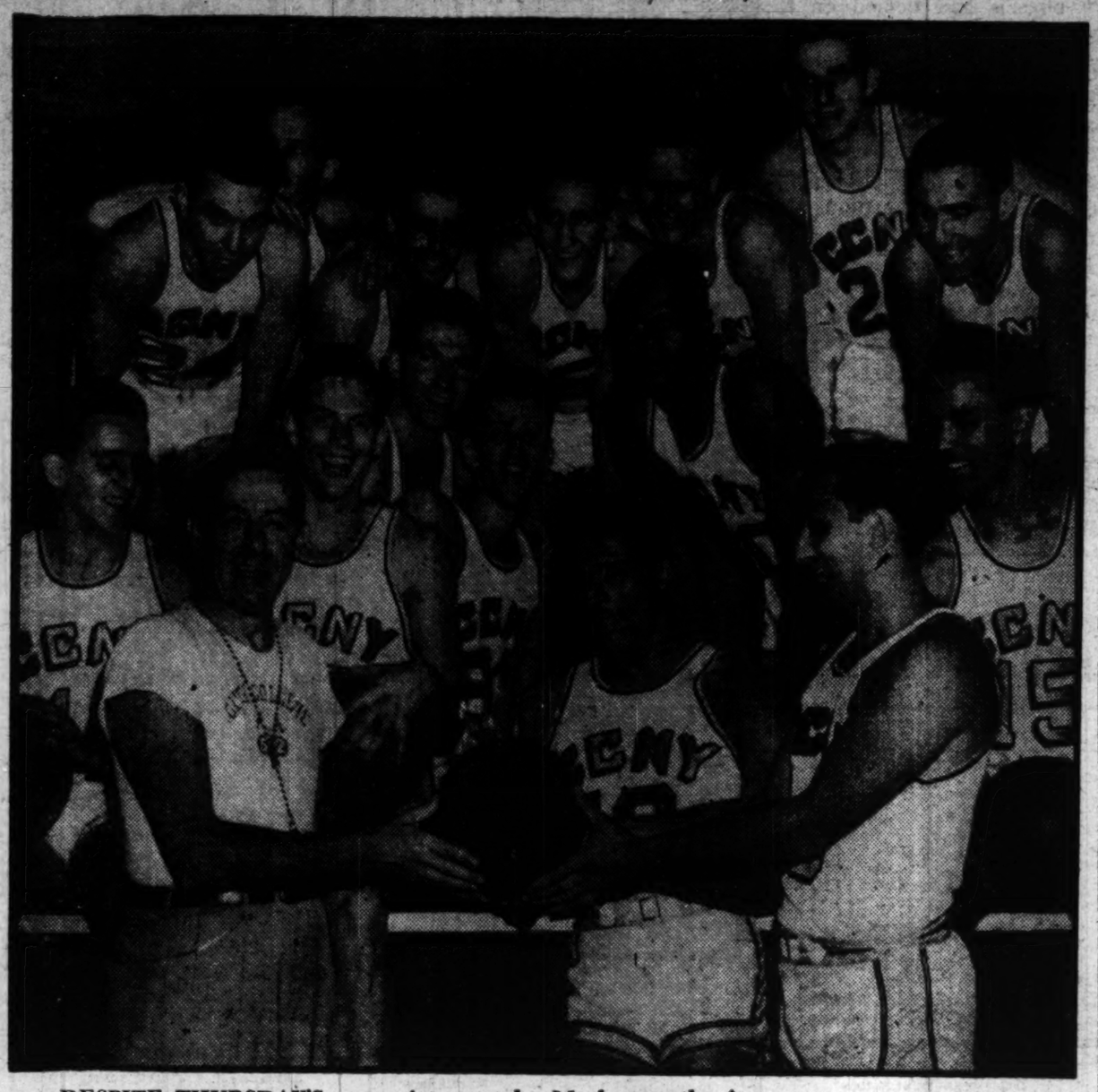
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ALL SET FOR THAT TOURNEY INVITATION



DESPITE THURSDAY'S one point upset by Manhattan, the CCNY basketball squad, above, still has the best record in New York and is almost certain to be named to the National Invitation Tourney starting at the Garden March 12th. Coach Nat Holman is shown holding ball with co-captains Sonny Jameson and Hilty Shapiro. While lacking the height of Kentucky and defending champs St. Louis, City is given a chance to knock off any team on an "on" night.

WIN FIGHT FOR TWO NY TEAMS

A bitter fight spearheaded by Long Island University coach Clair Bee has won the day for those advocating the return to the system of putting two local teams into the National Invitation Tourney, which starts at the Garden next Saturday.

As a result, it appears likely that both CCNY and Manhattan will be named Monday. Asa Bushnell, head of the selection committee, said tersely Friday that the committee had been instructed to select two locals by the Metropolitan Intercollegiate Basketball 11 Association, sponsors of the tourney.

Because of CCNY's one point upset defeat by Manhattan Thursday night, it is possible that the selection committee, while obeying the order to list two local teams may again put the one game burden on City by pegging their choice on the result of Tuesday night's game with NYU. City has now lost six game. Manhattan has lost seven, and NYU eight.

After the game Thursday night, Coach Nat Holman, asked by scribes about the tourney, said, "The record is there for all to see, even though we would have liked to make it decisive. A lot of people feel we should have been named before the Manhattan game."

City was rankling over its treatment by the Bushnell committee. Bradley was invited Thursday with five losses, and St. Louis still to play, while CCNY with a similar record had to gun into the Manhattan game under heavy pressure.

Meanwhile Utah became the fifth definite team in the tourney Friday. The Utes have also lost six and still had two games with Denver to go, one Friday night, as they were invited. This was not calculated to make CCNY feel any better disposed toward the Bushnell group.

However, with the order to include two local teams, all may yet turn out right and a great tourney looms with Kentucky favored and defending champs St. Louis second seeded. Utah, featuring a great star in Vern Gardner, ripped St. Johns in its Garden appearance.

The eighth spot after the two locals will probably go to San Francisco, two time conqueror of CCNY, and also victor over tourney team Bradley.

HOW N.I.T. SHAPES UP

KENTUCKY
ST. LOUIS
W. KENTUCKY
BRADLEY
UTAH
★ SAN FRANCISCO
★ CCNY
★ MANHATTAN
★ (PROBABLE)

AL'S SELECTIONS

1—Gingham, Braggadocio, Red Dawn.
2—Ariel Actress, Sudden Scare, Heath Fire.
3—Air Patrol, Concrete, Vacance.
4—Eternal Square, Lefty Jim, Eternal Flight.
5—Model King, Almenow, Northern Deb.
6—Three Rings, Lord Grillo, First Nighter.
7—Roadrunner, Helanius, Jacolee.
8—Prepotente, Lucky Year, Raking.
9—Kentcuky Day, Aralak, Tom Ferris.

N.B.A. Backs Louis

The National Boxing Association, with a tribute to Joe Louis' integrity and a swipe at the bleats from Twentieth Century and New York Commissioner Eagan, Friday came out firmly behind the proposed title bout to be held by the retired champion's new promotional outfit. Meanwhile Louis is due in town Monday in a last attempt to gain an OK from Eagan to put the fight on here but if turned down he will go through with it in Chicago.

NBA Commissioner Abe Greene said in a statement that the Louis plan has averted disorganization. The man who wins under the Louis plan will "Undoubtedly be universally accepted as champion, regardless of the general appraisal of his place in pugilistic history," Greene said.

Chairman Eddie Eagan of the New York commission has announced officially that his organization will not recognize the Ezzard Charles-Jersey Joe Walcott bout as a title fight, the plan offered by Louis and his associates in the International Boxing Club.

Mike Jacobs also announced that he would return to take over the helm of the 20th Century Club which said it had Charles under an exclusive contract which will not expire until next November.

Upon his retirement, Louis had submitted to the NBA plan to stage the Charles-Walcott fight in June with the winner picking up his crown. Lee Savold and Gus Lesnevich, other contenders recognized by the NBA, would have a later shot at the winner of the June fight.

"NBA is concerned primarily with boxing as a sport, and not as a commercial enterprise," Greene's statement said in an obvious crack at 20th.

"That Joe Louis is the man who seemingly has corraled the recognized contenders is merely coincidental, although certainly Louis, by his exemplary conduct throughout the years of his tenure as champion, has earned the right to a friendly reception in any association he may have with boxing."

On the Score Board



By Lester Rodney

Ready for the Annual Barrage

DOWN IN THE land of sunshine sixteen big league clubs are going through their training while you and I get up in the middle of the night and shut the windows to keep from becoming March frostbite cases.

Spring training has been estimated many ways. I've heard cynics say the whole thing is a fraud to whip up the public interest in the coming season. I've heard players say that unless a man got hog fat during the winter, a couple of weeks of preparation right in the northern April weather without fuss or feathers is enough to put an athlete in shape, that the season is too long anyhow and why start fine and overtrained.

I've heard oldtimers say that they won't "put out" down South and risk injuries and pulled muscle on the oftime sandy or rocky turf, especially in those money making exhibitions in small towns. Before the threat of trade unionism won living expenses for family men during spring training, I heard loud and righteous beefs on that score. Best training and athletic authorities will privately tell you that at best the six weeks preparation is excessive.

There's a little truth in all of these observations and opinions, especially in the very first one.

No matter what you think of it, spring training is apparently here to stay a while, so I think you should be prepared for the following annual deathless statements. You may fill in the name of the manager:

"We are a much improved ball club. With one good 20-game winner and an outfielder who could hit a long ball consistently, we could go far."

"The main thing is that everybody is hustling this year."

"Every job on the club is open. Every man has to win his job on the field here. I don't care if he hit .378 last year."

"I never go overboard on rookies, but this young whats-his-name has the greatest pair of hands I have ever seen, the finest natural swing, the most magnificent arm . . ."

"I don't know where we'll finish, but we'll be in there fighting, you can be sure."

And finally Messrs. Ford Frick and William Harridge in chorus . . . "I have never seen such fine balance in the National (American) League. I look forward to the best race in the league's history. Any one of our eight clubs I sincerely believe has a chance."

So it goes. If I may be so presumptious as to advise a total newcomer, Jack Onslow of the Chicago White Sox, on a fitting quotation.

"Harrumph! As I see it, the teams to beat are the Indians, Red Sox, Yanks, A's, Tigers, Browns and Senators."

There'll Be One Vote for Him, Anyhow!

THE UNITED PRESS has sent out a ballot for a UP All American chosen by scribes of papers all over the land. It won't be compiled and announced for a while, but there's no harm in telling our readers how I voted.

First—I believe that All American teams are in a large sense kind of foolish for the good and sufficient reason that nobody voting can possibly have seen all the players and therefore is apt to plump for some he has seen in his own locality or some with more vigorous press agents than others. It is for just that reason, however, that I am sending along my ballot just the same, for listed on my first team is a player who will probably make the UP basketball editor say, "Who the devil is Wilson of Anderson?"

Wilson of Anderson is not listed on the "nominations for your guidance" sent along with the ballot, though it is an extensive and helpful listing. I've been hearing about his exploits regularly via mail and clippings from Indianapolis readers of The Worker. I made my own check with a few visiting basketball players from the area and find they confirm in every way what our readers say about Wilson, who went to the small Indianapolis school after starring in high school because the Big Nine still discriminated against Negro players on the court. **(Since then Bill Garrett of Indiana has broken the old anochronistic ban in a Conference where some of the greatest football teams have been traditionally inter-racial).**

So if Wilson only gets one vote for first team All American on the UP listing, you will know that The Worker cast the single vote. I hope he gets more than one of course, but to make sure that at least his name is thrown into the voting, I sent along a ballot. Here are the two teams I chose. Specifications were that centers could be moved to other positions.

FIRST TEAM	SECOND TEAM
Barnhorst, Notre Dame	Beard, Kentucky
Wilson, Anderson	Boryla, Denver
Groza, Kentucky	Cooper, Duquesne
Macauley, St. Louis	Gardner, Utah
D. McGuire, St. Johns, Bklyn.	Jones, Kentucky

Except for Wilson I have seen all these in action in the Garden. Hated to leave out such players I had seen as Lavelli of Yale, Cousy of Holy Cross, O'Brien of Butler, Harris of Oklahoma A&M, Unruh of Bradley, Kerris of Loyola, Vanderweghe of Colgate, Jameson of CCNY, and many more. And sight unseen, such evident stars as Eddleman of Illinois (whom I will see in the NCAA), Mikkelson of Hamline, Skoog of Minnesota. . . . However . . .

What's that? Kentucky going to sweep the tourney? Could be. Three men on The Worker All American.

Barney Unwraps

VERO BEACH, Fla. (UP).—Big Rex Barney, the National League's only no-hit, no-run pitcher in 1948, unwound his long right arm and announced that he was ready for the Dodgertown league which opens here Saturday.

Barney, who won 13 games after July 5 last year, threw his full assortment including curves.